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"Most of the appendices are from the pen of my brother, Rai Bahadur Srisa Chandra Vidyarnava"

Includes some slokas in Sanskrit

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THE
MATSYA PURANAM

PART 2

TRANSLATED BY
A TALUQDAR OF OUDH

PUBLISHED BY
BUDHINDRA NATHA VAHU
FROM THE PÂNINI OFFICE, BHUVANESWARĀ ĀŚRAMA, BAHĀDURGanj
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1917
OM

To The Hon'ble Sir James Seorgie Meston,

K C S I, L L D, V D,
Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh

Is respectfully dedicated this translation of the sacred Matsya Puranam
with his honour's kind permission
as a token of the translator's sincere admiration for his honour
who by his unrivalled sympathy
for the people of these provinces
whom providence has called him to rule
has acquired their everlasting gratitude and affection
and whose beneficial administration
they will always commemorate
by the following song—

हूँ शैवेन जशा जन्तुवस्माद्रमदति
संबलादाकशीक्षितस्तिक्षिप्यूर्यां हुसल्पि III
भये जेम्बक मस्तन त्वदिह समनानदुगितिति,
गहनति शोभाना सरिदिव बहुती विजपते III
PREFACE

The Purānas are indispensable to students of comparative mythology, sociology, Folklore, and religions. But these being so many Encyclopedias India, not only a thorough knowledge of Sanskrit is necessary to understand them, but an acquaintance with several branches of human knowledge, such as Astronomy, Botany, Zoology, Engineering, &c., is necessary for one who wishes to critically study them. Very few possess such knowledge. It is, therefore, that the study of the Purānas has been neglected by Sanskrit scholars.

The translation of the first part of the Matsya Purāṇa published by Pāṇini Office has been very favorably received by renowned Sanskrit scholars. It is hoped that the present part also will meet with their approval. It would have been better to have added to this part Appendices on Paurāṇik Astronomy, Botany, Zoology, Engineering and other subjects, but alas, the scholar whose desire it was to do so and who was competent to have performed that task satisfactorily, is stricken down with paralysis brought on by overwork. My brother, Rai Bahadur Śrīsa Chandra Vidyārṇava, not only studied Sanskrit very critically and for which he is well-known to sanskrit scholars all over the world, but has been an earnest student of Mathematics, Astronomy, Zoology, Physical Sciences, Engineering and other useful branches of knowledge. A great mathematician of our time has very truly observed that "Novel ideas are more apt to spring from an unusual assortment of knowledge not necessarily from vast knowledge, but from a thorough conception of the methods and ideas of distinct lines of thought.

It is this "unusual assortment of knowledge" and "thorough conception of methods and ideas of distinct lines of thought" which have enabled my brother to form novel ideas on many subjects.

A volume in the series of the Sacred Books of the Hindus will be soon published dealing with the Devatas or Gods and Goddesses of the Hindu Pantheon, and other topics of interest to students of Hindu mythology, epics and classics. This is from the pen of a distinguished Sanskrit scholar of versatile talents. This volume will also serve to a great extent as an Appendix to the Purāṇas.

The importance of the Matsya Purāṇa to students of Indian Architecture is evident from the extract given below from one of the essays of the late Rajā Rajendra Lāla Mitra—

* P 158 "An introduction to Mathematics, by A N Whitehead, Sc D, F R S"
The Purāṇas afford directions regarding the seasons and stellar conjunctions most favorable for commencing the building of temples and houses, and the ceremonies to be observed on such occasions. Thus the Matsya Purāṇa: "The man who commences a building in the month of Chaitra, earns all-heath, he who does so in Vaishāka gains wealth and jewels, but in Jāśtha, he encounters death. Should he begin it in the month of Ashātha, he will obtain slaves, jewels, cattle and a good complexion. In Śrāvaṇa, he will secure friends, and in Bhadra lose them. A house begun in Asvina brings on the death of one's wife, in Kṛitika, the gain of wealth and corn in Mārgaśīra, abundance of food, and in Pauppāla, the fear of thieves. It is ordained that the month of Magha ensures gain and learning, but it also brings on fire, while Phālgunī gives offspring and gold. Such are the effects of seasons.

Of lunar constellations the following are described as the most appropriate, viz., Asvini, Rohini, Māla, Uttara Āṣātha, Uttara Bhadrapada, Uttara Phalgunī, Mṛga-srīrā, Sravī, Hastā, and Anurādhā. Of the days of the week, Sundays and Tuesdays are injurious, the rest are appropriate. Much weight is also laid on particular conjunctions, but as these cannot be made intelligible to European readers without entering into tedious details, I shall not quote them here. The Bhāratavarśa Panchادرtra, a Tantra of the Vaisnavite class has also some rules on the subject, but they are scarcely worth noticing. According to it the rainy season is the most inappropiate, and no building should be commenced in it. The first ten days of the wane, the second five days of the waxing moon, the 4th and the 9th and the 14th of both, the wane and the waxing moon, are also said to be reprehensible. It differs from the last authority, however, in rejecting only Sunday, and not also Tuesday, and approving of some of the Nakṣatras which the former condemns.

The Matsya Purāṇa affords detailed instructions for the selection and examination of the ground for building. Earth is divided by it into four Ground it for building classes according to its colour, the white is called Brahmana, the red is called Kṣatriya and produces an astringent taste in the mouth, the yellow is Vaiśya, it is hot and astringent to the taste, and the black is śudra, it is also astringent and hot. The merits of these different kinds of earth as substrata for buildings, or as materials for brick-making are reckoned according to their caste, the Brahmana being the best, and the Śudra the worst.

Before commencing a building, the proper course is to dig a hole, measuring in every direction an aron, or a cubit from the elbow to the end of the little finger. This being afterwards carefully plastered with mud, an unbaked sauce is to be filled with pith, provided with four wicks on four sides, and placed on the bottom of the hole. The wicks

* कैले आपलकारम्यते गुरु वाकशः ।
बालाकें चतुर्वत्समुण्ड वनकृति च ॥
भाष्यावे चूर्यवानिनि वधुरस्यानलवातः ॥
आश्चर्यो मिमकाभ तु हानि भद्यवेत्ता ॥
पद्मार्कान्तरतिनां बालिङ्ग चाश्चतमकः ॥
मार्गितं तथा भए चतुर्वल भयं ॥
जामदु चुनको विनाशिका मायेचिनिदिः पोषन ॥
कालूणे फल्पुरं व्यक्तिन भाष्यव प्रेत ॥

† चापनी तेष्विनां भूभुज्यलुक्त्रीक्षणव ॥
स्वरी हलाँजुपाय च गुरुत्सम्व प्रेधसत्व ॥
† वादिवभूत्वनां स स्वेतां वारा शुभकाल ॥
§ वामकऽस्म न वारम् बहस्तान्ते विज्ञानमात् ॥
कृष्णये निरामाने श्रृवभे वितायेः ॥

† चापनी तेष्विनां भूभुज्यलुक्त्रीक्षणव ॥
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कृष्णये निरामाने श्रृवभे वितायेः ॥
being now lighted, if they burned uniformly and brightly, the ground is fit for building; otherwise it is bad. Another and more practical and intelligible method is to press into the hole the earth excavated from it, if the earth should fill up the hole and leave a surplus, the ground is good; if it should barely fill it up but leave no surplus, the ground is indifferent; but if it should prove insufficient, the ground is positively bad.

The translation of the Matsya Purāṇa by the learned Taluqdar of Oudh is not quite literal but close to the original. While it is necessary to have literal translations of the Vedas, Smritis, Upanisads, and Darsāṇas, it is not so of the Purāṇas. The present translation is readable and will enable its readers to understand the contents of this important Purāṇa.

Professor Lalit Mohan Kar, Kāvyatirtha, M.A., B.L., of Ripon College Calcutta, and Mr. Kamesvar Prasad Bhārgava have been good enough to prepare the analytical Table of Contents placed at the end of this volume.

Editor
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CHAPTER 7 — The birth of sons of Diti known as Marutas. There at Kaunyan-panchak, on the banks of Saraswati, Diti, whose sons were killed practicing austere penances, in order to get sons performed in due rites the brata of Madan Dwadashi. By virtue of the brata Lord Kasyapa appeared and offered her a boon. At that Diti asked for sons who would be killers of Indra and shareholders of all dasas. Kasyapa, papa, according to his vow, gave her the desired boon. Indra, hearing about Kasyapa’s boon to Diti, felting to serve her mother and finding a loophole, viz., that she went to sleep without washing her feet, entered the womb of Diti and cut her son by vatra into seven parts and again cut each of those parts into seven parts. Then determining that, by the virtue of the greatness of Kriṣṇa pujā, she cannot be killed, appeased the awakened mother, saying “Don’t weep.” Let the Marutas become the participators of sacrifice and taking Diti on an aerial car went to Heaven along with Maruta and others.

8 — Treats of the ascendant for kingship. Then Brahma, in the sovereignty of the earth, made Chandram, the lord of medicinal herbs, sacrifices, costs and penances, stars, planets, Brahmans, trees, thickets and creepers, Varuna of waters, Kubera of wealth, Vignu of allaus, Fire of all auspices, Dakṣa of proṣāpata; Indra of wind, Prahlada of demons, Yasus of manes, Siva of demons and others, the Himalayas of mountains, the Ocean of waters, Chandra of serpents, Vasuki of serpents, Takṣaka of other snakes; Arāvata of elephants, the Peacock of birds, Uchṣāvarā of horses, the Lion of other beasts, the Bull of the cows, and the Trees of the herbs. The deers, Śuharmā, Shank and Ektamna and Himāyan were made kings of all four directions, east, south, west and north respectively. They still protect the universe by ruling over the directions by destroying the enemies.

9 — The description of Mauvāntara. The order of names of these sons.

10 — The description of Vena family. As Vena, the son of Śanetha, the daughter of Maṭya of Anga Prājāpatī, was engaged in sinful deeds, the sages in order to bring about law and order approached him, but when the king did not pay heed to their counsel they killed him by their curse and being afraid of anarchy, the sinless Brahmans edited his body by force. By charging his body the races of Micaiah, came out of his body black as soot being the portion of evil qualities of his mother, and from the portion of his father appeared the right hand with great difficulty a most brilliant heavenly figure armed with bow and arrow and club of the name of Pitha. Being anointed by the Brahmans he practised severe austerities and by the blessings of Viṣṇu became most powerful. Seeing the earth devoid of all righteous deeds, Pitha prepared himself to burn her by his anger and who trembling took the form of a cow and began to run. She stopped and asked what to do. The king making Swayambhū Manu as the calf milked the cow with his own hands of the desired for grains for all the world, moving or fixed. Then the description of how the sages milked the earth using the moon as the calf.

CHAPTER 11 — The description of the meeting of Buddha. In the history of the lunar and solar races Parījāti, the daughter of Vivasvat a Haiva brought forth Rāṣṭra. Pṛabha gave birth to Pṛabhit, Samjī, the daughter of Vivasvatā, became the mother of Māna. She also gave birth to Yama and Yamana, who were twins. Then Samjī, unable to bear the power of the Sun, producing one lady from her body known as Chāyā and directing her to stay near him went away elsewhere. The Sun mistaking her to be Samjī satisfied his desires. He produced from her Śvaral Māna of the same Varaha and Sani and Tapati and Viṣṇu. Then Yama seeing that she pays more attention to the sons becoming angry threw a rock on her. Learning from the lips of Tvastra that this is Chāyā and hearing Samjī came to was in the form of Vadawa, uncalled and stayed in the country of Māna he being passionate going there in the form of a horse enjoyed with her Samjī doubting that he was some one
else throw his semen through her nostrils. The two Asfrais were born out of that seed. Valvasata Manu had ten powerful sons, Ikṣvāku and others, out of whom Ila, in order to win the whole earth, visited all the countries and reached the garden of Sambhu and was transformed into a woman by the curse of Siva. Budha, the son of the Moon, looks at her while wandering in the forest and desires to marry her. She, too, lived with him for long.

CHAPTER 13 — The brothers of Ila set out in search of the king and reaching the hermitage of Budha saw the horse, "the splendour of the Meru" turned into a mare, and hearing the cause from the lips of Vaisātha, began to please Siva. The Lord Siva said that if the Ikṣvāku performed the Aswamedha sacrifice he would become a Kimpuruṣa. They performed the sacrifice and Ila became a Kimpuruṣa. For one month assuming the form of a woman and for another that of man and staying in the house of Budha, Ila became pregnant. Purāṇāva became the increaser of the lunar dynasty. Ila came to be called Sūdanna after Kimpuruṣa and from her were born three sons Ulka and others. His crowning Purāṇāva in Pratiṣṭhāna went to Nālava to enjoy the glory of the race of the sun.

18 — The description of the family of Vaiśrava Pitrā. In those regions there were a group of three incorporeal and four corporeal beings. The Vaiśravas disturbed in their Yogi practices attained Śaivā (old) regions and at the end of Brahma's day will again become Brahva. They having attained Sūdaka-Yoga obtained success in which there is no possibility of rebirth. Then follows the account that yogis should be fed by offerers at īrādāha. Then follows the narration of the birth of two sons of Menaka and Krautīcha of Vimalaya born of Manisā daughter of the Pitrā and of Menā; three daughters were born, Umā, Bāparā and Aparā, who were devoted to the practices of Yoga and respectively married to Pratapa, Śita and Jaṅgirāya. Then in the sacrifice of Daśā his daughter Sati not finding her husband invited among the hosts of gods asked why her husband was not called, was answered by Daśā that he was not considered worthy of being invited in the sacrifice as he is the source of all evil being, the author of destruction. Hearing that, out of anger desirous of destroying the body which she owed to him and cowering him, "You will be the only son of ten Pitrās and as a Kṣatriya you will obtain destruction at the hand of Pratapa in a horse sacrifice." Having recourse to Yogic power she consumed herself through her own fire and Daśā approaching her said "What is this?" "Be pleased! Omniscient one. You should not leave me." Thus requested by Daśā she said "What I have begun I must accomplish, you should practice penance near me after your sacrifice is destroyed by Siva in order to please me you will be born of the ten Prajāpatīs and then out of my parts sixty daughters will be born to you." She then said to Daśā "By practicing penance near me you will visit the several manifestations named Visālakṣi and 107 others in 108 places such as Vārānasī, etc. and by this you will obtain excellent Yoga. Then follows the 108 names of Gāndī.

14 — The description of the family of Aṃśa Aṅgāśa Pitrā. Then the birth of Amāvāśya (New Moon) Ashvāda, the daughter of the Pitrā, practicing penance for a thousand divine years saw the Pitrā come to her for granting her boon being pleased with her penance and being overcome by passion desired Amāvāśya. Fallen from her penance by this sinful desire and being ashamed and with her face downcast desired all the Pitrās. The Pitrās thus solicited her boon in these words: "Acting unlike the son of a Pitrā, you will be born in the world of the mortals as the daughter of the King Yavu and marrying Parāshu you will get a son named Bādraṇa. He will divide one Veda into several parts, and bearing two Kṣetrija sons Chitraṅga and Visvātrivya, to King Sāntana, a part of the sea and of the family of Purus. You will be known as Pranaśpātī gāndī in the Pitrās and Śāstry in earth."
CHAPTER 15—The description of the family of Bhrisapitri. Then their daughter named Pivari while practising penance seeing the Lord who being pleased had come to her to offer a boon wanted a husband who would be possessed of Yoga, beauty and able to curb his passions. Then the Lord granted her a boon in these words: "Sukha, master of Yoga, son of Vyasa will be your husband and from him you will get a daughter, named Kriti, possessed of Yoga virtues, and will be the wife of the King of the Panchalas, and the mother of Brhadmadatta. Kriya, Gaura, Prabhu and Samba will be your sons, you will obtain sukha with your husband after giving birth to these children." In the solar world there are the regions called Marichigarchhas, where reside the Ravisimhas, the Pitris of kings. Of these the six sons of Vyasa, Yasoda was the Mahan daughter, she was the wife of Amanama, who was the son of Panchak Jenna. She became famous as the mother of Dilipa and grandmother of Bhagiratha. The description of the Pitris runs on. Then the description of silver plates, etc., which the Pitris were fond of. Then the mention of Manir, hemp and black mustard, etc., which are to be avoided in a siddha.

16—The ceremony of siddha. Then Manu, hearing the description of the Pitris, asked Kesava: "On what day, how and when the siddha is to be performed and what are the different kinds, what Brahmans are to be fed and what are to be avoided on the siddha day." Then the description of the duties to be performed and rules to be observed by the performers of siddha and the guests to be fed according to Matsya. Then an account of the distribution of the balls of rice to goats, cows and Brahmans.

17—Then the account of general auspicious ceremonies. Then the particular days and kinds of siddhas to be performed. Then the various rices and the flesh of the different animals which please the manes and the period of times. Moreover which different portions of the Vedas to be recited at the time of feasting in siddha. Then the right to the siddha ceremonies of those who are not invested with the sacred thread. In this siddha the worship of the Pitris to follow that of the Manas, and barley is to be used instead of sesame. Then the description of the rights of Sudras by the word "namah." Then the chief right of Sudras in gift and the fruition of all their desires is obtained through gift.

18—The description of Sapindkarana. Then the narration of asamch of the four castes. Then the description of the duties beginning from the first day until the Sapindkarana ceremony. Then the account of the worship of Saiva and Bhakta Sapindkarana.

19—Then the description of the fruition of the different siddhas. How are the kanyas and kamsas to be offered what kanyas are offered to what agnis and what kamsas offered to what Brahmans reach what Pitris in the region of Death. Also the mention of the merits obtained by the performers of siddha.

20—The account of the ridicule of the ant in connection with the merit of siddha.

21—The description of the greatness of Pitris in connection with the performance of siddhas. Then in that town they were born as the sons of Sudradra, the Brahmans and they thought of practising penance. Then Sudradra prevented them by saying that to go out to the forest leaving an aged father behind was no virtue. Then the narration by the sons of their former births. Then the departure of the sons to the forest and the arrival of Sudradra to the palace. Then the worship of Vishnu by Vibhrata, who was solicitous of getting a son. Then Vibhrata obtains a boon from the Lord. Then the arrival of Brahmadatta, the son, at the place where the ant was united. Then, at Brahmadatta's smiling, the conversation between him and Sannati. Then Brahmadatta's remembrance of the Lord to put an end to the quarrel which had ensued, and finding of the Lord in a dream. Meeting with the old Brahmans.
next morning and in course of their mutual conversation his remembrance of their former birth. Repenting for his fall from yoga, giving that Brâhmastra some gift, he dismissed him. Then the installation of Viswakrsen, his son on the throne, meeting of all at Manasa. The mention of the merit of hearing the recital of the Purânas.

CHAPTER 22—The end of the description of sraddha. Narration of the time of doing sraddha and the result of doing sraddha at the proper time. Accounts of the greatness of Gayā and other holy places and also about the gods. Description of Namis forest, also the result of performing sraddha on the banks of Sarayu, Iravati, Yamunā, Chandrabhâgâ and Vânumati. The narration of the greatness of other holy rivers and accounts of gods, also signs of the time. Showing the production of kusa and black jasmine from the body of Visnu, also the result of hearing and reading of the greatness of holy places.

23—The account of the fault of the Moon in the narration of the lunar dynasty. Then the description of the birth of the Moon, his gaining superiority over the Brâhmans. Description of the Moon getting a boon from Visnu. In the Râjâsthyâ sacrifices performed by the Moon Brahmâ and other gods became priests. After the completion of the sacrificial bath, desirous of a sacrificial bath, Manu, Lakṣmî and other new goddesses formed two respective husbands adored the Moon. Account of the fault of the Moon, and the description of Târa, also an account of the battle between the Moon and Siva. The meeting of Târa and Brâhmastra.

24—Beginning of the story of Yayâti. Then the birth of Bahu from Târa. Then the god’s question put to Târa. “Whose son is this?” On being answered that he was from the Moon, the latter accepted him.

25—Kachcha obtains the knowledge of the elixir of life. Kachcha goes to Sukras in order to obtain the knowledge of the elixir of life by the order of Indra and others. Out of spite for Kachcha, and in order to protect themselves, the demons killed Kachcha, who was grazing the cows, and gave his corpse to wolves and jackals. Sukra brought him back to life and Kachcha told him with a bow that he was killed by the demons. Then, again, he was killed while gathering flowers and again came to life by tearing the stomach. Kachcha learns from Sukra the knowledge of restoring one to life. Narration of the faults of Brâhmans taking wine.

26—Both Kachcha and Devayâni curse each other. Then a debate between Kachcha and Devayâni. Devayâni curses. “You shall never accomplish this knowledge of sadhivyâni”. Kachcha curses. “No son of a rishi will accept you as his wife.” Kachcha goes to the forest. Kachcha.

27—Quarrel between Sarmishta and Devayâni. Sarmishta puts on Devayâni’s dress. She throws Devayâni into a well. Meeting of Nâru and Devayâni and her rescue from the well. When Yayâti has gone, Devayâni speaks to Ghurpi. Ghurpi communicates the history of forest to Sukra. Sukra comes to forest. Conversation between Sarmishta and Sukra.

28—Talks between Sukra and Devayâni. Sukra counsels Devayâni but she refuses his advice. Sukra.

29—Slavery of Sarmishta to Devayâni. Kañya goes to Vrîsparvan and abuses him. Vrîsparvan says to Sukra as you are going away leaving us, then I shall throw myself into the ocean. Sukra replies, “whether you enter the ocean or not, I cannot tolerate the insult to my daughter, so try to please my daughter.” Conversation between Devayâni and Vrîsparvan. Devayâni enslaved to Sarmishta. Then Sukra goes to the capital with Devayâni.

30—Devayâni’s marriage. In this connection she goes to the forest with a thousand of her maids for sports. Yayâti comes then. Their mutual conversation. Devayâni’s prayer to Yayâti. “Please make me your wife.” Devayâni is given away to Yayâti by Sukra. Yayâti enters the house.
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82 - Sukra curses Yayati. Conversation between Sarumitha and Yayati. Yadu and Turvaas, sons of Yayati, born of Devayani. The meeting of the sons of Devayani and those of Sarumitha. Conversation between Devayani and Sarumitha. Yayati and Devayani go to Sukra. Sukra cursed Yayati that he would be at once stricken with decrepit old age. The removal of the curse to Yayati who sought the protection of Sukra.

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83 - Puru agrees to take up himself his father's senility. When Yadu did not consent to take upon himself his father's senility, Yayati cursed him. "You will be childless." Then Yayati cursed Turvaas who is reluctant to take upon himself his father's decrepit old age. A like curse to Drutnya, the second son, and Ann, the third son. The fourth, Puru, accepts his father's old age.

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162.—Prahlāda describes the lion as the source of the universe to Hiranyakasipu. Hearing that Hiranyakasipu orders the Dāityas to capture the lion. Accordingly all those demons struck the lion with various weapons. Then Lord Vīṣṇu in the form of that lion scared those warriors and demons in a true
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144 — Manu asks Viṣṇu in the Padma-kalpa how was the world in the form of a lotus on the navel Viṣṇu in the arm of fish begins to reply.

154 — The Lord in the form of a fish relates to Manu in brief the dates of the four yugas, kṛttu, etc. The narration of the final dissolution.

164 — He further relates to Manu it is Nārāyaṇa who adopting different forms, Bhāvan, etc., reduced the whole world into one vast sheet of water and lived.

174 — On this vast ocean Nārāyaṇa took the form of a swan and from crane and others he created Brahmā, Veda, and Śāstras. Markandeya born out of the belly of Brahmā and seeing the resplendent Lord asks him who he was. Again he entered the belly and coming out of the mouth saw a boy concealed in the branches of a banyan tree. He approached the boy and enquired who he was. He replied that he was the Lord and his creator.

184 — Decrees of keeping the universe aresh or agitating the ocean and creating the material elements—sound, etc., and causing that war he created a lotus from his navel.

194 — The Lord creating the lotus produced the creators of the universe out of it. The masters of the Purāṇas say that that lotus was the earth. The softer parts of this lotus are this earth and its harder parts are mountains.

204 — When Brahmā was extravasating punance in that Lotus Mātṛta and Kaitava, the Dāityas, tried to disturb him. The Lord taking them in his thigh crushed them.

214 — When Brahmā was doing punance again there came the founder of Vedas, Kapila, the founder of Śāstras from Brahmā are produced his mental sons, Śambhu, Rahu, Bhūvaḥ and others and also of Dakṣa and Nāga. The fruit of hearing the history of the lotus.

224 — Fight with Tāraka and Maya after the slaughter of Viṣṇu. The Lord Viṣṇu ruling the gods come to him and ask for help, determined to kill Dāityas Viṣṇu promised to deliver them from this difficulty and grant to them the Lordship of the three worlds. Promises sight seen.

234 — Hearing this promise of Viṣṇu, Maya, Viśdhum, Hayaśriya and other chief demons hastening their armies prepared for fighting the heavenly hosts.

244 — The gods also in order to meet the Dāitya armies arranged their own troops under the leadership of Indra. Bhikṣūpiṇī pronounces blessings on them.

254 — Great war between gods and demons. Praise of celibacy Durva gets a boon from Brahmā. Armed with this Durva creates an illusion to help the army of Maya and crush that of the gods. Indra requests Brahmā to quench the illusionary fire of Durva and also requests the moon bore of the ocean to do the same.

264 — The Moon and Varuna, the lords of water, ordered by Indra consigned Maya and scared the demons a great deal. Seeing this Maya produced the illusion of Pārvatī Maya in the gods. After that the fire and wind ordered by the Lord Viṣṇu annihilated the army of the demons. After that everything became calm and the demons become indifferent. Then Kālī, assuming the form of Triśūl, pleased the demons and frightened the gods.

274 — Kālī increased her strength, dimmed the splendor of all the gods from Indra downward, and, vanquishing everything by his prowess, making everything his own, shone like Brahmā Prajñāpiṇī. All the gods extolled him as if he were Brahmā Prajñāpiṇī, and the Dāityas, too, praised him.
CHAPTER 178 — When Kálanemi made everything his own, he, contrary to the laws of Dharma, could not carry out the Vedas, Dharma, Forbearance, Truth and Lakṣyam. In not being able to attain these five things, he became angry and, wanting to enthrone himself in place of Viṣṇu, went to him. He saw the Lord riding on Garuḍa and holding conch, quirt and club, and simply to cause destruction on himself and of the Danavas brandished his own club and by many sorts of words cenuring Nárayana enraged him. Kálanemi strikes at the chest of Nárayana. He also strikes his club on the head of Garuḍa at which the Lord cut the hundred arms and hundred heads of Kálanemi and allowed Garuḍa to strike him down. Brahmá praised Viṣṇu. Viṣṇu reinstates the gods in their former positions and returns to his own abode along with Brahmá.

170 — Slaying of Andhaka, the Asura Sankara, in order to drink the blood of Andhaka Asura, creates the Matra Mahāvati and others. Appearance of Nárisimha at the request of Rudra to prevent the Matra from devouring the universe in contravention with the order of Sankara. After having drunk the blood of Andhaka Asura, the Matra Mahāvati and others defeat the Rudra Matra. Nárisimha instructs to Rudra Devata.

180 — Greatness of Varānasī. Pingala got Kṣetrapālahood and its consequent elevations. Siva and Gaṇeṣa come to Varānasī. They see a garden in the way Siva says to Gaṇeṣa that Kuvera and others attain fruition on worshipping me. They visit Brāhmaṇa and grant him boons.

181 — In the course of conversation between Śanat Kumāra and Nandikevara, some important sacred places are described.

182 — Skanda describes the field of Vimuktat.

183 — The greatness of the Aśvinkutas described in the dialogue between Pārvati and Mahesvara. Brahmá having cut his fifth head commits Brahmahatyā and comes to Sankara for expiation and the sin is removed by Sankara. The skull bursts out into thousand places and forms the sacred place of Kapāla Mochana.

184 — Greatness of Aśvinikutas.

185 — In the discourse between the Rūpa and Skanda, it is described that Vyāsa, pressed with hunger after having practised penance for 12 years, gets no alms anywhere, but Sankara and Pārvati in the guise of a relation give him food. Hari says to Vyāsa as you are hungry, don’t live here. Vyāsa prays to Siva that in the Chaturdasi and Astami days he would be favoured with an accommodation. Greatness of Dandināyaka and others.

186 — The greatness of Narmada described in a dialogue between Mārakunjeya and Yudhisthira. The greatness of Amarkantaka.

187 — In the the topic of the greatness of Narmada is described that the Rūm frightened by Bānāsura came to Śiva for protection and help Nārada sent to disturb the minds of the women at Tripura Anampām, the wife of Bānāsura, discourses with Nārada. A hole is made in the city on account of the faithful wives of the city becoming faithless and hence losing their virtues at the instigation of Nārada.

188 — Sankara moves about in order to destroy Tripura, being on his own grounds on the banks of Narmada. The piteous cries of the inhabitants of the town when it is being burnt by the fire of Hari when Bānā seeing the Tripura on fire leaving his wife and children takes the lings on his head and praisos Śiva. Hari being pleased grants a boon to him that he will be indestructible to gods. Description of Amarkantaka.

189 — Description of the confluence of the Kaveri and Narmada. Kuvera becomes the lord of Yagas.

190 — The sacred places Yantoswara, Garjana, Meghnāda, etc.

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PART II.

CHAPTER CXXIX

The Rishis said — Tell us, O, Sūta! how in ancient days did Lord Śiva attain the name of Tripurāṇa and how did He reduce the fort Tripura to ashes. Pray, be pleased to tell us all about it in detail. How the fortified town of Tripura was built by the mysterious power of Maya, and how was it reduced to ashes by one arrow of Śiva. Pray, tell us how all this happened. We all ask you, reverently, again and again — 1-2.

Sūta said — O, Rishis! Hear from me how the fort Tripura was consumed by the mighty Lord Śiva. In ancient days, there lived a demon named Maya, he was endowed with extraordinary powers and he was the originator of wonderful artifices and extraordinary devices generally known as Mayā. Once conquered by the Devas in a battle, Maya devoted himself to hard penances. Two other demons also joined him and began to practise severe austerities with the same object in view. The name of one was the powerful Vidyuṇmāni, and of the other was Tāraka-sūrya. Both of them were very powerful and strong — 3-5.

These two began to perform their penances by the side of Maya and caught his fire and energy. They began to look like three fires or like the three worlds personified. They remained engaged in their penances, burning, as it were, the three worlds. They lived in water during the winter, warmed themselves with a ring of fire lit up around them during the summer with fierce sun overhead, and stood on their legs in the open space during the rains and began to waste their dear bodies. They lived only on roots and fruits and water and they worshipped with flowers, etc. They used to take their simple fare after one day’s interval and the bark of wood that they had on their bodies was besmeared with mud. They practised austerities, half immersed in the mud of aquatic plants and thus their minds became freed from all dirt. Their bodies became devoid of all flesh, they became lean and thin, the veins became visible all over their bodies. Owing to their severe austerities, the whole universe became devoid of any lustre, powerless, and began to look dull — 6-11.

The three worlds were about to be consumed by the fire of their asceticism, when the Lord Brahmā appeared before them. The bold adventurers, those Dānavas, then, chanted the praises of the Supreme Being.
Brahmā, who appeared there suddenly, and pleased Him with their devotion. Brahmadeva then, pleased with those three ascetics who looked like the Sun, turn to the tapasīya, cast an affectionate glance on them, and said —'O children! I am much pleased with your devotion and have come to grant boons unto you. Ask me what you wish.' Hearing these words of Brahmadeva, who was thus pleased, Maya, capable to build anything, was rejoiced and said —'In days gone by, in the great Tārakāṅgurū war that ensued between the Devas and the Dāityas, the former were victorious and mercilessly killed the latter with their weapons. The Devas always oppress us on account of former enmity. We then fled away with terror. In our hour of trial and misfortune we could not rely on any one for help and protection. Finding no source of solace, we have now resorted to this practice of penance and now with the help of our asceticism and through Your grace, we wish to erect a most solid and impregnable fort which would defy the Devas.' The name of this would be Tripura. Now, O, Lord! grant me this boon that when the fort is completed it will be quite safe from the attacks of those residing on land and in water, as well as from the curses of the sages and Munis and from attacks of the Devas.' Hearing those words of Maya, capable to build another universe by his Māyā, Lord Brahmadeva said smilingly —'O, Maya, leader of the demons! It is impossible to become immortal, where everything is not everlasting. Knowing this, you can build your fort with mud.' Maya again addressed Brahmadeva with folded hands —'If this fort be not quite impregnable, then let it be that it would be destroyed by one arrow only, shot once by Śiva, in the course of warfare.' Brahmadeva said, 'Be it so' and then went away —11-25

The Lord disappeared from the spot as vanishes the wealth obtained in dreams. Having obtained the boon, those powerful Dāityas, then healthy and shining like the Sun, began to loom more brilliant with then power of asceticism —26-27

The highly intelligent and powerful Maya then began to prepare plans for building the Tripura fort —28

He said to himself —'I, alone, should live in that Tripura. It ought to be built in such a way as no one amongst the Devas might be able to destroy it with a single arrow.' He thought also —'I should make each of the three fortresses, 100 yojanas in length and breadth. The building would be commenced and completed under the Yoga of the asterism Puṣyā, when the above three cities would rise and meet the celestial firmament and whoever would get hold of and attack the above cities under this Puṣyāyoga would be able to destroy them by means of only one arrow shot by him. The lowest fort, that on earth, is to be made of iron, the one in the celestial firmament is to be made of silver, and the topmost one is to be built of gold. These three combined would be known as the 'Tripura' fort. The length and breadth of this is to be one hundred yojanas each, and it will be impregnable to all. It will be decorated with many palatial buildings, various instruments, various weapons, satabhūs, chakras, spears, upalas, kampanas and various other arms. Hundreds of towers and turrets would
be built to make the cities look like the great Mandara and Meru Who can destroy, save the three-eyed Bhagavân (Siva), these three cities, touching the Heavens, and so well-guarded by myself, Tāraka and Vidyumnālī?"—29-36

NB—Pusyāyoga—when the Moon, the star Pasyā, and the forts come in one line in conjunction

Here ends the one hundred and twenty-ninth chapter on the anecdote of Tripūrāsura

CHAPTER CXXX

Sūka said—Thus thinking in his mind, Maya built the Tripūra fort according to his designs with materials brought out by divine means. He located the fort where he had conceived, and the principal entrance gates, the other ornamental gateways, the upper-storey with their doors, count-room, sitting-room, seraghios, broad pathways, high roads, lanes, bye-lanes, quadrangular-mairas, temple of Śiva, the tank with banyan trees round it, another tank with steps, wells, fruit and flower gardens, assembly-rooms, pleasure gardens, resting places, delightful pathways for Danavas etc., were all laid and built according to the pre-conceived plans. This is how the town of Tripūra was built by Maya, versed in all the sciences about building and town-planning, as I am told. The town, so built by Maya, is known by the name Tripūra, so we have heard. The fortress of iron, built by Maya, was fixed as the abode of Tarkāsura and Vidyumnālī settled down in the beautiful fortress of silver shining like Moon Maya resided in the fortress of gold built by himself. The width of both the cities of Tarkāsura and Vidyumnālī was 100 yojanas The great city of Maya shone like the Mount Sumeru—1-11.

It was built during the interval occupied by Pusyāyoga (when the Moon, Pusyā and the forts were in one line in combination) Maya built his Tripūra, as Siva had built his Puspaka-Vimāna (celestial car). The paths of Maya leading from one fortress to the other were lined with beautiful vases full of wine. The iron, gold and silver-plated houses of the Danavas were also built in hundreds and thousands on either sides of the pathways. The three cities, then, of the Asuras, with hundreds of palatial buildings and decked with various gems rose high according to their will and transcending all the worlds, looked very beautiful, as apartments on the top of a house. The fort could be made to go anywhere where Maya would wish. It contained pleasure gardens, wells and tanks full of lotuses. It abounded with the groves of Aśoka trees with cuckoos and nightingales singing in them. There were many painters' studios, quadrangular spaces enclosed by buildings, rows of seventeen or eighteen-storeyed houses, with various flags, banners, and garlands, all built by Jaya—12-17.

The palatial buildings resounded with the sounds of hundreds of small tinkling bells, they were filled with the perfumes of various sweet-scented flowers. The houses were neatly plastered and looked beautiful with various flowers and offerings to the Deity. The white
houses of the fort Tripura were all covered with smoke arising from sacrificial offerings, jars full of water were arranged there in rows thus making them look like rows of swans. The rows of pendant garlands, pearls and jewels on the several buildings made them defy the splendour of the Moon — 18

The houses decorated with flowers, Mālākā and Jāti, etc., and scented with nice perfumes and dhūpas made them look like good persons, endowed with five senses, and looking on all with equal sight. Round the three fortresses, were built three enclosure walls that looked like mountainous structures. These walls were built respectively of gold, silver and iron and ornamented with gems, jewels and lollipops. Hundreds of Gopuras (entrance gates) existed there in every fortress, decked with flags and banners and looking like mountain tops. The inner compartments for women resounded with the sounds of tinkling bells on their anklets, and these were more beautiful than the Heavens. In these compartments, there were many resting-places, Vihāras (places of enjoyment), tanks, banyan trees, quadrangular-mats, pools, lakes, gardens and forests. All sorts of excellent divine objects of enjoyment were there, and they were decorated with various gems and jewels. The outlets of the three fortresses were rendered beautiful with various flowers and they were surrounded by hundreds of deep ditches and moats. These moats were equipped with various weapons to defeat enemies' designs — 21-26

When the sons of Diti, of unrivalled valour, and the great enemies of Indra heard that the Dānava Mayā, of wonderful valour and deeds, had built such a fortress, they came in hundreds and thousands and took refuge there. That Tripura fort, then became quite full of the Asuras, the tormentors of people and the destroyers of their enemies, and it looked gigantic like elephants and mountains as if the sky had been overcast with dark clouds about to shower rains — 27-28

Here ends the one hundred and thirteenth chapter on the laying of the fort Tripura

CHAPTER CXXXI

Sūta said — Maya the great Asura architect designed the Tripura fortress so ingeniously that it was impervious to his enemies, both the Suras and the Asuras. Then, by the order of Maya, the Asuras who looked like Yama, the God of Death, gladly entered the houses within the fortress, with their wives and children, arms and weapons. It looked then, like lots of lions entering a forest, or a host of sharks and crocodiles entering the ocean and when the powerful enemies of the gods began to dwell there, it seemed that a body was occupied all over with intense rage. That Tripura fortress became quite full of those enemies of the Devas. Millions and millions of Asuras came to dwell there. They all flocked there in great multitudes, from the lower regions and mountains, like the banks of clouds gleaming with flashes of lightning — 1

The residents of that fortress got whatever they desired, for their
Sovereign Maya ministered to their wants by his Māyāk (supernatural) powers and produced then and there all these things. They, with their bodies covered with sandal-paste, perfumes and wearing beautiful garments, moved about freely like inured elephants to amuse themselves in the beautiful mango groves and on the banks of the lakes shining white with moonbeams falling on them and full of beautiful lotus flowers. They enjoyed themselves in the company of their enchanting consorts, and found every happiness in abundance at the spots designed and laid out so skilfully by Maya. Their ornaments, garments, garlands and scented pastes began to look exceedingly beautiful. Living there in the beautiful and secure fortress built by Maya they directed their attention to Dharma, Artha and Kama. They passed their days in Tripura as happily as the Devas do in Svarga. They looked after their parents, and the wives paid every attention to their husbands. They all passed their days in perfect peace and harmony. No signs of quarrels were visible amongst them. Irreligion could not become so strong as to affect the residents there; they all were the worshippers of Śiva. They loudly chanted the Vedic hymns and played on the Vina and flute in unison with the tinkling of the anklets. They always enjoyed in their company of their consorts and their hearts were always gladdened by the pleasing peaks of laughter of the ladies. In this way they passed their days in the worship of the Devas and Brāhmaṇas and in the enjoyment of Artha, Dharma and Kama. Thus a very long time passed away. Sometime after befriended by evening, poverty, jealousy, greed, disunion and the kalt simultaneously entered the fortress of Tripura and settled down in the bodies of the Daṇavas like so many diseases. Maya saw all these very dreadful things in a dream—6.19

In the morning when the sun arose with all his glory, Maya came to his audience hall and in company of the two other Daṇavas looked beautiful like the cloud between two suns and took his seat on the beautiful throne, bedecked with gold and looking like the peak of the Mount Meu. Tāraka and Vidyumāṇā took their seats on each of his sides as the two young elephants appear by the two sides of a big elephant—20.22.

When the three Asuras took their respective seats, it seemed that the clouds rested on the top of the summit of the golden mountain. Then, one by one, all the Asuras, with their strong armours and military dress, very violent, came there to Maya's assembly. And when everyone sat down on his seat, Maya the maker of Māyā addressed them as follows—23.24

"Hear, O, sons of Daśāyani! wanderers in the air! you, that roam in the celestial regions! the dreadful dream that I dreamt last night I saw in my dream four women, three of them very terrible and belonging to this earth, raging like fire, enter the Tripura fortress. On entering this city, they began to torment the people thereof. Their valor is indomitable, they entered with rage into the city and divided themselves into many forms and entered into the bodies of the demons. This whole city, it seemed, was covered over with darkness. You all, with your houses and everything were drowned in the ocean. I saw one owl and a fair naked woman on a donkey, I saw also a man
with a mark of red powder on his forehead, he was four-footed and three-eyed. The woman, seen before, was chased by this man. I awoke then O, sons of Diti! Thus this dreadful woman appeared. Thus the dream was dreamt by me. I do not know whether this dream portends future disasters to the Asuras? Whatever this may be, if I be fit to be your Emperor and if you consider my words beneficial to you, then, I advise you not to be jealous of each other. Avoid lust, anger, jealousy, envy and hold fast to truth, self-restraint, Dharma and behave yourselves like Munis. Spread peace everywhere and worship Siva. Who knows, that by observing these, all the forebodings of evils would be averted! From the dream, it appears that the three-eyed Rudra, the Deva of the Devas, is angry with us, for, O Asuras, I see clearly what will befall this Tripura castle. So you all should avoid quarrels, acquire sincerity, and see how this dream fares with us—29-36

Hearing these words of Maya, they looked agitated with anger and hatred which predicted their downfall. Overcome by misfortune, they looked on one another with eyes reddened with anger, though they were thoroughly convinced of their impending ruin and destruction. These demons thus overcome by destiny, abandoned the path of truth and their course of virtue and started on the path of vice—37-39

First, they began to hate the holy Brâhmans, they gave up their daily course of worship, they ceased to pay their respects to their preceptors and began to be angry with one another. They became addicted to habits of quarrelling with one another, they mocked their religion, they abused one another, and every one of them played the master. They began to insult their elders, and despise the objects of their everyday adoration. They ceased to perform good deeds and were vexed at mere trifles and their eyes overflowed with tears. They ate at night curds, barley porridge, milk and woodapple, slept with their unclean bodies, they left off washing their feet and hands after answering calls of nature, they retired to bed without cleaning themselves. They began to fear cats like mice and never cleaned their persons after enjoying themselves in company of their consorts and never observed the rules of decency in dallying with their women folk. Thus, they became a corrupt lot, though they had led virtuous lives before, and they now began to trouble the Devas, sages and hermits—40

Though prohibited by Maya, they began to commit acts incurring the displeasure of the Brâhmans and thus went on in their path of destruction. In their anger, they devastated Vaibhâra Nandavâna, Chitrârathâvana, Anokâvana Varâsokâvana, which gave fruits and flowers in all the seasons, and they destroyed groves of hermits though they were masters of these places. They destroyed the abodes of the Devas, hermits and devotees. The whole universe looked devastated like a field infested with locusts—47-50

Here ends the one hundred and thirty first chapter on Maya’s dreaming bad dreams in the anecdote of three castles.
CHAPTER CXXXII

Sūta said — When the vicious Dānavas began to destroy places full of habitation, and also the hermitages, the whole world was dismayed with horror. The Dānavas traversing the skies and roaring like lions, thus frightened living creatures, plunged the world into darkness and despair — 1-2

Seeing the chaos thus created by them, the Ādityas, Vāsus, Sādhyas, Devas, Pītris, Manuṣis, shuddered with terror and went to Brahmā for protection. They all saluted the Deity with four heads seated on His golden lotus throne and said — "O Lord of Lords! O Sinless One! the Dānavas residing in Tripura castles protected by your blessings, are causing us great pain. Pray, therefore be pleased to give them good counsels. O Purāṇa! we are flying from them like the geese at the approach of clouds and the deer at the approach of a lion. O Pious One! we are so much confused by our troubles that we have forgotten even the names of our better halves and sons, etc. The Dānavas blinded by greed and delusion have broken the dwellings of the Devas and the hermitages of the anchorites and are travelling all over the world. If you do not come readily to the rescue of the distressed, all this universe will become devoid of habitation, as well as of men, Devas and Rokṣa." — 3-9

Hearing the above words of the Devas, Brahmā addressed Indra and others as follows, while his face beamed with radiance of joy like the Moon. The boon granted to Maya by me, has now come to its end and now his destruction is not far distant. This famous Tripura fortress ought to be destroyed by only a single arrow. It cannot be annihilated by showers of arrows. O Devas! I do not find a single one amongst you who can destroy Tripura along with Maya and the Dānavas by a single arrow. That fortress of Tripura cannot be destroyed by one of weak calibre. Siva alone, the Lord of all beings can do so. If you all go and pray to Him who upset the sacrifice of Dakṣa, He will undoubtedly destroy Maya and his castle Tripura. Because each of the three castles of Tripura are 100 yojanas in diameter and all three of them were constructed during the conjunction of the asterism Pushyā with the Moon, you should, therefore, devise that plan which may lead Siva to destroy them in one arrow — 10-16

Then the Devas all proclaimed at once with sorrowful minds — "We will all go to Him." Brahmā also accompanied them to get their object fulfilled and they all went to the abode of Siva. They beheld that supreme and glorious Siva, the lord of the past, present and future in company of His noble consort, Pārvati, and the high-souled Nandīkēdvara. In other words, the Devas were bedazzled with the sublime glory of the mighty Siva. He was of a fiery colour, unborn, of three eyes resembling the three seats of fires, with the splendour of one thousand suns, decked with five-coloured ornaments, having the crescent Moon on His forehead, and his face looking sweet like the Moon. The Devas considered themselves blessed by seeing the Lord, the Unborn One, the Nilalohita (of blue and red colour), ready to grant boons, the Lord of Pārvati, the Lord
of gods, the Deva Swayambhu Whom they now began to adore with their devotional hymns—17-20

They then said —"O, Master of all! O Bhava! O Sarva! O Rudra! the Giver of all boons, O Lord of all creatures! O Eternal One! O Thou terrible! O Thou, wearing braided and matted hair! we bow down to Thee again and again! O, Great Deva! Bhuma Triambaka, the Image of Peace, Isana, the Destroyer of all ills, the Annihilator of Andhaka! we salute Thee! O, blue-necked, O Penetrating One! O Destroyer of the enemies of Kumar Kārtīkeya! O Begetter of Kumāna! O Red One! O Dhumra! O Vara! O Krathana! O Eternal One! O Nilashikanda! O Trident-holder! O Divyaśay! we bow down to Thee! We salute Thee! O Uraga, Three-eyed, O Hiranya! O Vasuvetā! O Unthinkable! The Lord of the Mother of the Universe, adored by all the Devas O, Vriśadhvaja! O Munda! Having long hair, O Brahmācharī! O Ascetic! O Brahmanva! we all salute Thee! Our salutations to Thee, O Unconquered One! O Thou, the Soul of the Universe! the Creator of the Universe! the Pervader of the Universe! Who assumes Divine forms, the Supreme Lord! the Divine Swayambhu, O Thou who art the worthy object to be approached! the worthy object to be desired! to be adored and worshipped! O Thou, who showest mercy to the devotees! O Thou Eternal One, the Giver of one’s desired objects! we bow down to Thee again and again!”—28-29

Here ends the one hundred and thirty-second chapter
on adoring the Great Śiva

CHAPTER CXXXIII

Sūta said —Śiva, thus entreated by Brahmā and other Devas said —"Where lies the cause of your great danger? Welcome to you all, tell me your object plainly and I will give you all that you desire, I feel there is nothing that I cannot grant you. I always cherish in my mind the greatest good of you all, the great asceticism that I practice is always for your welfare! I shall always protect you and my devotees! I shall destroy those who may be your and, therefore, my enemies and thus bring about your happiness! Who is so very powerful that has become your great enemy?”—1-4

Hearing the above words of Śiva, the Devas said, "Lord! Your power is great, a few very strong and ferocious Asuras have practiced severe austerities and are now causing us pain. We have, therefore, come to You for rescue! O, Three-eyed One! Maya, the son of Diti, is always quarrelsome and is our great enemy! He has built the castle named Tripura with yellowish white ornamental entrance gates, and other Dānavas being sheltered there and being fearless on account of boons granted to them, have become a source of great trouble to us! They treat us like menials as if we have no supporter! They have destroyed Nandanavana, etc., and other famous gardens in the Heavens, and have forcibly carried away the Aspasia, Rambhā, etc., as well as the elephants Kumuda, Añjana, Vāmana, and Airāvata belonging to Indra! The chief
horses of Indra are stolen away and now yoked by the Asuras to their chariots. Our chariots, elephants, horses, women and riches have all been carried away by them and we do not know how we can win them back. Our lives are now in danger."—5-12

The three-eyed Lord Śiva whose carrier is buffalo, thus appealed by the Devas said—"O Devas! Cast aside your great fears caused by the Dānavas, I shall reduce the castle Tūpura to ashes, but you should do now what I wish you to do. If you want me to destroy that fortified town along with the demons, you should fit out my war chariot."—13-15

Accordingly, Brahmā and others in obedience to His orders equipped at once an excellent chariot. They fixed the earth as its basis, the two attendants of Śiva as the two poles of the chariot (to which the yoke is fixed), the Mount Meru, the seat in the chariot, the Mandara, the axle, the Sun and the Moon as the two silvery and golden wheels, the dark and the lunar fortunegods as the two fetters of the wheels, all the Devas for the machinery of the chariot, the serpents Kamūla and Asvata as the tying rope of the chariot, Śukra, Viśvaśpati, Budha, Mangala, and Saturn as the conveyors of the chariot and the firmament as the fender (with which a chariot is provided as a defence against collision). The eyes of serpents became the golden piping instruments (made of bamboos) of the chariot, the cheerful Devas bedecked the chariot with gems, pearls and sapphires.—16-22

The sacred rivers, the Ganges, the Indus, the Satadru, the Chandrabhāgā, the Iravati, the Vītati, the Vīptā, the Yama, the Gandaki, the Sarasvatī, the Devikā, and the Sarayū, were utilized in place of the bamboos in the chariot. The Nāgas (women) of the Dūrjāśṭra family became the prostitutes in the chariot, and the descendants of Vāsuki, the various haughty serpents became the arrows of the bows and lodged themselves in the quivers. Saras, Saras, Kadru, Vinātā, Śuchi, Trisū, Vimalikī, Sarvogī, Mittva, Sarvāśama, Brahmavadiśa, Gośadī, Valabhadī, Prayākshī, etc., went to the chariot of Śiva in the form of darts and javelins. The four Yugas took the place of the yoke, the four Hotras and four Vānas became the golden ear-rings, capable to do great works. That yoke illustrated like the ages rested on the fore of the chariot and was tied to it by means of the serpent Dūrjāśṭra that served the purpose of a rope.—23-30

The four Vedas, viz., Rik, Śāma, Yajū, Atharva became the four horses of the chariot. The various forms of chariotes were the ornaments of those horses and the serpents Padma, Mahā-padma, Taksaka, Karkotaka, and Dhāmanjaya were utilized in tying the haunch of the horses.—31-33

The sacred mantras originating from Om and the various sacrifices, viz., the remeding of evils, the tying of beasts, etc., became the jewels, pearls and corals of the chariot. The most holy Om was the whip and Vasāta formed its top-knot. Sinīvālī, Kūl, Amāvāsya, Rākṣa and Anumati were employed as the reins of the horses; there were also the black, yellow, white, red, brown banners of the chariot. The year made up of six seasons became the bow and the deathless Arūbikā formed its fast string.—34-39
Note — बदर = An exclamation used on making an oblation to a Deity

विद्वंसित = The day preceding that of the new moon, or on which the moon rises with scarcely visible crescent

शृ = The last day of the lunar month when the moon is invisible

चंद्र = The full moon day

प्रतिवर्ष = The 16th day of the moon's age on which she rises one digit less than full when the gods and the menes receive oblations with favour

Lord Rudra became the great Kāla (time) and this Kāla is the year, and His consort Umā, the Kālaāṭri became the deathless bowstring — 40

Note — वस्त्र = same as Pārvati

वासुमि = A dark night Yama's sister The night of destruction

आनन्द = Imperishable

The arrow with which Śiva consumed the castle Tripura was forged with the potency of the three Devas — (1) Mahā Viṣṇu, (2) Soma, and (3) Agni. Agni was the mouth of the arrow, and the Moon the dispeller of darkness, located Himself in the main portion of the shaft and Viṣṇu presented Himself in the form of its violence and strength. The snake Vāsuki discharged his terrible venom into that arrow to make it more mortal — 41-43

The Devas, having thus prepared the chariot, went to Śiva and said

"O, Conqueror of the demons and the enemies! we have got this chariot ready for Thee which will help to drive away the troubles of Indra and other Devas and thus preserve them" — 44-45

The Lord Śiva then said — Well done! and then began to examine that huge divine chariot looking like Mount Sūmeru and was highly pleased with it. He praised the skill of the Devas and said to them

"O Devas! You should soon provide this chariot with a skilful driver as well" — 46-48

The Devas were very much confused to hear those words of the Lord and looked as if they had been pierced by arrows. They began to think deeply on this point. They said to themselves — "Who can be the worthy charioteer of Mahādeva save Viṣṇu? So let us go and take His refuge" — 49-50

Thinking thus, they looked like buffaloes with yokes on their necks and obstructed by mountains on their way, and they heaved a deep sigh saying "Alas! how can we accomplish this?" — 51

Brahma seeing the Devas overwhelmed with anxiety and ready to go and stand on the pole of the chariot said, "I shall be the charioteer," and with these words He took the reins of the horses, when all the Devas, assembled there, expressed their unbounded delight in a loud chorus of exclamation. Brahma started the chariot and Lord Śiva jumped into it saying, "Yes, He is the worthy charioteer of Mine." When Śiva seated Himself in the chariot, the horses through His weight knelt down to the ground until their faces were covered with dust. At that time, Lord Śiva, finding those horses — the manifestations of the Vedas — falling down to the ground, lifted them up, as a dutiful son up-lifts his distressed manes — 52-56
CHAPTER CXXXIV

Again a loud exclamation arose and all the Devas shouted frequently, "Victory, victory to Hara," which seemed like the roaring sound of the billows of the ocean. Then Brahma, the giver of boons, made the steeds go faster by smacking the whip of Om. The horses, with their heads lifted up into the air and their mouths open, galloped away, hissing like ferocious serpents as if they would devour the Heavens. The horses, goaded by Brahma and directed by Siva, flew like the wind blowing at the time of the destruction of the world—57-60

By the injunctions of the Lord Siva, Nandikeshvara sat on the bull holding the stem of His illustrious banner Sukha and Vrikaspati, of the lustre of the sun, anxious to win the pleasure of Siva, began to look after the chariot wheels. The serpent, Sesha, the destroyer of all evils, used to guard the chariot and Brahma's bed on the chariot, with arrows in hand. Dhananandagopala appeared on His fiery buffalo, Kuveta came on His serpents, and Indra came on His elephant Anivata and they all guarded the chariot. Swamikartikara, the granter of boons, came to guard His father's chariot, riding on His Kiranara, a resounding peacock, whose beauty defied that of hundred Moons—61-65

Nandikeshvara held the bright trident and looked like Yama, the destroyer of all Lokas. He protected the back and the two sides of the chariot. Prajapati, the attendants of Siva, like volcanic mountains, ablaze like fire and robust like the snow clad peaks of the mountain, followed the chariot of the Lord. They all looked like formidable sharks in the deep BRIGU, BHARADJAGA, VASHIKA, GAUTAMA, PULASTYA, PULABA, KITAD, MANCHA, ATPI, AGIRA, PAHANTRA, AGASTYA, etc., pleased the Unborn and Indomitable Lord Siva with their nicely composed devotional hymns. At that time the chariot of the unconquerable Lord began to march towards the castle Tripura, as the mountain with wings flies in the Heavens—66-69

The attendants of Siva, the Prajapatis, gallantly escorted the chariot protected by the Devas. They roared like lions and looked then like elephants, or like mountains or like Sun or like clouds. Like the ferocious ocean at the time of the destruction of the universe, full of crocodiles, Tons and Tungalakas, the extremely brilliant chariot of the Lord glided onwards full of radiance, rumbling deep, like the sound of thunder clouds and lightnings—70-71

Here ends the one hundred and thirty-third chapter on the marching of the chariot towards the Tripura castle.

CHAPTER CXXXIV /

Suta said—When Lord Siva took His seat in the universally venerated divine chariot, His attendants, the Prajapatis, began to shout loudly and exclaimed, "Sadhu, Sadhu." The bull, the carrier of the Lord, also began to bellow on hearing the voice of His Master. The sages resounded all quarters with their shouts of "victory." The horses began to neigh loudly. At the same time the sage Narada, illustrious like the Moon, hurriedly ushered himself into the presence of the Daityas at Tripura.
Here, on the other hand, various ominous signs and misfortunes began to be visible in the castle of Tripura. Just then Nārada came there. Seeing the Devāsī Nārada, who looked like cloud, all the Dānava stood up to salute him — 1-5

They washed his feet and offed him green Dūba grass, rice, honey, milk, etc. and worshipped him as Brahmā worshipped Indra of yore. After being thus adored, the Sage Nārada took his seat on a golden throne. When all the demons, along with their sovereign Maya, took their respective seats, then Maya, with a pleasant face, asked Nārada —

"O Sage, the knower of the present! Many terrible, ominous signs are now being manifested in our castle; we have never experienced such before. What is the cause of all these evils? O, Seer! what to say, I dream many terrible dreams in the night. I dream of the flag posts breaking and the banners falling down without any gust of wind and the courtyards, doorways, and hunting-sheds shaking, as if there was an earthquake. I also hear the hum and hoarse exclamations of ‘kill, kill, cut, cut’ pervading all over the town. O Nārada! I am not afraid of the Devas, Indra and others, if I am afraid of anyone, He is Lord Śiva, the Merciful to His devotees who removes all their fears. Nothing is concealed from you. Your vision can see past and future occurrences in all the three worlds, therefore, O, Seer! explain to me the reasons of such ill-forebodings. I am under your protection" — 6-15

Hearing such words of Maya, Nārada said —

"Hear the cause of such ill-forebodings. The word ‘Dharma’ is derived from a root meaning to ‘hold up’ and ‘to express the glories of the Creator’. Therefore, Dharma is the practice of virtue and the propriety of being magnanimous. The good and the great have described ‘Dharma’ to be the cause of attaining one's desired object and happiness, and therefore, they have advised Dharma to be practised. Adharma, which is contradictory to ‘Dharma’, is said to be the cause of all misfortunes and, therefore, ought to be avoided. The knowers of the Vedas have said that those coming to the path of virtue from the life of vice and again launching on the track of evil, perish. Therefore, you, in spite of being firm on your Dharma, are helping the Devas, who are your evil wishers, and you will be despised on account of these haughty Dānava that form your following. They will be of no help to you, and the misfortunes passing before you in course of your dreams are all indications of your coming evils. In other words, they indicate your annihilation along with your paraphernalia. The Lord Śiva is advancing towards your town on his great chariot embodying all the Lokas, and He will destroy you all. If you wish well, you should throw yourself, along with your followers and the members of your family, on His mercy. Who is eternal and of great strength. Thus you, with your sons and relatives, will go to His abode" — 16-23

In this way, the sage Nārada, after warning them of their coming misfortunes, returned to Mahadeva, the Deva of the Devas — 24

After the departure of the sage, Maya, the leader of the Dānava, advised his followers not to fear and said, "O, Brave Dānava! we are
CHAPTER CXXXV

born heroes, sons and grandsons are born to us, we have now done what ought to be done by us. Now quit all fears in this hour of crisis and fight with the Devas. We will all attain heaven after conquering the Devas and will enjoy all the realms after killing Indra and other Devas. Go up to the terraces of your houses with all your arms and await the hour of battle after putting on your armours. Dānavas go up to your respective spots in all the three fortresses, for the places should not be left vacant. This will soon be attacked by the Devas. You will know the advance of the indomitable Devas in the aerial regions, and I am confident of your being able to keep them at bay with your arrows."—25-30

Maya, after thus haranguing his followers, entered suddenly into his castle, full of the women folk, with a very heavy mind. After purifying himself, he performed the worship of the Lord Śiva, the Digambara, who is white like silver and praised Him with well-chosen words, and placed himself under the refuge of the Deva of the Devas, who is the enemy of passion, and the killer of Andhaka and the destroyer of Daksā's sacrifice. The three-eyed Śiva, holding Moon on his forehead and his third eye effulgent, did not take notice of the evil intentions of Maya, who took his protection and wanted freedom from fear. Śiva granted to Maya his desired boon who then became quite free from any cares—31-33

Here ends the one hundred and thirty-fourth chapter
on the coming of Nārada to the Tripura castle

CHAPTER CXXXV

Sūta said—Thus the Muni Nārada went away from the Tripura castle and joined the Deva army. He took his seat in the assembly of the Devas. The place where Bahl, the king of the Dāiyas, performed sacrifices is known as the wide Nāvīta Varsa. This is famous as being the birthplace of all the Devas. All the ceremonies of the Devas, their yajñas, marriages, natal ceremonies are performed here. The Lord of Umā enjoys Himself here daily in company with his Parisads, and all the Lokapālas (the Regents of the several quarters) live here like the Mount Meru. Stationed at such a place, Śiva, whose eyes are beautiful and of tawny colour, addressed India and the other Devas, thus—"O, Indra! the Tripura of the enemies is visible. It is decorated with Vimānas, banners and bunting. This castle shines like fire and greatly torments people. See there are other Dānavas standing on terraces and gateways, wearing coronets and ear-rings, looking like mountains and banks of clouds. They look hideous and are holding arms in their hands and have angry faces. They seem to be very eager for victory and are trying to advance; you should, therefore, drive them away by your weapons and take my return to help you. In the meanwhile, I shall take my seat on this excellent chariot and remain here like Mount Meru and reconnoitre the entrance of the fortified town, and then try to gain you victory. I shall reduce the fortresses to ashes by means of one single
arrow as soon as all three of them come under Pusya asterism yoga."

Hearing those words, Indra, followed by his army, marched to conquer Tripura. The Devas and the attendants of Siva consisting of that huge army began to roar like thunderclouds, they marched on in the firmament and appeared then like huge masses of clouds risen in the sky. Hearing which the demons, eager to fight, emerging from their strongholds, dashed against the Devas in the air. Most of them became infuriated and began to thunder and roar and by their noise drowned the martial music of the Devas, as the Moon is enveloped by the clouds. As the ocean swells under the influence of the Moon, the aspect of Tripura became awfully grim by the influx of the Asuras. Some of them were playing the music-of-war on the terraces of the palaces, on the tops of enclosure walls and on the gates. Some, weaving garlands of gold, roared like thunderclouds and began to play the music of war. Some began to run about, waving their cloths in excitement, and some, remaining in their houses, began to enquire into the reason of that commotion. Others replied they did not know the cause of it, their sense of right understanding being muddled, in time, the whole thing would be revealed. Others said, "Siva, seated like a lion in His chariot on the summit of Meru, has made His appearance to torment Tripura, as a disease cropping up in the body torments the system. Be whatever it may, why should we fear, what is the hitch, you come out with your arms, what do you wish to enquire from us? Our prestige in this war must be kept up." The Dinavas of Tripura thus hurriedly conversed among themselves and, soon after, then commenced residing in the Tarakasura fortress emerged out of their stronghold, like infuriated serpents from their holes, under the generalship of the valiant Tarakasura.

Those advancing Daityas were kept at bay by Pramathas, the followers of Siva, as a herd of wild elephants is obstructed by multitudes of lions. At which the haughty Daityas in their excitement began to blaze like fire. And the archers of both the armies discharged their deadly arrows upon one another. The Dinavas, who took pride on their own beautiful faces, began to laugh at the faces of the attendants of Siva. Some of whom looked like cats, some like deer, some were distorted and others looked terrible.

The arrows discharged by the valiant arms penetrated into the warriors like the fishes getting into water and the birds in midst of the foliage. "Where will you fly and hide, wait, make room for us, we shall kill you, you will soon see us again!" with such harsh words the Danavas addressed the attendants of Siva. They pierced the attendants of Siva with their barbed arrows, as the sun dispenses the masses of clouds with His rays. and the valiant Pramathas, with their lion eyes, also in their turn, paid the Danavas back in their own coin by piling on them huge rocks and trees, etc. The inmates of Tripura became dispersed and it appeared, then, that the sky was overspread with clouds or with pack of geese.

The Daityas drawing their bows shot multitudes of arrows. It looked ominous as clouds marked with rainbow indicate stormy days.
CHAPTER CXXXV

The leaders of the attendants pierced by the arrows lost good deal of blood and looked like secretions discharged from mountains. The Daityas in their turn, were crushed to death by the trees, rocks, thunderbolt, indent, battle axe and other weapons thrown by the Devas, as the glass is powdered by the weight of stone—35-37

The Tripura swelled with the influx of the Asuras, as the ocean does at the sight of the Moon. The Daityas cried out "Victory to Tarakāṣura!" and the leaders of the Deva hosts cried out "Victory to Indra! Victory to Śiva!" The brave warriors of both the armies mortally wounded with the arrows were breathing like the clouds full of rain. The battle field looked fearful with the heap of chopped hands, heads, yellowish white banners, umbrellas and with flesh and blood—38-41

The aerial fight then went on, the soldiers of the Lord Śiva and the Daityas clapped their hands, jumped in the air and took out their choice weapons and when the combatants fell down like the Tala fruit falling to the ground. At the sight of this, the Siddhis, Chāṇās and celestial nymphs became gladdened and danced in the heavens with glee and cried "Bravo, Bravo!". The celestial drums sounded without being beat. That how it looked as beautiful as does when the dogs bark at the thunder of clouds. The remaining Daityas retreated into the fortresses, like the rivers falling into the sea and the serpents returing into their holes. The powerful Devas, then clad with their arms fell on the Tarakāṣa fortress as the mountains fall on their wings—42-46

The army of Śiva divided into three divisions, marched on Tripura and started warfare at three places when Maya and Vidyunmālī also appeared on the scene. Vidyunmālī looking like an elephant inflicted a severe blow on Nandi (the bull of the Lord Śiva) with his huge Parigha weapon, which made him reel about like the demon Madhu by the blow of Nārāyana. After Nandikēśvara's retreat, the valiant attendants of Śiva made a vigorous dash on Vidyunman. They were Gaṇapatis, Chaṇḍākarana, Śankukarana and Mahākāla and others. They were all pierced with the arrows of Vidyunmālī, who, after harassing Gaṇapati, and others, began to roar like thunder clouds most hearlessly. Hearing the thundering growls of Vidyunmālī, Nandikēśvara, shining like Sun, again, confronted him. He hurled the powerful fiery bolt, named Vaṃśatra at the Dānava, given to him by the Lord Śiva, which hit him in the chest, by the force of which that stalwart giant fell to the ground like a mountain blasted by the thunderbolt of Indra—47-56

Seeing, Vidyunmālī rendered senseless by Nandikēśvara, the Dānavas raised a hue and cry which made the other leaders fly. The Gaṇapati, then, pursued the Dānavas. When the general Vidyunmālī was thus rendered senseless, the demons seething with wrath showered on the army of Śiva, rocks and trees as the clouds send forth rain. Thus utterly confused the Gaṇapatis and rendered them helpless for the time being, as the irreligious cannot understand the essence of the Brāhmaṇas and the Devas—57-59
Then the general Tārakāsura, most valiant and powerful, came to the scene, looking like a high mountain and huge tree. The soldiers of Śiva, with their heads, arms and legs separated from their bodies, looked like snakes brought under the influence of spells. The Ganapatīs were seriously checked by the powerful Maya, the knower of Mayā. Some of them began to reel about by the delusion of Maya as the singing birds hover about in their cage. Tārakāsura began to consume the army of Śiva as fire consumes dry wood. The soldiers in the Śiva's army became distressed, like the trees blown by a blast of wind, by the violence of arrows showered on them by Maya and Tārakāsura — 57-65

Maya afterwards produced fire by his power of Mayā and let that loose on the army of Śiva and also cast crocodiles snakes, lions tigers, mountains, trees, deer, locusts with burnt wings, the eighteen-footed Sarabha, water and air — 66-67

The soldiers of Śiva, inspite of their keenness to fight with the Dānavaśs could not adequately do so owing to them being influenced by Maya's delusion, just as the objects of senses become useless to the Kśirs who practise self-restraint. They were exceedingly bewildered by the force of water, fire, elephants, serpents, lions, tigers, bears and the demons, as a drowning man in the ocean gets confused. The Dānavaśs raised a tumult of victory on finding their foes over-powered by them. Then, the following attendants of Śiva advanced to the van to protect the Devaśs — 68-70

Dharmarāja armed with His club, Varuna, Śūrya, Śrīmadkārtika surrounded by his Kūti Devaśs, Indra seated on Anāvata and armed with his thunderbolt came and joined the battle. Then the Sun, Moon, Saturn, Yama, and the highly brilliant Śiva, became excited and entered into the army of the Dānavaśs. Like mad elephants making their way into thick forests by uprooting trees, and like the brilliant Sun shedding His radiance in midst of the clouds charged with rain, like the lion making havoc on cows in a solitary place, the Devaśs began to pursue the Dānavaśs and harass them — 71-73

Then the Dānavaśs became much distressed by the blows inflicted by the attendants of Śiva and they fled in great disorder. The Devaśs threw the Asuraśs away to a great distance like the Sun dispelling the darkness. As the rising Sun drives away the nocturnal darkness, as the Moon also takes away the darkness, similarly, the effect of the weapons of the Dānavaśs was melted down by the grace of the Mighty Śiva, and the power of the divine weapons made manifest, when the Dākṣpālas, the Lokapālas and the attendants of Śiva raised a chorus of victory. Many of the Dānavaśs were lying deprived of their head, arms and legs. Their bodies were pierced through and through by arrows — 74-76

The Dānavaśs wounded by the Devaśs suffered the agonies of an elephant entangled in a swamp. At the same time, Indra used His thunderbolt, Śrīmadkārtika His Śakti, Dharmarāja His terrific club, Varuna His formidable noose and Kuvera His deathlike trident Sakaśa, the attendant of Kuvera by his sheer strength, and the Devaśs, like Ganapati, by
their wonderful fiery valour like the fully blazing fire offered in Purnāhuti, 
began to crush the Dāityas. It seemed, then, that the thunderbolt of 
Indra had fallen amongst the Dāityas and were tearing them to pieces. 
Then Maya overpowering Śrīnākṣatika the guardian of the Devas spoke 
to Tārakāsura — 77 80

"I shall now enter Tripura after inflicting my blows on our foes, 
and take some rest. After which we shall resume our fight with the 
Devas. I feel belaboured by the enemy's blows. My weapons, banners 
and conveyance are all injured. And the Ganapatis having gained victory 
are moving triumphantly, and look brilliant by this defeat of ours —
81 82

Hearing the above words of Maya, the red-eyed Tārakāsura instantly 
retired from his position in the sky to his stronghold in company with his 
army. Seeing this the Devas, the sons of Aditi became very glad. They 
pursued Maya and resounded the ur with their shells and drums, etc., 
which looked like the thunder of roaring lions and elephants in the 
Himālayas — 83 84

Here ends the one hundred and thirty-fifth chapter on the first attack 
of the Tripura castle by the Devas.

CHAPTER CXXXVI

Sūta said — Maya the most skillful of all the demons, after inflicting 
his blows on the Devas, entered his castle Tripura as a pitch of blue cloud 
merges into the blue sky. And when he saw the Devas there, he breathed 
heavy sighs and began to think — he looked then like a second Kāla, as if 
going to destroy all the worlds. He thought — Alas! Even the valiant 
Vidmānā is slain before whom even Indra, desirous to fight, would have 
trembled with fear — 1 3

He also thought in his mind — There is no fortress so impregnable 
as this Tripura fort. So this was thought of by all. But even this fort is 
now invaded. So no fort anywhere can be said to be a place of safety. All 
the forts are subject to the Great Time (Kāla). When the Kāla itself 
is our enemy and has become angry, how dare we expect that we would 
be saved, for all the beings in the three realms are subject to Kāla. This is 
the law ordained by Brahmā. So who can exert his influence over this immeasurable Kāla, whose ways are inscrutable, save Mahādeva, 
who can evade the laws of Kāla? I do not fear Indra, Virūna, Yama, 
or Kuvera, etc. But I find it extremely difficult to conquer Śiva who is the 
Lord of these. I shall now demonstrate before my demon folks my greatness, 
splendour and valour and will show it well. I shall now make a 
well with steps leading into it, full of ambrosia and medicinal plants by 
tasting which all my dead Dāityas will be alive again — 4-10

Maya the valiant and most skilled in Māyā (extraordinary powers) 
with these conceptions, created such a well 16 miles long and 8 miles 
broad with beautiful steps leading into it, pure like the rays of the Moon, 
full of sweet and agreeably perfumed water like ambrosia and possessing
all the refreshing and sorrow-removing qualities of a dutiful and virtuous lady. He made it with as much skill as Brahma made Rambhā. —11-13.

It abounded with lotuses of various kinds, like the Sun and the Moon, many flowers and flocks of swans were there. It had a host of sweet singing birds of golden colours and seemed as if filled with beings eagerly wishing for their desired objects. Maya produced such a wonderful well as Lord Siva brought the Ganges. Afterwards he washed the corpse of the general Vidyunmāli in this tank —14-16.

That greatly powerful enemy of the Devas was instantly recalled to life like a flame getting ablaze when touched with pointed butter poured over it. The demon Tārakāśura came and saluted Maya with folded hands, and Vidyunmāli, getting up, said, "Where is Siva? Where is Nandi surrounded by his jackal followers, the Pāramatas? Where are the followers of Siva? We shall fight, and crush our enemies, we will attain victory. Either we shall become the sovereign of the universe by fighting face to face with them, or, we will go to the realm of Dharmarāja (Death) after being killed by His followers." —17-20.

Hearing those heroic words, Maya delightfully embraced Vidyunmāli and said, "O Vidyunmāli! without you I do not want kingdom, nor life even, what of other petty things! O, hero! this pool of nectar made by me is life-giving to all the demons. To my great good luck, I consider it a matter of utmost gratification to find you return from the city of Yama. All my treasures plundered in my hour of misfortune will now be recouped and we shall enjoy them." —21-24.

The chief Daityas then saw that well again and again, so well designed by Maya, and rejoicingly said, "O demon talker! Now fight with the enemies without the least fear for this well will restore the dead to life." —25-26.

Afterwards the demons sounded their terrible war-drums like the roaring bellows of the ocean. Hearing which all their companions came out of Tripura instantly to resume fight —27-28.

They all were decorated with bracelets of iron, silver or gold studded with precious stones, the earrings, garlands and fearful coronets, and armed with weapons glittering like flashes, they became greatly excited. Thus arrayed, they came out powerful like acrobats, thundering like clouds and sounding like elephants with their tusks raised, and fearless like lions —29-31.

The demons steady like the deep reservoirs and powerful like the scorching Sun, and still firm like the huge trees, began to terrify and inflict pain on the Devas. The followers of Siva, on the other hand, also jumped like the Garuda and appeared before their foes to fight —32-33.

Repeated battles were fought between Nandikēśvara followed by the attendants of Siva and Tārakāśura accompanied by the demons. They hit one another with swords shining like Moon, the tridents glittering like flashes of fire and with the barbed arrows. The falling arrows and the flashes of the swords looked like falling meteors —34-36.
CHAPTER CXXXVI

The soldiers of both the armies falling on the ground under the blows of weapons, groaned with their last breaths, which sounded like the cries of beings condemned to hell. The heads bedecked with coronets and the ears with earrings, falling on the ground looked like the mountain peaks rolling down on earth. The demons struck with the battle axes, swords, spears and hit with clubs, etc, fell on the ground like elephants. The soldiers of Siva reproached and roared. The Siddhas also joined in the Gandharva fight—37-40

"O Pramathas! you are most valiant. O Demons! you are most haughty." Thus the Chitranas uttered on the battlefield—41

The soldiers of Siva crushed by the clubs of the demons vomited blood and looked like mountains ejecting gold. Whereas, other followers of Siva killed and wounded the demons with their arrows, trees, and rocks—42-43.

The demons deputed by Maya took away those Dasyas that were killed and threw them in the life giving well constructed by their lord. The dead demons restored to life rose like the devas from the heavens with bright bodies adorned with beautiful ornaments on their handsome and infantile forms. Thus invisible devil demons were recalled to life and instantly repaid thundering to the great battle—44-48.

These demons shouted out "O comrades! fight the enemy fearlessly. Do not tarry, the well will recall you all to life if you be dead." Sankukana, Siva's attendant of formidable shape, hearing those energetic words of the demons hurried to the Lord and said—49-50:

"O Lord! The demons are being killed again and again by the Pramathas but they are revived again like the parched crops after being watered. There is, undoubtedly, a well of ambrosia in this fort where the dead demons are being thrown and regain their lives."—51-52

After Sankukana had narrated this to the Lord, there was a great commotion in the army of the demons. The demon Tākasura with terrible eyes ran towards the chariot of Siva with his mouth wide open like an irritated lion with his gaping mouth—51-52.

The great drum was sounded and the conch shell was blown in Tripura, the demons emerged from Tripura and beheld the Devas in the chariot of Lord Siva—53.

At that time the earth quaked under the pressure of the armies, and the chariot of Siva went down and got stuck in the earth. At this, Siva and Brahma became much distressed. The chariot containing those two Devas began to go down and down without finding any support, like a learned man without finding an adequate place of his liking—54-55.

It became supportless and looked dull, like the body devoid of potency, the small quantity of water during the hot weather, and love shown by a twice-born Brahmā. Then Brahma descending from the chariot made an attempt to raise it and became successful by His great power, and Lord Janardana, dressed in yellow garb, assumed the form of the bull and placed the yoke on his neck and lifted up the
chariot by his horns, as an illustrious scion elevates his family. The demon Tārakāsura also jumped out like a winged mountain and dealt a heavy blow to Brahma — 66

Brahma putting aside his whip on the yoke began to gasp, seeing which the demons sent forth a shrilling yell and thundered like clouds to please Tārakāsura — 61-62

Lord Visnu, the holder of the disc and revered by Śiva, trampled over the demons and entered the Tripura, in the form of a bull and destroying the lotus beds, drank up all the nectar of the well to the bottom and emptied it as the Sun drives away the darkness. After drinking this, Lord Visnu bellowed and came again before Śiva — 63

The Apsaras, then began to be killed by the deadly attendants of Śiva and rivers flowed tinged red with blood of the slain Dātys and all the demons took to their heels like the ignorant fool, getting illumined by the teachings of the learned — 66

Afterwards, Tārakāsura, Vidyumālī and Maya being overpowered by the showers of the arrows of the Pramathas went inside the Tripura. When the principal attendants of Śiva, viz. Mahendra, Nandīśvara and Śvamakrītika, etc. laughed a hearty laugh and cried out “we shall conquer along with the Moon and the Dīkpalas” — 67-68

Here ends the one hundred and thirty-sixth chapter on Visnu’s drinking the life-giving well in the Tripura fort

CHAPTER CXXXVII

Sūta said — All the demons of the fort Tripura became overpowered by the army of Śiva, their bodies were severely injured and with terror they entered into their castle. The Pramathas, then, broke down their entrance gates. By the pressure of the Devas, they locked powerless like serpents without fangs, the bull deprived of its horns, the bird bereft of her wings, the river devoid of its waters. They spoke disconsolately to themselves as to what they should do, seeing which then Lord Maya with his eyes looking like red lotus addressed them thus, so very unmindful — 1-4

“The Demons! Have you retired here after encountering the enemy in a tough battle, or have you come here after paying your homage to the Devas on being bewildered by their army? Undoubtedly the Devas have committed outrage on us as far as they could. Though you are highly fortunate and exceedingly powerful, you are now prepared to retire into a mountainous forest. Alas! How great is the power of Kīla? Time is certainly unconquerable. See this our fort, so very impregnable, has been besieged today” — 5-8

The demons at the time of their being thus addressed by Maya in a deep voice like that of rumbling cloud, became still more pale like the stars becoming dull under the radiance of the Moon. At this time, the demons posted to guard the well of nectar approached their sovereign Maya and with folded hands said — 9-10
"O Demon King! Some Deva in the form of a bull has quaffed the contents of the nectar well, constructed by your grace with lotus beds and the buzzing bees all round it and where fishes used to play at bottom in the mud. It now looks like a senseless ugly woman."—11-12

Hearing the report of the guards, Maya exclaimed "what a dire misfortune! I constructed that well through my power of Mayā. If, it be true, that it has been emptied in this way, we are undoubtedly ruined and the Tripura fort will be in ruins. The Devas killed the Daityas again and again. But they were all restored to life by this well. If it be true, that the well has been drunk off, surely it is the work of the yellow-robed Hari. Who other than the unconquerable Hari can drink up the nectar well, built by my extraordinary powers? Whatever secrets exist with the Daityas, are not left unseen to Hari. The boon that I asked for and obtained, no far sighted man could ever ask like that. But all this is now of no avail. Hari knows all my counsels and my mind. This is a beautiful level country, no trees, or mountains exist here, all obstacles are removed. But the Pramathas and the Devas have come to this place and are harassing me. O, Demons! if you approve of my plans, I should go over the sea where we shall be able to bear the violent attacks of the force of Śiva and His army like that of the wind. I think that their progressive strength will be quite checked by the ocean and they will feel cut off from their ambitions. The track of their chariot will be blocked. There we shall fight and kill our enemies. And in case we are compelled to retire from fear, we need not be anxious, for, this ocean shining and expanding like the firmament will be our source of protection."—13-21

Maya, after addressing those words immediately repaied to the ocean with his fort Tripura, which was fixed there with its gateways, etc. When the fort Tripura was thus removed, Śiva said to Brahmā "Father of the Universe! the demons being afraid of me have moved on to the ocean, therefore, take my chariot there where they have shifted with Tripura."—22-26

Then, the Devas roared with mirth and carried the chariot and all the arms and ammunitions to the western ocean. In other words, the Devas along with the attendants of Śiva followed their Lord to the ocean where the demons had shifted. And when they reached there, they saw the fort Tripura with nice banners streaming and with drums beating and with conch shells being blown, they gave out sounds of victory and roared like thunder clouds.—27-29

Later on, the demons also made a response from their fort by beating their tabors and uniting their chorus of thunder with the roars of the swelling ocean. Then, Lord Śi 1, the protector of the Devas readily thought out what ought to be done and found out how to destroy the demons, and seeing them hovering about in Tripura, He spoke to Indra.—30-31

"O Indra! the Daivas have now entered within the Tripura fort, now go there and attack the ocean and destroy it with the cooperation of Yama, Varuna, Kuvera and Śrāvaṇikārti, and other Ganaśhipas. Understanding that Bhagavān Bhava has come, in His supreme
chariot to destroy the fort Tripura, see! those sons of Diti are now resting on the salt ocean. O best of the Devas! I am also following you, seated in my chariot, to conquer and destroy the Tripura fort along with the whole host of demons with arrows, clubs and thunderbolts, I will make all arrangements for the comforts of our troops who are ready to kill the enemies."—32-35

Thus addressed and encouraged by Siva, Indra with his thousand eyes full of joy, marched on to conquer Tripura.—36

Here ends the one hundred and thirty-seventh chapter on the attack on Tripura fort in the ocean

CHAPTER CXXXVIII

Sûta said —Indra, then, the Lord of the Devas, went with the Lokapâlas and the attendants of Siva to kill those demons. They, encouraged by Siva, began to fly in the atmosphere like the winged mountains. They started to destroy Tripura like a disease setting out to attack the human body. The demons saw them advancing towards them blowing their conches and beating their drums.—13

Then after exclaiming, "Siva has come," they all became much agitated like the ocean swelling and being disturbed at the time of the dissolution of the world. The fearful demons after hearing the music of the Devas, began to play their music, and shouted out roaring sounds.—15

Keen fighting then ensued, with greater vigour between the Devas and the Dânava, and each one tried to kill the other of the opposite party. Both sides exhibited the same dash and bravery, the same feelings of bitter enmity. They struck each other violently and their bodies were cut to pieces, severe fighting ensued. As they were fighting together steadily they looked like the falling Sun, like a blazing mass of fire, like the elephants heaving deep breaths, like the birds hovering about without and thither, like the quaking mountains, like the thundering clouds, like the roaring lion, like the high wind blowing and the highly agitated rough seas, like the lightning penetrating into the rocks with thundering noise. In course of the conflict the bowstrings twanged and made the thundering noise.—7-11

Both the Devas and the Dânava cried out and said to each other, "Do not fear! where will you fly? wait, you will soon go to the doors of Death, we are standing here, if you have strength show your valour by fighting." Come in front, show your strength, take up your arms inflict cuts break the foe, devour them, kill them,—uttering these words the heroes fought and fell dead.—12-13

They succumbed to the blows of the sword, the battle axe, the club, the trident, the fist, and they with arrows looked like forest mountains and fell down into the ocean filled with big fishes, the terrible crocodiles, and Tuningala fishes.—14-15

When the dying strong-bodied demons fell into the ocean there was
a terrible noise like the thundering of clouds. Hearing which and attracted by the gush of blood the crocodiles and other huge monsters pervading the deep agitated deeply the ocean. And they fought among themselves for the flesh and the blood of the fallen heroes on which they feasted with satisfaction. Huge whales devoured the bodies of the demons with their chariots, horses, weapons, ornaments, etc., after driving away the smaller monsters who had also collected there to have their share. The sea monsters fought among themselves for the sole monopoly of the flesh and the blood as Gould as the Devas and the demons did between themselves. So there was fighting going on in the sea as there was between the Devas and the Asuras above. They ran about scouting the ocean to pick the dead heroes, as did the fighting foes on the battlefield, and the monsters bit each other with the same excitement as did the warriors in course of the battle—16-21.

The ocean turned red by the stream of blood flowing from the bodies of the dead and the wounded heroes of both the armies, the Devas and the Danavas above, and the aquatic animals below. The ocean also swelled up, due to the blood falling in it from above—22.

India, the lord of the Devas, and a very terrible one, with innumerable army resembling like high mountains and big masses of clouds, besieged eastern gate, and remained there. The bright Skanda, the son of Hara, and resembling like the rising Sun and the Jambu river, besieged the northern entrance gate which looked like the setting Sun on the Asta peak, with his big army Yama and Kuvira with club and noose respectively in their hands held the western entrance gate with great force. The three-eyed Lord Siva seated on his bright Deva chariot shining like ten thousand suns and the destroyer of Daksa’s sacrifice, took charge of the southern exit—23-26.

The attendants of Siva held under their subjection the various other golden entrance gates and the high turrets of Tripura, the Kalidas of the Dayans, shining like the Moon, as the hail-stone showering clouds hide the stars and the firmament above—27.

The Pramathas dismantled the abodes of the demons resembling like the rows of mountains and decorated with sacrificial altars, and threw them into the ocean, thundering fiercely like the dark thundering clouds. The attendants of Siva also began to drown into the sea, the houses of the demons decorated with the trees and the foliage abounding with the chirping birds which made the women of the demons cry out “O, Son! O, Brother! O, Lord!” “O, Father! O, Dear! O, Beloved!” and they began to curse the Pramathas—28-29.

Thus a fierce battle ensued in that town of Tripura in course of which the boys and women folk began to perish, seeing which the demons angrily came out like the ocean to fight the foes and fought hand to hand with them. As soon as they made their appearance, the aspect of the war became more furious in which axes, lances, swords, spears and thunderbolts were freely used and the bodies of the warriors were crushed to pieces and fell down dead on the battlefield. The Devas and the Danavas began to crush each other and pursued and attacked each other, it seemed...
then, that tumultuous roars were heard like the thundering noise of the ocean at the time of universal dissolution — 30-32

The Devas and Asuras bled profusely and roared loudly with their reddened eyes. Thus fighting went on and loud uproars were heard. The thoroughfares of Tripura that were covered with golden and marble pavement became now in an instant covered with the stream of blood, and in the twinkling of the eye, those demons became still more hideous with their heads, arms and limbs separated from them, then, the infuriated Tārakāsura came out uprooting the trees and was instantly checked at the entrance by the all-powerful Lord Śiva. That valiant and wonderfully powerful demon came out of the town after killing those that were on the rampart wall and began to roar most furiously — 33-36.

That demon shining like the mountains though resisted like an elephant, made an attempt to catch the chariot of Śiva, and rushed out violently, as an ocean floods the beach. Then the three-eyed Śiva with a bow in hand, Bhagavān Ananta Deva, and Brahmā came out to meet Tārakāsura. They were infuriated as a sea gets infuriated by the force of wind — 37-38.

Sesa, Giriśka, and Brahmā began to pierce the limbs of the enemies from the air and thundered loudly. Śiva, then with His eyes fixed on Tripura, rested His one foot on the Rigveda personified as a horse and the other one on His Nandi. He drew His bow with arrows. By the weight of the feet of Śiva, both the horse and the bull became oppressed and respectively the breasts and the teeth of the horse and the Nandi bull fell to the ground. It is since then that the teeth and the breasts of the bull and the horse are not seen and fixed in a way as to make them invisible — 39-42.

The awful red-eyed Tārakāsura made a dash towards Śiva but Nandi held him at bay. As a perfumer whets his sandalwood, so Nandi sharpened his battle axe and hit the demon Tāraka with it. Thus struck by battle axe, the powerful Tārakāsura, with sword unsheathed, dashed against Nandi like a Sarabha of a mountain (an eighteen foot animal stronger than a lion). Then Nandi attacked him and severed him from his body as one tears away one's sacred thread, and roared aloud. When Tārakāsura was thus killed, the Devas blew the heavy conch shells and shouted out loud thundering noise — 43-46.

Hearing this tumultuous uproar of the Pramathas, and the sounding of the drums, Maya asked Vidyumnālī who was close by — “O Vidyumnālī! What is this sound that we hear, uttered by so many mouths, like the roar of the ocean? What is the cause of this sudden uproar? The Devas are fighting and the Asuras are fleeing. What is the cause of this?!” — 47-48.

Vidyumnālī who resembled Sun, hearing such words of Maya was oppressed in his heart and said — “O great hero! He who was powerful like Yama, Varuna, Mahendra and Rudra, who used to shine like a mountain in every battle, he who crushed his enemies, he who was the gem of your name and fame, that Tārakāsura, the crusher of the enemy, after
fighting valiantly with the Pramathas and the Devas, has been killed by them at last. Hearing that Tārakāsura, terrible like fire and the Sun with widely extended eyes, has been killed, the Pramathas have become very glad, their mind and heart filled with joy and are now roaring like thundering clouds."—49-51

Maya, hearing those words of Vidyunmālī, who used to behave himself like the white mountain in the battlefield, said "O, Vidyunmālī! Now we ought not to carelessly while away our time. I will show my valor and make this city safe."—52-53

The enraged Vidyunmālī and Maya in company with the powerful demons went out and began to destroy the retainers of Śiva.—54

Wherever Maya and Vidyunmālī went, the Pramathas were severely beaten and they fled in great disorder, making those passages free of Devas. Afterwards Yama, Varuna and the other Devas prayed to Śiva. They played on their tabors, Mūdāngas, Panavas, clapped their hands, roared and worshipped Śiva.—55-56

Śiva thus adored by the high-souled Devas of unmeasurable lustre like the Sun, the sons of Diti and praised by the truthful ascetics looked like the Sun in full splendour on the summit of Astāchala.—57

Here ends the one hundred and thirty-eighth chapter on the killing of Tārakāsura in the great Tārakāsura war

CHAPTER CXXXIX

Śūta said—When Tārakāsura was killed in battle, Maya drove away the attendants of Śiva and repeatedly spoke to the terrified Dānavas.—1

He said "O, Aūras! Hear what I say! Realize, O, brave! What you and I ought to do now! O Dānavas with beautiful moonlike faces! the moment the Moon and the asterism Puṣyā unite, this fort Tripūra will come for a moment in one line with them. I wanted and got this boon for such a moment when this fort can be destroyed by Śiva with only one arrow. You should all sing fearlessly. The destruction of Tripūra can only be worked out in Puṣyā. If any Deva comes at that time arrayed in battle and can destroy these three forts with only one powerful arrow, then and then only this will fall, otherwise, this fort is indestructible. O, heroes! Now show your war-tactics, strength, enmity to the Devas and do your best to protect this Tripūra with all your might and main till Puṣyāyogā occurs and gets over. If you can turn away the charm of Śiva in such a way as He may not be able to discharge His fatal arrow, then and only then we need not fear. If we are able to guard our Tripūra in this way, the Devas will, in vain, await the advent of Puṣyā."—2-8

The Dānavas, residents of Tripūra hearing such words of Maya roared and said "We shall all do as you direct us and shall resort to that stratagem that would not give a chance to Śiva to discharge his deadly arrow. Now we shall go to kill Śiva."—9-11
They all became elated with joy, their hands over their bodies stood on their end with their ecstacy, and they said —

"Either this Tripura fort will remain as it is, quite independent, till Kalpa lasts on these three worlds—Heaven, Earth and Pātala (lower regions) —covered by the three feet of Nārāyana, or, we will become free of the Dānavas, but we shall never deviate from the path of virtue that you direct us to do Men shall see the three Lokas either free from the Devas or free from the Dānavas. The demons after thus rejoicingly conversing together went to their abodes and passed the night gladly in the indulgence of amorous pastimes —12-14.

They said "The moon has made His appearance in the firmament dispelling all darkness, as if a great jewel is travelling in the sky. Lo! the moon illumining the landscape with His splendour looks like the goose in a beautiful big reservoir adorned with lotuses, or the lion sitting on a rock of lapalazulu, or the garland of glittering jewels adorning the breast of Lord Visnu. Thus risen in the blue firmament, the Moon, born of the eyes of Atri, began to shed powerfully the nectar of beautiful moonlight and bestow nourishment and beauty to all the worlds. The demons began to beautify their houses and bodies when the Moon emitting His cool rays began to smile on them —15-18.

The dim oil lamps in the thoroughfares, palaces, squares looked like the budded Champaka flowers. But the lamps within the Mathas began to burn more vigorously. The palatial buildings of the Dānavas were full of jewels and valuables and, therefore, did not shine so well under the moonlight as the stars dwindle away in the firmament. The darkness of that town was driven away by the lustre of the Moon above and the lights burning in the rooms below as feuds and chaos destroy a good family —19-21.

In the first part of the night when the Moon began to laugh, as it were, very loudly i.e., shine on that town in full splendour, the demons started their amorous pastimes with their ladies. At that moment the five arrows of Cupid, thrown before on Lord Śiva, now themselves became afraid when they saw the amorous dalliances of the Dānavas. Both the sexes perspiring and getting tired —22-23.

They under their influence began to sing and melodiously play Murchchana in their lutes, the cuckoo began to coo ravishingly his notes and it seemed, then, that the God of love armed with His bow and arrow began to be much agitated and distressed. The Moon instantly driving away the nocturnal darkness and diffusing His rays all over the landscape, reigned in heaven in company of His beloved Rohini —24-25.

Some of the women sitting at the feet of their lords and placing their palm of hand on the cheeks began to shed tears of love which made their faces look more beautiful. Some one looking her face in the mirror exclaimed "how lovely is my face" became quite pleased at the prospect of getting fit reply from her husband Some being enamoured by the love of their husbands hurried straight to them as the darkness makes its appearance at the close of the day. The lords of some made their better-halves drink and some of the women folk
rejoiced by the conversation of their lords. The breasts of those women painted with sandal, incense and other perfumes looked handsome like the golden pitchers full of ambrosia. That night the Daityas played in the hands of their beloved and felt quite intoxicated by the sweet notes of Vina played by their consorts. Some women threw the arrow of Cupid by their enchanting notes and sang highly captivating songs from some sequestered nooks. Some of the demons pleased their helpmates and then enjoyed with them after singing to them the songs sung by other ladies. The sweet aroma of mango flowers pervaded all over Triparna when the tinkling of the anklets and the jingling of the girdle of bells worn by the women, put to blushing the sweet notes of the nightingale. Some women tightly embraced by their lords looked exquisitely beautiful with their hams standing on their ends like the earth smiling with fresh verdure sprouted by the showers of rain.

The women folk reposing at beautiful places looked highly charming under the influence of the moon. They, with then sweet and gentle voice, repeatedly said to their lords “Do you not see my cheeks, come and throw your self on my beautiful and high-waist adorned with the girdle of small bells.” The group of the Daitya ladies looked exceedingly beautiful like the stars when the thoroughfares of the town were lit up by the radiance of the moon. They looked like so many stars twinkling before the brilliancy of the rays of the moon.

Some of the women laughing and burning with passion infused by the chiming of bells on the girdle of their waists began to tinkle their anklets in course of their amorous gambols and give suitable replies. The speech of the charming women wearing unfading beautiful garlands was as attractive as the notes of the geese in a reservoir. Their surpassing beauty, the sweet jingling of their girdle bells, and their attractiveness were the sources of their relief from the tortures of Cupid. They with their beautiful garments, decorated hair, the beautifully ornamented form, looked handsome like the moonbeams beautified by the stars.

Many of them enjoyed themselves in the see-saw when the strings of their ornaments broke and made their girdle of little bells fall down and the jewels to scatter on the ground which began to emit lustre on account of the scattered gems, thus it looked like the Moon surrounded by stars. The nightingale began to sing seated in its cozy foliage on the night lit up by the moon. The God of love exhausting His store of arrows, began to walk about in the town of the demons. The moonbeams turned to the west and the night of enjoyment was brought to a close, as if the demons would meet shortly with their discomfiture. The moon first turned red like the Kunda flowers, then looked like the garland of gems, then lost his light, then looked like clouds till at last he became invisible, just when the good luck fades away, a sick man looks pale. At last Aruna, the charioteer of the Sun defeated the Moon. The golden Sun, like a disc, began to shine fully on the Udayachala, as if He is going to overcome the army that was then in the ocean.

Here ends the one hundred and thirty-ninth chapter on the moonlight night in Triparna.
CHAPTER CXL

Sūta said — The Deva armies collected and thundered as does the ocean at the end of the Yuga, when they saw the Sun dawning on the summit of Sumeru. Afterwards, Lord Śiva accompanied by Varuna, Kuvera and the thousand-eyed Indra marched towards the town of Tripura. The attendants of the Lord, the Pramathas and the Atri Pramathas, with their various forms also roared and followed Him, playing on their music-of-war. The army of the Devas, marching with umbrellas raised and with music played, looked beautiful like the big trees and the murmur thereof of a forest — 1 4

Seeing the vast army of Śiva advancing towards them as if a forest was moving, the Dānavas became agitated and swelled together like the ocean. And like the clouds pouring forth rain, they with their eyes red with anger began to inflict their blows on Indra with their swords, spears, bows and arrows, javelins, tridents, clubs, battle axes, bolts and various other weapons. The demons looked like mountains clad with wings — 5-7

The Sons of Diti headed by Vidyumālī and Maya advanced towards the Devas with jovial minds. The army of the demons looked as if they were prepared to face death and very doubtful of victory moved like bodies void of strength. They, all expert in war, thundered and exchanged words with their enemies, looked like the roaring clouds and showed marvellous prowess in their encounter with the Devas. The two parties, emitting smoke, as it were, powdered many of their enemies by their weapons, blazing like fire and moon. Some of the demons fell down by the blows of clubs and others clean cut into two by the quoits and the arrows fell into the ocean — 8-12

The garlands, dress and ornaments of the Deva armies and the Pramathas were torn asunder and scattered. Many of the soldiers fell into the ocean infested with sharks, crocodiles and Timingalas — 13

At that hour, there was a tremendous noise made by the blows of the clubs, the battle axes, the bolts, the tridents, the javelins, bright as sun and emitting smoke, the big rocks hurled by the angry demons as missiles and the falling of the weapons and the dead soldiers into the ocean. The violent and powerful weapons projected by the Devas and Dānavas looked beautiful like stars in the firmament, and began to make havoc on both the parties. The alligators and the fishes were crushed to death by the great war between the demons and the Devas as small beings suffer owing to the conflict between two elephants — 14-17

Vidyumālī dashed towards Nandikesvara like a flash of lightning from the clouds. The eloquent Aśvin, shining like lightning and roaring like the ocean said to Nandikesvara whose face looked pleasant like Moon — 15-19

"Nandikesvara! Vidyumālī anxious to fight has now appeared before you. You will never be able to get back with your life. Vidyumālī cannot be killed merely by a mere array of words in a battlefield." The eloquent Nandikesvara dealt a blow to him and said "Demon!"
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This is not the place for displaying virtue, can you escape me on account of your sin? When you can be destroyed by me like a lower animal, should I not kill you, O, destroyer of sacrifices! I shall kill you. One may swim across the deep and bring down the Sun from the zenith to the nadir, but none can raise his eyes to see me fully (i.e., one is so terrified by my name)."—20-24

The Dāitya shot a powerful arrow at Nandikesvara which sucked the blood of his breast as the Sun by His rays evaporates, water of rivers—25-26

Nandikesvara surcharged with wrath uprooted a gigantic tree and hurled it at his formidable adversary, which went on in the air, showering flowers on its way, but Vidyunmālī cut it into pieces by many arrows, the tree then fell on the ground like a big bird—27-28

Nandikesvara became still more enraged to see his huge missile thus cut by the powerful arrows of Vidyunmālī. He then got enraged, shouted out gravely and raising both his hands that looked like the Sun and the Moon dashed against that fierce and cruel demon as an elephant falls upon a buffalo—29-30

On seeing Nandi come towards him with great force, the powerful Vidyunmālī hurled quickly on him hundreds of arrows and covered him with them. Nandikesvara thus pierced with the arrows, valorously approached the chariot of Vidyunmālī, and began to push it back with great force, which in course of its revolutions tumbled to the ground and the heads of the horses lowered down into the ground, as if the Sun's chariot had fallen down with its occupant by the curse of some sage. The demon then came out of his chariot by virtue of his Māya and hit Nandikesvara with a javelin—31-34

Thus struck, Nandi took that javelin out of his breast and struck it besmeared with blood, with great force against his opponent Vidyunmālī, hit by it in the armoured chest, fell down to the ground like a mountain rolling down by the blow of the thunderbolt. On the death of Vidyunmālī, the Siddhas, and the Kinnaras adored Śiva and cried out "Victory! Victory!"—35-37

On Vidyunmālī being killed by Nandikesvara, Maya consumed the army of Śiva by his strategy as the fire consumes the forest. They fell into the ocean with their limbs dismembered by the trident, their heads pounded with the clubs and perforated with the showers of arrows. Afterwards, Indra, Dharmaśā, Kuvera, Nandikesvara, and Śvāmkārtika attacked Maya, the great warrior, with various kinds of weapons. Maya roared like the clouds and quickly shot arrows after arrows and pierced Airāvata—Indra's elephant—and also Kuvera and Yama—38-41

At that time, the Dānavas, though strong and vigorous, suffered greatly from the weapons of the Devas and at last fled to take shelter in the fort Tripura, as Śiva once had to retire on being shot by the arrows of Visnu. When the news spread, that the Sons of Danu had retired, then, the Devas sounded their conches, tabors and cymbals and the sound thus echoed was like that of the thunderbolt—42-43

In the meantime, the asterism Pusya came in course of conjunction
with the Moon over the Tripura fort when it was doomed to destruction. Then the three-eyed Śiva quickly shot the destructive arrow, of the potency of the three Devas and the three fires (tejas), on the fort Tripura. The sky turned red like the burnt gold and of the colour of the red cochinical with the radiance of the arrow mixed with the rays of the Sun — 44-46

Lord Śiva, after discharging that invincible arrow from His bow, cried out in agony "What a pain! Fig to me!" and began to weep. Nandikesvara, seeing the Lord repenting like that asked Him the reason of it — 47-48

Śiva, overburdened with grief, said "Alas! my devotee, Maya, will today perish." Hearing this, Nandikesvara darted like a gust of wind and entered the Tripura fort before the destructive arrow reached it. And seeing Maya the lord of demons, he said — "O Maya! the time of Tripura's destruction has come, so you should now quit it with your quarters." Hearing those words of Nandikesvara, that earnest devotee of Śiva went out together with his abode — 49-52

The arrow burnt the three cities as fire burns heaps of straw. The fire within that arrow divided into three parts, viz. Hūṣāṇa, Sūma, and Nārayana and began to burn. The Tripura fort looked then like a good family brought to ruin by a wicked son — 53-54

Afterwards, the houses of Tripura looking like the peaks of Sumeru, Mandaraschala and Kalāsa, the beautiful places with gateways and perforated works and balconies, the pleasure rendezvous full of lovely ponds, the abodes of the demons decorated with banners, hunting and wreaths of gold were eaten up by the thousand-tongued fire — 55-57

The women folk in the amorous embraces of their lords in their residences and pleasure groves, were also reduced to ashes. No women could go away elsewhere. They were also consumed by fire in the company of their lords. Some of them cried out with folded hands and with tears in their eyes "O Agni! I am the wife of another, O Thou, the holy witness of all the things in the three worlds! You ought not to touch me. O Deva! my husband and myself are asleep. I have not done any thing vicious and sinful, therefore, go away by another path leaving my home with my beloved." — 59-62

One woman holding her infant stood, facing the fire and said "Agni! I have obtained this infant after great privations and it does not behove thee to burn this darling of mine." — 63-64

Some of the women folk threw themselves into the waters of the ocean after forsaking their husbands. Many of the women shivered under the destructive influence of fire and exclaimed with bewildering excitement, "O, father! O, husband! O, mother! O, maternal uncle! etc." As the heat emanating from the houses withers the lotuses springing in the ponds thereof, so consumed the fire at Tripura the lotus-like faces of those women along with their bodies. As the snow during winter eats up the lotus flowers, so did the fire burn the lotus eyes and faces of the beauties in Tripura. There was a great uproar when the women flew with their jingling ornaments and cried out in great consternation, on account of the fire produced from the destructive arrow of Śiva — 65-69
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The beautiful abodes of the demons picturesque like half moons, with altars and gateways, broke down and fell into the sea — 70

The waters of the ocean became heated by the burning fragments of the houses, etc., falling there, as a wealthy and good family becomes fused owing to the ignominy of a wicked and vicious son. The ocean got overheated and swollen, its inmates, the fishes, the crocodiles, etc., became awfully distressed. Then, the whole fort Tripura that looked like the Mountain Mandar fell down into the ocean — 71-72

There was a tremendous noise when the gates, the compound wall and the various buildings inside Tripura, tumbled into the ocean with great violence. That Tripura was majestic like the mountain with thousands of peaks. The very same Tripura with all its habitations became the morsel of fire and remained only in name — 73-74

The whole universe together with the Patalas became heated by the burning of Tripura but the quarters of Maya were rescued with great difficulty and found place within the sea. Afterwards, Indra hearing of the escape of Maya and his great palace saved under the sea, by the grace of the Lord Śiva pronounced the following curse on his house

"The abode of Maya along with him will not be safe. It will always be subject to perils and it will not be fit to be resorted to like fire" — 75-77

Whichever countries will be defeated, the people of those perishing countries will there see this remnant of Tripura and even today that abode of Maya exists free from disease and sickness — 78

The Rāma said — "O Sage! pray tell us the fate of the house through which Maya made good his escape" — 79

Śiva said — The abode of Maya was visible at the place where Dhruva is seen, but the Deva-hating Maya shifted to another Loka for his safety where he could remain without any hindrance — 80

There also the Arjuna Devas reside, so Maya could not go there. Maya then prayed to Śiva for a quarter where he could reside, and the Lord Śiva created another quarter for Maya. Seeing this, Indra became pacified and praised Śiva and went to his realm peacefully. And the Lord Śiva was worshipped by all the Devas. The Devas and the attendants of Śiva all then caught hold of each other’s hands and began to dance with joy. Afterwards when the fort Tripura, burnt by Śiva’s arrow, fell down into the ocean, the Devas alighting from their chariots saluted Brahmā and the Lord Śiva, took up the bow of Śiva and went to Heavens with all their attendants — 81-84

One who reads an account of this victory of the conquering Lord Śiva gets victory and success in all actions by the grace of Śiva. One who will repeat this at the time of the offerings made to the manes (Sraddhā) before the Brahmans, will reap the benefits of all the sacrifices and endless merits. The narration of this sacred account is the best
Svastāyana (the way to safety) and causes the birth of a male-child, one who will read or hear it will go to the realm of Śiva where he will have everlasting happiness—85-87

Here ends the one hundred and fortieth chapter on the destruction of the Tripura fort and on Maya's retreat

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CHAPTER CXLI

The Rishis said — "O Sūta! we wish to know why the king Aiḷā of the Purūravā dynasty goes to Heaven on the Amāvāsyā day every month and how the peace-offerings to the Pitris ought to be performed"—1

Sūta said — O Munī! I shall relate to you in detail the glory of the king Aiḷā as well as his union with the Moon in heaven, also, about the getting of the nectar from the Moon and performing turpana to the Pitris. The following Pitris, viz, Saumya, Vairisada, Kāvyā and Agnivatā are satisfied by the ambrosia produced from the Moon. When the Moon and the Sun are in conjunction with one another, the Amāvāsyā, i.e., when it is a new-moon, the king Aiḷā goes to see his grandfather and grandmother, the Sun and the Moon in the Heaven (on every Amāvāsyā day) There, after saluting both (the Sun and the Moon), he takes rest for sometime and then proceeds on his journey after worshipping the Moon in the proper time. The learned king, Aiḷā of the Purūravā dynasty, thus spends his time every month in worshipping the Sun, for the brief period of Sinvālī with the object of performing Śraddha ceremony. He then worships the Pitris for the brief period of two lavas, i.e., the period of Kubhā (the new moon). That the worship of the Pitris ought to be done in Kubhā period was known to him. For this reason, waiting for a short period before the Sun and the Moon, he used to come to Soma when the Kubhā time approached. There, he satisfied the Pitris with the fifteenth ray of the Moon, that used to pour out Svadhā nectar. The Pitris, who eat in the dark fortnight, get pleased with this Svadhā nectar. Thus, with oblalions of beautiful honey, til (seed of Sesamum) and Nīvāpa he gratified with Svadhā nectar the Pitris Saumya, Vairisada, Kāvyās and Agnivatās—2-12

The Brāhmaṇas say that Ritu (season) is considered as the fire, Ritu is known as Samvatsara, and that Ritus are produced from the Samvatsara (year) Ārtavas (fortnightly seasons) are begotten from Ritus—13

Note — सत्यकाल — Season, light, splendour — दक्षिणान्त — A year’s course — दिन — Year, rain — स्वार्थ — Seasonal, Vernal, a section of the year, combination of several seasons

Pitaras, Ārtavas and Ardhamānas (fortnights) are the offsprings of the Ritus. The grandfathers, Amāvāsyās and Seasons are all of the nature of Ritu (seasons) The great-grandfathers and the five years,

* The Anandāsramam edition of the Matsya Purāṇam adds the following — "Manu asked Madhu Sūdana this question. The reply he gave to him I shall narrate!" Then, instead of Sūta, Matsya is made to relate the story

† A minute division of time the 60th of a twinkling, half a second, a moment
the sons of Brahmā are the Devas Saumya, Vahirsada and Agnivesṭā pitris have been thus defined Those that are Ārtavas lead householder’s life and perform sacrifices and accept the sacrificial offerings and are known as Vahirsada. Agnivesṭā pitris also lead householder’s life and perform sacrifices They are also known as Ārtavas The Kāvyā pitris are known as the husband of Āstakās —14-16

Now hear about the 5 years Agni is the Samvatsara, the Sun is the Parivatsara, the Moon is Īdvatsara, the Wind is the Anuvatsara, the Rudra is the Vatsara. These are the cycle of 5 years The Moon presiding over them, in due time, sheds ambrosia —17-18

Note — वर्षस्वर = A full year वर्षठ = The rainy season वर्षशार = 4th year in a 5 years’ cycle, the 5th of 5 cycles of 12 years, in Brāhmaṇa cycle वर्ष = A year The month of Mārgirṣa = वर्ष = A brace of years

Wherever, Pūrṇīyā stays and for whatever period, Soma satisfies for that period by his rays, Somapās, Usnapās and all the other Devas The Moon sheds ambrosia every month and the Pitris get satisfied by drinking it Thus is described about the nectar and honey —19-20

The Sun acts daily (in the bright fortnight) as a feeder through His Susumna ray when the state of lunar ambrosia is all drunk out by the Devas and the Pitris The Moon waxes in his phases day by day by thus being fed through Susumna ray in the bright fortnight The Moon wanes in the dark fortnight and waxes in the bright fortnight The moon is nourished thus by the Sun. The Moon looks full and white on the full moon night (Pūrṇimā). In this way, the Sun by means of his single ray increases the Moon and makes it full of nectar. The Devas first drink the nectar of the Moon, then the Sun drinks. The Sun drinks every day one digit and does so for fifteen days, He again in the bright fortnight, fills it up by His Susumnā ray —21-25

The phases of the Moon that wax in course of the bright fortnight fed by Susumnā, wane during the dark fortnight. In this way the Moon continues to wax and wane, consequently, the full-moon is called the receptacle of nectar. He is luminous with the fifteen nectar-giving phases He is, therefore, called Pitrīmā —26-28

Now the periodical junctions, Parva Sandhis will be described. These are like the knots of a bamboo or a sugarcane joined to one another in a circle. The year, the months, the dark and the bright fortnights and the full-moon night are the knots and junctions and the Tithis, the second, third, and so on, form the parvas of the fortnight. The Agnīḍhān of the maintenance of the sacred Fire ought to be done in this Parva Sandhi. The periodical junction of the Anumati or Rākṣa with Pratipadā lasts for only two āram (in the afternoon). The Pratipadā of the dark fortnight occurs in the afternoon and if it occurs in the evening it is called the period of Pūrṇimā —29-33

When the Sun is on Vyatiḍā, the Moon is above the line of equator and is situated in the Yagyāntara position. The Pūrṇimāsa and Vyatiḍā, then see each other. The Sun, Moon and the Pratipadā tithis remain, then, in this state. Endless merits result if salutation be done to the Sun
at this time. This period is known as the sixth Satkriyā-kāla (It is known as the 6th period) — 34-37

On the completion of the phases, Pūrṇimā occurs during the periodical junction of the Moon in the night when the Moon is full, hence, that night is called the full-moon night when the Moon is greatly pleased. When, by the mutual opposition of the Sun and the Moon, the Pūrṇimā takes place in the afternoon, then, the evening is said to be the Pūrṇimā when the Moon shines with all its phases completed by the Sun. The Devas and the Pitṛs adore Him (the Moon), therefore, He is called Anumati, and, on account of the full-moon it is called Pūrṇimā. The Moon is highly luminous on the night of Pūrṇimā and therefore, He is called Rāksa — 38-41

The Sun and the Moon live together on the same asterism on the 15th tithi (lunar day), therefore, it is known as Amāvāsyā during the dark fortnight. The Sun and the Moon during Amāvāsyā face each other, therefore, it is also known as Dāshā — 42-43

After the Amāvāsyā day the junction with the Pratipada (first day) lasts for two lavas and this period is known as Kuhū for two letters in the word Kuhū correspond with the two lavas (the duration of Kuhū). When the Moon is visible on any Amāvāsyā, He unites with the Sun in the afternoon and on the following morning in the Pratipada of the bright fortnight He rises along with the Sun. A difference of a period of two lavas is seen at the noon time between the Sun and the Moon — 44-45

When the Sun and Moon separate, that period is termed Anvāhuti and is known as the time for Vāsākriyā when the performance of Vasat has been ordained. This period in the Amāvāsyā is known as RituBHs or the face of the season when Śraddha should be performed. When the crescent Moon unites with the Sun during the day, that is the time for the abovementioned Parva. The time when the voice of the cuckoo "Coo" ceases, is called "Kuhū". When the waning Moon of the Amāvāsyā enters into the Sun, that period is known as Śrividhi. The period Anumati, Rakṣ, Śrividhi and Kuhū last for only two lavas. Kuhū lasts as long as "Kuhū" is uttered. The union of all the Parvas lasts for two lavas and both the unions, before and after, are equal. The sacrifices and Vasat rites should be performed as prescribed during those periods. The Vyātipada yoga of the Sun and the Moon (i.e., their conjunction) and the Pūrṇimā (their opposition) are productive of the same fruits. The union in the Pratipada tithi lasts for a period of two lavas Kuhū and Śrividhi last for two lavas — 46-53

When the Moon separates from the Sun, one kali is known as the Parva period. Every day the Moon waxes by one digit when on the fifteenth day He becomes full. Hence, that day is termed Pūrṇimā. Then the fifteen digits of the Moon are visible. For this reason, it was stated that after the fifteenth tithi, the Moon wanes, there is no sixteenth digit of the Moon. These Devas and Pitṛs are the drinkers of Soma (Moon) and the nourishers of Soma (Moon) Āıtavās, Ritus and Abda, Pitṛs are the nourishers — 54-56

Now I shall narrate about the Pitṛs who eat the libations offered to
them during the Srāddha ceremony, how the libations reach them, what are their ways and future existences? and how great are their powers? Where the departed souls go and where they do not go cannot be ascertained even by rigid tapasya (austerities). What to speak about those things being seen by these mortal eyes? The Laukika Pitrīs, by their severe penances in this world have been able to go above and join the Deva Pitrīs, other Pitrīs get satisfied when the people in this life, perform their Āśrama-dharma and are wise and perform with faith their Srāddha ceremonies. Celibacy, asceticism, sacrifice, begetting progeny, performing ceremonies with good faith, learning, and the giving away of food are the seven kinds of Āśrama-dharma. Those who practice these things for the whole of their lives, go to heaven where they live in the company of Usānapā, Somaṇā, Pitṛs and the Devas, and they enjoy bliss there. This is current amongst men that he who has got a son and who performs Srāddha with honey, til and water, reap the above results. The Pitṛs of the family get satisfied. Those human Pitṛs reside in the region of the Moon and eat the flesh offered in Śrāddha — 57-64

But, those, who on account of their narrow minds have fallen in their orders in course of their life of action, and have not uttered Śvāda and Śvāda, go to the realm of Dhūmārāja in various forms and repent for their past deeds. Those beings, with their long and thin bodies, having heads and void of garments, prowl about hither and thither oppressed by hunger and thirst. Being thirsty they go about in search of rivers, lakes, tanks, wells, canals, etc., and being hungry, they go to various places in search of food. But they fail to get their desired objects. They are driven away from every place and the messengers of Yama throw them in various tormenting places, such as, —Sālamall, Vāturam, Kuṭṭhapikā, Ardha-vulka and Asipatavāna. Thus they suffer all sorts of pain as results of their karmas — 65-70

The oblations of three balls of rice offered in the name of the friends that are suffering in hells reach them and are taken by them which give them relief and satisfaction. The kingsmen and sons, while offering oblations should offer them on the Kuṣā grass strown on the earth, they are to recite their names and gotras and have their sacred thread on their right shoulders — 71

Oblations should also be offered, for those who are not suffering in the hell, but who are born as animals and birds, etc., the lower animals and trees, etc. The Srāddha oblations reach the Pitṛs corresponding to those births, as their foods and give them satisfaction, whereas and whatever they may be. The gift of grain and food, earned honestly, given to a deserving person at a good hour is attained by the manes in the form of their food wherever and whatever they may happen to be. As a calf recognizes its mother cow in a herd, in the same way, the charity given after reciting the proper mantras in the prescribed way unmistakably reaches the manes. It is the power of the mantra that carries the oblations to the manes — 72-75

The giving of food with good faith is equivalent to the performance of Srāddha. So Manu says: The Srāddha thus performed with devotion
reaches the manes in every domain, this is what Manu has said and Sanat Kumāra corroborates it after realizing the passages of the departed souls with His supernatural vision. The dark fortnight forms the day of the Pitrīs and the bright one their night. In this way, the Pitrī-Devas and the Deva Pitrīs are mutually their beggeters. These and the human Pitrīs live in the firmament and drink Soma —76-78

The fathers, grandfathers, great-grandfathers are the human Pitrīs. Thus, I have described to you their greatness and about the śrāddha. I have now described to you how the king Aśvattha conjoins with the Sun and the Moon, how he attains his Pitrīs and performs śrāddha with devotion, the Pitrī tapānas, how the oblations offered in śrāddha reach the manes. I have thus explained to you about the Parvās and the hells that form the part of the creation. Everything has, thus, been summarily described. It is very difficult to enumerate them adequately. The person desirous of his well-being should devote himself to all these things with good faith. I have thus briefly stated this chapter of creation by Śvayambhuva Deva, now tell me, O, Rīṣa! what more do you wish to hear? —79-84

Here ends the one hundred and forty-first chapter on śrāddha ceremonies

CHAPTER CXLII

The Rīṣas said —O Śūta! we are now desirous of hearing in detail the nature and the measurements of four yugas during the time of Śvayambhūva Manu —1

Śūta said —Although I narrated about them in course of my description of the earth and celestial firmament, I shall still tell you something more in detail about them. I shall first state about measurements. Human years are determined by ordinary experience of men. And thus is the unit. The measurements of the four yugas will be expressed on this unit. Fifteen twinklings of the eye form one kstāha, thirty kstāhas make one kāla. A mūhūtra is made up of thirty kālas and one day and night consists of thirty mūhūtras. The Sun divides the day and night, the night is for sleep and the day is for work —2-5

One month of the human beings is equal to a day and night of the Pitrīs. Its division is like this —the dark fortnight is the day of the Pitrīs and the bright one is the night. Thirty human months make one month of the Pitrīs. The year of the Pitrīs consists of three and sixty human months. One hundred human years is equivalent to (3\ 1/3) three and one-third years of the Pitrīs (Three Pitrī years and 120 i.e., (100 + 10 × 2) human months). One human year is equal to one day and night of the Devas and its division is like this —Uttarāyana (six months when the Sun moves towards the north) forms Their day and Daṇḍanāyana (six months when the Sun moves towards the south) Their night —6-10

Thirty years of men is one month of the Devas. A century of men is 3 months and some days of the Devas. 360 human years make one year of the Devas. 3,030 human years make one year of the Sapt-Rīṣis
9,000 human years make one year of Dhrūva, called, Dhrūva Samvatsara
36,000 human years make one thousand Divine years — 11-17

The duration of the ages have been laid down on the Divine units
The Bharatakhanda notices four yugas or ages, viz., Krita-yuga, Tretā, Dvāpara, and Kaliyuga. Of these Krita or Satyayuga is the first, Tretā is the second after which come Dvāpara and Kaliyuga. Satyayuga consists of 1,000 Divine years. Its Sandhyā consists of 400 Divine years and the Sandhyāṃsa of the same number of years. Tretā consists of 3,000 Divine years. This is what has been said about it by those well-up in calculations. Its Sandhyā is made up of 300 Divine years and the Sandhyāṃsa is also of similar duration. Dvāpara consists of 2,000 Divine years and its Sandhyā and Sandhyāṃsa of 200 years each. Kaliyuga is of 1,000 Divine years and its morning and twilight are each of 100 years — 18-24

Note — स्वतः = Union, morning evening, twilight, the period preceding a yuga
अस्वतः = Twilight, the period at the end of each yuga

Satyayuga, Tretā, Dvāpara and Kaliyuga taken collectively last for a period of 12,000 years of the Devas. Now I shall tell you their age in the years of men. The age of Satyayuga in the years of men is 1,728,000 years, of Tretā 1,296,000 years, of Dvāpara 864,000 years and of Kaliyuga 432,000 years. The period of the four yugas along with the duration of their Sandhyās and Sandhyāṃsas have thus been described in the years of men. The four ages passing for 71 times make one Māvantara — 25-29

I shall now explain to you the period of a Māvantara in the years of men. One Mānu takes the place of another in 311,032,950 years (it should be 3,672,000 years) — 30-31

Now I shall give you the duration of a Māvantara in the Divine years. It is 140,000 years in course of which the four ages come and go 71 times when one Mānu takes the place of another. At the completion of the Kalpa which is 14 times one Māvantara, the great dissolution of the world takes place which lasts for a period twice as much as one Kalpa. The age of the four yugas has been thus described — 32-37

Now I shall tell you the creation of Tretā, Dvāpara and Kaliyuga. I told you before about Satyayuga and part of Tretāyuga. I did not tell you anything about the remaining portion of Tretāyuga, Dvāpara and Kaliyuga, on account of my having been engaged in the narration of the generations of the Rūṣas. I, therefore, tell you, now, about the Tretāyuga that was left unsaid. There was Manu in the beginning of the Tretā age and the then Rūṣas dictated Śastra and Śārta dharma by the light thrown on them by Brahmā. They wrote on marriage, Agnihotra, and other Śastra dharmas according to the Rūṣ, Yajurved, and Sāma Vedas. They also gave out the injunctions of the Śūrus, truthfulness, Brahmachārya (celibacy), Varnāśrama and other Āchāra dharmas — 38-43

In the beginning of the Tretāyuga, the Seven Rūṣas and Manu by their hard tapas got the knowledge of the motions and places of the planets and stars. Also all the mantras were seen by them
and perceived in their hearts, by thinking about them once only. In the beginning of the first Kalpa, those mantras (or laws of the Universe) arose of themselves in the minds of the Devas, in testimony thereof, those who are Sūddhas (perfect) and others also can have the knowledge of the Mantras. In the past Kalpa there were one hundred thousand mantra yogas, by the power of the sages, even those who follow them, can realise them, and those mantras now lie hidden in the Prātimās or images of the Devas—44-46.

The Sāntas enunciated the Rig, Yajuh, Sāma and Atharvāna mantras very accurately, and the sage Manu similarly dealt with his Smritis. In the Tretāyuga, the four Vedas, the bridge of dharmas, were all embodied in one. In the Dvāparayuga, owing to the short life and intellect of men, the Vedas were divided into four separate treatises. In days of yore, the Rishis, by virtue of their tapas, could study the entire Vedas in one day and night. The Vedas taught the duties of the people in each yuga. In ancient days, Svāyambhu Brahmā gave out the divine immortal Vedas with various Āngas and containing the Svadharmas pertaining to every yuga. Under the influence of Time, by and by, the dharmas deviated from the Vedas and became petrified—47-49.

The duty of Kṣatriyas is to perform sacrifices, that of the Vaisyas is to perform havirajya, the Śūdras to perform the sacrifice of service and the Brāhmaṇas to perform the sacrifice of Japa (repeating the mantra) and understanding their meanings. The people and the Varnas in the Tretā age thus performed their duties and prospered with children and wealth and were happy—50-51.

The Brāhmaṇas by their kind behaviour should enlighten the Kṣatriyas and the latter should educate the Vaisyas and they should, in their turn, lovingly mould up the Śūdras in their duties. Their hearts were directed to Varṇāśrama Dharma. Their dharma was not fruitless and, therefore, all their actions were attended with success, merely by their Sukkalapā or intentions. The people in their ordinary course were longlived, healthy, hand-some, sturdy, religious and modest. Brahmā laid down the orders of ārāma and nārāma, etc., with great accuracy. The sons of Brahmā framed the Samhitās (or books) on medicine (how their health should be kept up), and practices of dharma, and other mantras—52-55.

The Devas set on foot the performance of sacrifices from the very day when the Rishis, the sons of Brahmā enunciated the Samhitā, Mantās, etc. At the end of Svāyambhuva Manu, India was the first to propagate the performance of sacrifices with various offerings in co-operation with the Devas, Yāma, Śukla, Jaya and Vīvāsrika—56-57.

Truthfulness, meditation, asceticism and charity are the extant dharmas. When they decline, adharma becomes dominant. When to drive it away and make dharma revive, most valiant and longlived heroes take their births. They award just punishments, are great yogis, performers of sacrifices, Brahmakeśis, have their eyes like lotuses, broad forehead and big faces, well-formed limbs, lion-like chests, strutting like elephants and highly powerful and virtuous. Thus in the Tretāyuga, the chakravarti kings were great archers and endowed with all auspicious
CHAPTER CXLIII

signs. Their regal splendour and prowess extends far and wide like the branches of the banyan tree. By Nyagrodha is meant arms, Vyasa means the extent of the arms outstretched. That is their growth and height measured as above. Chakra (discus), chariots, Queen, jewels, horses, elephants and gold formed their treasure and were counted as Ratnas (jewels). These gems were first attained at the end of Svayambhuva Manu. Emperors in the world in all the Manvantaras (past, present and future) are born with the parts of visis inherent in them. They are extraordinarily endowed with power, dharma, comfort and riches. Emperors had a vast store of Artha, Dharma, Kama, fame, and Victory without any of these going against another. Thus the kings, endowed with power, defeated even the Rishis in their eight Siddhis, such as, Anima, Laghima, etc., in their knowledge of the Sastras and in their asceticism. They were endowed with divine marks and signs and they defeated the demons and human beings by their extraordinary strength. They seemed to be very fortunate. They were born with handsome forms bearing all the lucky signs according to palmistry, i.e., fine lines on the forehead and fine tongue, somber radiance of the teeth, long ears, hands touching the knees, shoulders like that of a bull and a lion, with thin feet marked with yoni and fish and the hands with conches, etc. They lived up to 85,000 years and did not know the troubles of the old age, and had access to the heaven, oceans, lower regions, and mountains. Sacrifices, asceticism, charity and truthfulness were the four-limbed dharmas of the Treta age and were, unscrupulously, observed by them — 58-73.

Though in that age dharma reigned according to Varnashrama, yet there was also a criminal procedure code to justify and maintain the order of Varnashrama. All the people were healthy, wealthy, happy and contented. In this Tretayuga one Veda was divided into four. The people lived up to 3,000 years and they were all blessed with sons and grandsons and then they departed. Now, heat of its characteristics. The characteristic of the Tretayuga in Sandhyâ is one foot, and in the Sandhyâmsa one-fourth of that of Sandhyâ — 74-77.

Here ends the one hundred and forty-second chapter on Manvantra.

CHAPTER CXLIV

The Rishis said — O Suta! Pray, explain to us how the performance of sacrifices was propagated at the beginning of the Treta age during the sway of Swayambhuva Manu? When the Satayuga with its Sandhya ends, the Treta age begins. Owing to good rainfall, many kinds of plants and medicinal herbs grow. Cities and villages flourish, the inhabitants, thereof, begin to perform good deeds. Communications are established. Varnasrama dharmas are laid down. The people of all class collect together and pour sacrificial oblations into the Fire after reciting Vedic mantras and secure sacrificial materials and proper food and know proper methods of living. How did they do all these things? — 1-4.

Suta said — O Rishis! the Lord Indra, the partaker of the sacrificial
offerings, collected all the mantras leading to the happiness in this world as in the next and started the performance of sacrifices, then He, along with the other Devas performed Astamadha Yajña, after collecting all the sacrificial materials. Many clever sacrificial priests (Bhûvika) came and took charge of their respective duties. Various oblations of ghee were offered in Fire in honour of the Devas — 5-7

The Devas were exceedingly pleased, the Brahmans versed in the Sàmaveda chanted hymns loudly. Adhvaryus and other Brahmans were busy and went hither and thither and performed their allotted rituals. The animals for sacrifice were sprinkled with sacrificial mantras and the Devas, invoked, came there and partook of their share of sacrificial offerings. The Devas are those that preside over the senses and it is they that are partakers of sacrifice. They are born at the beginning of a Kalpa. The Devas are worshipped in sacrificial ceremonies — 8-10

When the Adhvaryus became ready to immolate the animals for sacrificial purposes, the great Rishis were attacked with pity on seeing those helpless animals and addressed thus to Indra, the chief partaker — What are all these in your sacrifices? To destroy life and cause pain are great sins, and O Indra! this is not a good thing in the rituals of your sacrifice. You have started this sin to kill animals. There is no benefit in such a sinful sacrifice. On the other hand, they beg sin. This is not dharma; rather this is adharma. Killing animals cannot be dharma. If you wish to perform virtuous deeds, act according to the Śastras and make the sacrifices free of any sin in Víraj (seed materials) Indra! You have started the vilest form of sacrifice by introducing such a sinful element as killing and injuring, into the rituals which will destroy Trivarga (Dharma, Aitha, Kama) O Indra! This great Yajña was established in ancient times by Svayambhuva Brahma. The haughty Indra, in spite of being thus advised by the learned sages did not heed their counsel — 11-13

At that time a great discussion ensued between the sages and Indra as to whether the sacrifices should be performed by offering the libations of the movable or the immovable things, i.e., animals, vegetables, roots and fruits. Those all powerful sages were much pained by the discussion and asked the king Vasu who lived in the sky to give his opinion on this point — 16-17

The Rishis said — O King! O great wise one! How has the method of performance of sacrifice (yajñavádi) been witnessed by you? O son of Uttánapáda! O Lord! Remove our doubts, O, learned one! — 18

Sūta said — King Vasu without taking into consideration the relative significance and the strength of the two parties began to explain the truth of the sacrifice, in accordance with the injunctions of the Vedas — 19

He said — The Śastras say that the sacrifices should be performed according to the prescribed rites and with the offerings of good animals or roots, fruits, etc. It is my experience, that the slaughter of animals is the nature of sacrifices. Rather the sacrificial mantras all advocate killing of animals. And what those great Rishis have laid down as the result of their long tapasvā and experience of the bright bodies in the Heaven, ought to be taken as Prāmānas or proofs, and I give out my opinion on those
On hearing the reply of Vasu the sages foreseeing his future destiny cursed him to fall down. King Vasu, of higher regions, by the curse, went to Rasitala—the lower region. That virtuous king inspite of his being very wise, in removing the doubtful points of Sastras, went to the lower region for the fault of his plain speaking, it is not, therefore, wise for one individual though he is very learned, to pass a decided opinion on any subject having many phases, for, the analysis of dharma is extremely delicate and is very hard to be thoroughly known and more difficult to express it. No one except the Devas, Rishis, and Manu, should, therefore, assert regarding any dharma with certainty. What the Rishis said of yore about non-killing animals in sacrifices, that is then the best course. Rishis never perform any act of hamsa in course of a sacrifice and many millions of them attained heaven by virtue of their penances. Taking all things into consideration, the great sages do not praise any act of hamsa. The ascetic sages have gone to heaven by offering in sacrifices, roots, fruits, leaves, water and vessels that they collected by unbhavriti (gathering in handfuls). The absence of greed, attachment, the practice of celibacy, compassion on beings, doing good to others, tranquility of mind, Brahmacharya, cleanliness, abhorrence from anger, forgiving others, firmness are said to be the firm roots of the eternal dharma.

Sacrifice consists of mantras and materials, and tapasya consists in viewing all with equality. Sacrifices lead one to the Devas, asceticism leads one to Virat Purusa (the cosmic soul). Renouncing the fruits of karma (works) leads one to Brahmapada (the state of Brahma). Having Vanagya (dispersion) enables one to be dissolved in Prakriti (the Universal Divine Mother). And the knowledge, i.e., realization of the glory of Brahma leads to Kaivalya (absolute independence or the state of being alone). These are the five-fold paths of beings.

In days gone by there had been serious differences between the Devas and the Rishis at the time of Svayambhuva Manu, on the subject of sacrificial rituals. Afterwards, when the Rishis saw that virtue was being forcibly set aside, they paid no heed to the words of the Vasus and returned to their hermitages.

When the Rishis went away, the Devas completed the sacrifice. I have also heard that many Bramhans and Kshatriya kings became perfect by their tapasya and went to the heavens. The king Priyavarta, Uttanapada, Dhruva, Medhatithi, Vasu, Sudhama, Viraja, Sankhapala, Rasaca, Prachina varhi, Paitya, Huvadhana and others. The famous Rajastra of high renown went to heaven by virtue of their asceticism. The glory of the Rajastra is still renowned in the world, consequently, asceticism is superior to sacrifices. In days of yore, Brahma created the Universe by the power of His asceticism. But no such powers can be attained by sacrifice. So tapasya is the underlying root in this Universe. In this way, the sacrifices were performed at the time of Svayambhuva Manu and since then, they are in vogue during all the ages.

Here ends the one hundred and forty-third chapter on Manvantara, etc.
CHAPTER CXLIV

Sāta said — I shall now relate to you about Dvāpara age which dawns on the decline of Tretā. In the beginning of Dvāpara, people attain siddhis as they do in the age of Tretā, but when the age becomes perfectly settled, the siddhis of the Tretāyuga disappear. They beget greed, fortitude, trade and warlike tendencies, that are antagonistic to each other. They become doubtful of the true realities of things — 1-3

The Varnās become extinct and the actions become deteriorated, the vehicle of usage is spoilt, and vanity, anger, travelling, killing, false self-esteem, unforgiving and many other Rajasic qualities spring up. There is an increase of Rajo and Tamo gunas. The sins that were unknown in Satyayuga crop up in Tretā, they become strong in Dvāpara and people get troubled. Dharma wanes in Dvāpara and becomes extinct in Kaliyuga. The Varna dharmas and Vārāna dharmas get weakened and doubts are raised in the interpretations of the Śrutis and the Sūtras. By the uncertainty of the purport of the Sūtras and the Sūtras, the real intent of dharma becomes obscure which causes a difference in the opinions of men. People become divided on account of their diversity of views and a chaotic condition arises — 4-9

Before, there was only one Veda, having four feet (parts). That got changed on and on, due to the short lives of the people, until at last in Dvāpara the one Veda was abridged and completely divided into four Vedas. The sons of Āris, again, due to their respective faulty understandings explained them in various ways. They inserted Brahmaṇa portions within the Sanskrit portions of Rik, Yajukh and Sāma Vedas. They even changed the Swaras or musical tones in the songs of the Vedas. They did not fully grasp the meanings, partly owing to their habits and faulty understandings and partly owing to many corruptions and interpolations in the Vedas, of the Brahmaṇa portions, of the Kalpa Sūtras, of the Bhashyas and of various other things. Some parts were correctly explained. It is in this Dvāparayuga that persons adopted various customs and rites and began to hold different opinions — 10-14

At first, the Adhyāya's work was one, afterwards, it was divided into two. Owing to distortions and twistings in the meanings, the Sāstras have been much transformed. Therefore, the Adhyāya's works are performed in different ways. The Sāma and Athena Vedas also were turned and twisted owing to the want of knowledge of the Munis and then want of confidence. Thus the state of things in the Dvāpara age was in a chaotic condition. And in the Kali age, the Vedas became extinct. Owing to the want of the proper knowledge of the Vedas, the various diseases and disorders and deaths, thereof, became visible. The people could not thwart them off by their minds, words and deeds; then, they became disgusted and disappointed — 18-19

When they became disappointed, they sought means to get rid of their distress. As a consequence, they began to find faults with worldly things. Out of this fault finding, true knowledge arose. Of the wise Muni in the Svayambhuva Manvantara, some turned out in the
Dvāparayuga as the opponents of the Vedas. Then Ayurveda (medicine), astronomy and the other limbs of the Vedas, political economy, logic, metaphysics, the ceremonies of the Kalpa Śūtras, the glosses, the Śrīmānas, and various other Śāstras became filled with doubts. No effort was crowned with success, unless the whole body, mind and deed were set to work—20.24

In the Dvāpara age, people were generally in trouble and there was an increase in greed, ambition to trade and to possess worldly things, tendency to fight and inability to realize principles, the obscurity of the Vedas and the Śāstras, the destruction of the order of Varnārama and the increase of lust and anger, the people, at this time, lived up to a period of 2,000 years when some time of Dvāpara was passed, then the Śaṅkhyā set in, in which period the drags of the people are left. Then the Śaṅkyamūḍha set in. After this comes Kaliyuga. At the end of Dvāpara and by the beginning of Kaliyuga, Kali became very strong—25.29

During Kaliyuga, people indulge in lust, theft, falsehood, deceit, vanity, etc., and delusion, hypocrisy, vanity overshadow the people. And dharma becomes very weak in Kaliyuga and people commit sin in mind, speech and actions. And works done with whole heart and body sometimes become successful and sometimes not. Quarrels, plague, fatal diseases, famines, drought and calamities appear. Testimonies and proofs have no certainty. There is no criterion left when the Kaliyuga settles down. Some die in the womb, some in childhood and some in youth and some in old age. People become by and by, poors in vigour and lustre. They are wicked, full of anger, sinful, false and avaricious—30.34

Bad ambitions, bad education, bad dealings, bad earnings excite fear. The whole butcher becomes greedy and untruthful. The Brāhmans become demoralized. They have base ambitions. Their knowledge and learning are mostly defective. Their character is exceedingly low and by such ignoble conduct they prove very disastrous to the people. The people become saturated with jealousy, anger, vindictiveness, cowardice, greed, attachment. Lust increases during this age—35.37

The Brāhmaṇas do not read the Vedas nor do they perform sacrifices and the Kṣatriyas deteriorate with the Vaiśyas and become well nigh extinct. Śudras sleep with the Brāhmaṇas, sit with the Brāhmaṇas, eat and perform sacrifices with them and hold relations of manthrahood with them. Many Sudras will become kings and many heretics will be seen. There will arise various sects, Sannyāsīs wearing red coloured cloths, Kāpālis and various others holding themselves followers of some Devas or other and there find fault with religions. Many with them profess to be Brāhmaṇajñānis, because, thereby, they will easily earn their livelihood. Some hypocrites mark their bodies with Vedic symbols also. In the Kaliyuga any body will study the Vedas. Sudras will be experienced in the Vedas. So there will be many false religionists—38.42

The Sudras will perform Ashvamedha sacrifices and the people serve them even by killing women, children and cows. They will cheat each other, kill each other to serve their ends. The country will become desolate by repeated calamities, short lives and
various kinds of diseases. Every one will be miserable and addicted to adharma. Owing to the dominance of vice and Tamoguna, people will freely commit the sin of abortion on account of which there will be a decline in the longevity and strength of the people. The people will live up to one hundred years at most. Inspite of all the Vedas being in existence, it would become as if there were no Vedas and the practice of performing sacrifices would be stopped — 43-47

This is about Kaliyuga, now hear about its Sandhyā and Sandhyāṃśa. In every age every three stages become void of siddhi, and during the Sandhyā period only one part of the usages of the age exist which becomes thus one part, in Sandhyāṃśa, one pāda of that of Sandhyā exists. In this way, in the final Sandhyāṃśa of the Kaliyuga, one governor amongst the irreligious subjects arises — 48-50

King Pramati of the Bhṛgu family and Chāndramasā gotra was born at the end of Śvāyambhuva Manu in the Sandhyāṃśa period, to inflict proper punishment on the sinners. That king travelled all over the earth for 30 years and collected arms and ammunitions, elephants, horses and chariots and marched with a vast army consisting of horses and elephants and accompanied by 100,000 Brahmans soldiers armed with various kinds of weapons, against the Mlecchas and destroyed them. After killing all the Śudra kings, he annihilated all the hypocrites. After destroying all the sinners and subduing the people living in the North, central regions, the mountaineers, the inhabitants in the East and West, the residents on the Vindhya, the Deccans, the Dravidians, the Singhaleses, the inhabitants of the Mleccha countries (Kābul and Kandhara), the Paradas, the Pahlavas, the Yavanas, the Śakas, the Tussālas, the Śvetas, the Pulindas, the Bābaras, the Khasas, the Lampakas, the Andhrakas, the Daradas, the Halikas, he exterminated the Sudras — 51-58

King Pramati was born of Visnu's part in Manu's family and was famous as Chāndramasā. He roamed about earth for twenty years and killed all the wicked men in his 32nd year. After annihilating the greater portion of the world with violence when only a few survived, the propagators of the future race, remained, the king with all his army attained final bliss in Samādhi between the sacred rivers Ganges and the Yamunā — 59-63

When, thus, in the Sandhyāṃśa period, all acts of violence ended, all the wicked potentates were slain, only a few survived here and there who, overwhelmed with greed, began to plunder one another and caused great consternation to the people without a king. They all left their homes and household goods, and fled hither and thither to protect themselves. When the duties enjoined by the Śrūtas and the Smṛtis came to an end, the people gave themselves up to lust and anger and became devoid of greatness, pleasure, love, and shame — 64-69

After the disappearance of dharma the remainder of the people were plunged into deeper misfortunes. Men and women became short statured and began to lose their lives at the early age of 25. They were all overpowered with distress. They quitted their wives and sons and even
quitted their towns and went to mountains to find a shelter there. They built their houses near rivers, oceans, mountains and various other places. There was no rain and the people had to cover themselves with rags and deerskin. They left off karma, deprived of their possessions, and void of Varnāsrama and thus became very greatly oppressed; at last very few people remained—70-72.

Animals oppressed by hunger wandered far and wide and at last took their abodes close to the above men. The people also, being very hungry, became flesh eaters. They all began to eat flesh of deer, boar, bull, every thing whether allowed or not. They lived on all sorts of things without pausing to enquire under the influence of hunger whether it was worthy of being eaten or not. Those who lived close by rivers or oceans maintained their lives by taking fish. Thus by eating flesh and forbidden food, all the people became of one caste. Varna As there existed only one Varna in Satayuga, similarly, all the people became of one caste at the end of Kaliyuga. In this way, the divine century, i.e., 36,000 years of men passed away in course of which the hungry people devastated all the birds, fish, etc.—73-79.

After eating up all the birds and fish, etc., that were left during the period of Sandhyāmsa, people began to eat roots and fruits (Kandamula, etc.) They did not build their houses but covered themselves with barks of trees. They had no treasures and they slept on ground. They all perished in that plight and only a handful of them who survived, struggled on for a century. They got sufficient food and got nourished. The period of Kali’s Sandhyāmsa lasts like that for a divine century. After this period, the men and women that were left began to produce many children. With the advent of these children, enters again the Satayuga. All the previous people, the remnants of the Kali pass away. As the people reap the fruits of their actions in heaven and hell, similarly, the persons in Satayuga enjoy happiness or suffer pain. Thus Kaliyuga disappears and Satayuga steps in—80-87.

The remaining people in Kaliyuga gradually begin to discriminate and they get dispassion (vairāgya). Hence, they realize their knowledge of self and they become religious. So Satayuga comes in to fulfill that which is to be done in future. The people thus become happy and enjoy things with their equality of sight which they did not enjoy in the past Kali nor which they would enjoy in the future Treta. Thus I bow down to Śaṅkumābhava and I have narrated to you in detail all the characteristics of the several yugas in due order—88-91.

When the Satayuga comes in, its people are procreated by those who remained at the end of Kaliyuga. The good and perfect persons that remained unnoticed amongst the Brāhmaṇas, Kṣatriyas, Vaiśyas and Śudras, they and the Saptarṣis now give instructions in dharma to the new people. In that way the doctrines of the Rishis based on śrutis and smṛtis are propagated. They promulgated Vainiṣṭara Dharma and other rituals on the lines of śrutis and smṛtis. The Saptarṣis hold the dharma of the śrutis and smṛtis. For promulgating dharma, the Saptarṣis are ever ready in every Satayuga. These Rishis are now existing for the period of one Manvantara. As the roots of plants and
trees vigorously germinate after being consumed by fire, similarly, there is a growth in the generation of people at the commencement of the Satya age. In this way, generations of the ages go on for ever. The ideas appear and disappear. Comforts, life, power, beauty, dharma, Aśtha and Kāma lose one-fourth their quantity in every Yuga —92-100

O Dhīyas! I have told you about the sandhus which pertain to the yugas only. One Manvantara is seventy one times these four yugas. The four yugas make one cycle, and each yuga in every cycle is of one and the same nature. So the fourteen Manvantaras revolve —101-104

In all the yugas, the Asuras, evil-spirits, demons, Yaksas, the Pīdachas and the Rākṣasas and various others are born. All these persons are endowed with characteristics in accordance with what they had in previous yugas. As the characteristics of yugas change, so the characteristics of the several Manvantaras change. These worlds of the pījās are always liable to change, they do not remain constant even for a moment. Thus I have described to you the characteristics and changes of the yugas. I will tell you about Manvantaras at the time when I deal with Kalpas —105-108

Here ends the one hundred and forty fourth chapter on the several yugas

CHAPTER CXLV

Sūta said: —I shall now relate to you at full length about the past and the future Manus numbering fourteen, that flourished one after the other, during each Kalpa. During the respective sway of the fourteen Manus, the world with its creation of men, lower animals, birds, trees, their preservation and destruction, remains in conformity to the times of the Yuga. The ages of the beings forming part of the creation, are also, in co-ordination with the defined characteristics of that Yuga in the fourteen Manvantaras, some lived up to one Yuga, whereas, others lived only for a very short time. Taking the unsettled state of things during the iron age, the maximum age of men has been laid down to a period of hundred years —1-5

During Satyayuga, the Devas, the demons, the men, the Yaksas and the Gandharvas were all symmetrical in their height and girth. The eight varieties of Demigods are 96 fingers in height. The other eight Devarānas are nine fingers high. This is the natural measurement of them. The Devas and the Asuras are 49 fingers in height (or seven fingers (?)) —6-9

During the Sandhyā of this Yuga the man’s measure is eighty-four fingers (the fingers being those of the men of Kaliyuga) and he who is 9 tala in height from head to feet with his hands reaching his knees is admissible even by the Devas. The cows, the elephants, the buffaloes and the immovable beings like the trees, etc., all undergo variations in their respective stature during the different yugas. The animals, such as oxen etc., measure 76 fingers right up to the hump —10 12

Note —नव्यम् —A particular measure of height.
The elephant measures 800 fingers in height and the maximum height of trees is said to be 1130 fingers. The Divine and the human forms are both alike, as they are born of one parentage. The former is endowed with more intellect. The human forms are not so endowed with the Buddha or intellect. The Divine and the human bhāvas are, thus, both similar and dissimilar. Birds, animals, things, movable and immovable (ideas) are all built in the same way. Cows, goats, horses, elephants, birds, deer, these are all for work and are hit in every way for sacrificial purposes. The animals are for the use of the Devas. All things, movable, and immovable, are created as regards their form and measure, after the several Devas, they become all the more gratified when they get all these beautiful things—13-19

Now something will be said about good men and Śadhus. The Brāhmaṇas and the Vedas are considered as the Pāru mātrik or animal forms of the Devas. Brahma resides within their hearts; hence, these are Sat or good. The Brahmanas, the Kṣatriyas and the Vaiśyas, all of them direct their actions in accordance with the Śrutis and the Smṛtis and are busy in ordinary or in special functions—20-21

The dharma of the people devoted to Vaināśrama in accordance with the Śrutis and Smṛtis and leading to Heaven is named jūna dharma. The Brahmachāri, given to good conduct and Āchāra and to do good to the preceptor (guru) performs divine functions; hence, the householder is known as "Śaṭhā." Those ascetics who reside in the forest and are in the third order of religious life are known also as Śaṭhā—22-24

One, who restrains his passions and practises Yoga, is known as Yati. By dharma is meant practical work and feeling. The Lord Bhagavān has denominated the good and bad actions both as Dharma. But the Devas, Rājas, and men, freely support their views and say "This is not dharma." Dharmas are derived from a root which means to hold up and also connotes greatness. The Āchāryas advise on that dharma which leads to one's Ista (desired object). They do not advise adharma which leads one to evils. Those, who are hoary, free from avarice, self-restrained, not haughty, endowed with Divine knowledge, having a clear conscience and humility and following the path of virtue every day, are known as Āchāryas. Such Brahmanas versed in the doctrines of dharma, Śauta and Śmārt, have enunciated the path of virtue—25-30

Śūtṛ enjoins that a man should marry, perform Agnihotra and other sacrifices in company of his consort, and the Smṛti says that a man should practise Yajña and observe the rules of varna andŚāstra—31

After hearing from the learned, Āchārya have said that the three Vedas, viz. Rīk, Yajū and Sāma are the part and parcel of Brahma—32

What the Saptārgiis heard from the Rgśis of the preceding Kalpa, that they narrated in the next Kalpa. Therefore, it is called Śūtṛ Manu remembered Rīk, Yajū, Sāma, the Angas of the Vedas, Śrutis, practised in the preceding Kalpa and then said those things. Hence, the Śāstra of Manu is called Smṛti Śastra. Śmārt dharma is that which enunciates Manu’s
dharma of the Smṛtis, laying down varna and āśrama on the retrospective bodies of the past Manvantara for the guidance of the coming one —33

In this way, the two kinds of dharmas are called the Śiṣṭāchāra. The expression Śiṣṭa is made of the root śī and suffix kta. Those who remained in the preceding Manvantara, Manu, the propagator of the race and the Saptarṣis are called the Śiṣṭas. The pious men during the Manvantaras and the Saptarṣis along with Manu are said to be the promoters of the universe. These persons, i.e., Śiṣṭas establish dharma, which changes in Yuga after Yuga, by giving out the Vedas, message, livelihood, the criminal procedure code and Varnāśrama-dharma. At the end of a Manvantara, the Śiṣṭa purohitas establish the Vedik-dharma by means of Varnāśrama and authority. Thus coming down from Śiṣṭas to Śāstras. This is the eternal Śiṣṭāchāra —34-37

These are the eight characteristics of the Śiṣṭas, viz., (1) Charity, (2) truthfulness, (3) asceticism, (4) learning, (5) sacrifice, (6) worship (7) Dama or self-restraint, (8) want of greed. In all the Manvantaras these Śiṣṭa Manuśas and Saptarṣis practise the above-mentioned eight characteristics of dharma, hence, they are called Śiṣṭāchāras Śiṣṭa is derived from hearing, and Smārta from remembering —38-40

Śastra dharma is that which contains the Vedic mantras and the sacrificial rituals. The one dealing with the Varnāśramas is the Smārta dharma. Now the different parts of the dharma will be defined —41

One who explains the dharma just as he knows and feels about it on being questioned is said to possess the fundamental attribute of truthfulness. The Brahmacarya, Japam, silence and fast, these very hard practices are called tapasyā or penances Yajña is the bringing together of wealth, animals, sacrificial offering, Rik, Śastra and Yajñah Vedas, and the sacrificial presents. Dealing with others as if with one's own self, always for the well being of all with gladness of heart is termed dama or kindness and is the best of all acts —42-45

One who does not feel upset and show wrath by mind, speech or demeanour, even on being provoked by others is really the ideal forgiver. This state is called Titiksha or forgiveness. The servant who, does not misappropriate his charge left to his care by his master, sets an example of the absence of greed. Non-acceptance of others' things islobha. One who does not feel inclined to indulge in sexual pleasures by body, mind, and deed and practises Brahmacharya shows signs of sama. One whose passions are not brought into play either for his own sake or for the sake of others shows signs of dama or self-restraint. One who does not get perturbed by five objects of senses and eight kinds of amorousness is known as the great subdued of self. One who gives away in charity to the deserving what is prised by him after storing it in a righteous way sets the example of an ideal charity. The best dharma is the one which is prescribed by the Śrutis and the Smṛtis and approved of Śiṣṭa (pious) persons. Indifference to the good and evil
and the non-attachment to objects is *vairākta* or dispassionateness. The renunciation of *kātā* and *akātā* karmaś or acts done or not done is *Sānnyāsa*, abandonment of ideas of cleverness or non-cleverness is termed *Nyāsa*. When he knows all the *Tattvas* from *Ayuakta* (unmanifested) down to particulars, the animate and inanimate objects, he is called *Jñāna* or wise. These are the characteristics of dharma which were first enunciated by the learned *Rishi* during the Svāvamblhuva Manvantara —46-56

Now something will be said about the Manvantara, Chāturhotra and the ways of the four varnas. During each Manvantara, fresh *śrūtis* occur, but the Rik, Yajuh, and Sāma Vedas, rules, Devatas, Stotras (hymns), Homas, etc., remain the same as in the preceding Manvantara. Vidyāstotra and Agnibhotra remain as before Dravvastotra, Gunastotra, Karmastotra, and Kulastotra originate from the Vedas during every Manvantara. From these the Brahmastotra, i.e., the four Vedas, Rik, Yajuh, Sāma and Atharvana, spring the fourfold mantras (formulæ) as described in the four ways —57-61

The mantras of the preceding Manvantaras flashed in the hearts of the *Rishi* who performed very hard tapasyās being roused by the feelings of fear, trouble, moha (delusion), grief, discontent, when the *Rishi* began to practise tapasyā with great effort and enthusiasm, the mantras came of themselves to them for their deliverance —62-63

I shall describe to you the characteristics of the *Rishi*. The *Rishi*, past and future, are of five kinds. Now, hear about the *Rishi* and the Årjas. When the Universal Dissolution takes place, when *Prakṛti*’s three qualities (gunaś) are in a state of equilibrium, the division of the Vedas does not exist. All are in an undefined state of darkness (Tama). At that time the springing up of the animate objects unconsciously and of the embodied souls consciously, are both termed Årja. This is like fish and water, both exist like the container and the thing contained. The universe made up of qualities springs up, presided by consciousness. It flows on as cause and effect. It is kāla (time) that brings about the differentiation of the Prime Cause, the Mahat. Senses and objects of senses are denominated as arthas —64-69

From mahat evolves āhāmkāra (egoism), from āhāmkāra evolve the five subtle elements, the ātmanātras, from the ātmanātras come the five gross elements. These five gross elements make up these varied forms by their permutations and combinations. Just as many trees are seen all at once by a torch, so by kāla, all these objects are all at once manifested. When these Kṣetrajña Jivas (souls) involve into the unmanifested state, they appear like fireflies in darkness. That high-souled Kṣetrajña is shining in this world, assuming bodies and again it exists on the other side of the intense darkness. That state on the other side of darkness is the goal of tapasyā —70-74

*विवेकम्—Code of rituals  गुंजाल्का—Code of materials  गुरुसेठ—Code of politica,  कार्तवल्ला—Code of business  पुस्तकाली—Code of domestic usage  श्रुतिनाम—Code relating to the knowledge of Brahma  The śrutis  श्रुतिनाम—A sacrifice conducted by four priests*
When at the time of creation, he begins to grow, His fourfold powers Jñāna (knowledge), Vairāgyam (renunciation), Superhuman powers, and Dharma are manifested These powers are natural for Him; they are not newly invented. His body is all consciousness. Because, He resides in the heart of every Jīva, He is called Puruṣa, and because, He knows all the Kṣetras (fields), He is called Kṣetrajña. Because, He creates this world through dharma, i.e., His nature, He is called dhārmika. The unmanifested conscious Kṣetrajña does not become manifest by means of Buddha. He, without any object in view enters within the Kṣetras (Prakṛti) and seeing this old unconscious Kṣetra, thinks "all this is to be enjoyed by Me" and becomes thus endowed with consciousness—75-80

The √ Rishi denotes himsā and movement. He who has acquired Brahmajñāna, truthfulness, learning, tapasyā, and the knowledge of the Sāstras is a Rishi. When this Rishi goes back and dissolves in the Highest Unmanifested by Buddha yoga, he is called Paramarśī, the great Rishi—81-82.

The √ Rishi denotes movement, and signifies the ultimate place of rest of all the Jīvas. It signifies also, that the Rishi has come (is born) of his own will. The mind-born sons of Brahmā were born of Īśvara Himself. They took the path of Nirṛti renunciation of action and took refuge of the māhāt (i.e., dissolved themselves in the Universal Cause)—83-84.

The word Rishi means supreme excellence. The sons of Īśvara, both born from His mind and those begotten by Him, took refuge of that great māhāt; hence, they were called Paramarśī. And as the māhāt tattva comes after, it is also termed Rishi and those who are born of it are also termed Rishis. The sons of Rishis are also called Rishis. They are born from sexual union. They also took refuge of the Mahat, hence, they are called Rṣikas. The sons of Rṣikas are called Rṣi putrakas. Those, who hearing from others realized māhāt tattva, are known as Brāhrtyas. The Rṣis are of five kinds—Avaśya ātma, Mahātma, Akṣara ātma, Bhūta-Ātma and Indriya-Ātma. These different names are due to the differences in the natures of their knowledge—85-89.

Note—सूक्ष्म = Vedic sages अमूर्त = Unmanifested self सूक्ष्म = Primary self श्रवण = Supreme spirit अनुप्रयोगी = Illustrious ज्ञान = Self-consciousness मूर्त = Elemental self अभिन्न = Organic self

Bhrigu, Marichi, Ātri, Angirā, Pulaha, Kratu, Manu, Iksva, Vāisātha, Pulastya, are the ten mind-born sons of Brahmā, powerful like Īśvara. They are styled Parama-Rishis on account of Their being Rishis ever since their coming into existence and their recognising the māhāt as the Supreme Excellence (Param). They are the sons of Īśvara—90-91.

Now hear about Their sons who are also Rishis. They are—Śukrachārya, Bṛhaspati, Kasyapa, Chyavana, Utanpava, Vaṃdeva, Agastya, Viśvamitra, Kardama, Bālakhilya, Viśravā, Saktivarādhana who are Rishis by virtue of asceticism. Now hear of their sons begotten from women—92-94.

They are—Vatsara, Nagnahū, the spirited Bharadvāja, Dirghatama,
Vrihadvakså, Šaradvåna, Våjûravå, Suchinta, Šåva, Parâsara, Šringi, Saṅkhapàda, the king Vasårvåna and they attained Rishhood by virtue of truthfulness. This is the progeny of Iśvåla and Risis. Now hear about the mantra-kritis lîkîs. They are — Bhrgu, Kâhyapa, Prâchætå, Dadhichî, Üru, Jâmădagnî, Vedah, Sårasvata, Årst Sesa, Chyavana, Vitaharyya, Vedhâsa, Vânya, Prithu, Divodasa, Brahmavîn Gritsa and Sânnaka. They are 19 in number and of the family of Bhrgu — 95-100

Now, listen to the chief ones of the family of Ånugå. They are — Ånguû, Tiitī, Bhamadvîya Laksmîna, Kintavâk, Garga, Smriti, Såkhrîti, Guîûpta, Mûndhûtâ, Aumbhîsa, Yuvanîsa, Purukutsa, Svasâvyam, Ajanûthâ, Auhîharyya, Utkala, Kavi, Prûsadha, Virûpa, Kåvyâ, Mudgala, Utãthâ, Šaradvåna, Båjîravâ, Apsayana, Suchûti, Våmédia, Rûjya, Vinbâchukla, Durghatamâ and Kaksîvâna. These are 33 in number, and are the Mantrakrits Risis — 101-105

The Risis of the Kâhyapa family are — Kâhyapa, Sahâvatnsara, Nüdhuvâna, Nitya, Asta and Devâla. These six are Brahmavâdas Munis Attiti, Ardhasvâna, Śavasvâya Gavîlshîna, Karnaka, and Prûvatithi, are the six Mantrakrits Risis Vasîthâ, Śaktu, Pràsû, Indra Prâätma, Bharadavasû, Mûndûvâna and Kunûna; these seven belong to the Vasîtha clan and are Maharsas Vîsa mitra, the son of Gudhi, Devâritâ, Bala, Mâdhavîhara, Aguînârâna, Astaka, Loliita, Bhûrâkîla, Aumbhûdi, Devashrâvâ, Devârita, Pûrama Dhamâniyaya, Śîrata, Mahâtejâ and Sálamkâyana; these thirteen belong to the Kauśiki clan Agastya, Prîdhadyûna, Indrabhûtu are the three Risis of the Agastya clan devoted to Brahma. They are very illustrious. Varvasvata Manu and king Aîla of the Pururava dynasty are said to be the great framers of the Mantras Bhûlandaka, Vasîkha, Sâhîkîla are the chief of the Vasîya clan and are the great Mantrakrits. In this way these 92 beings have been said to be Mantrakrits or founders of the mantras. They have revealed various mantras. These are the sons of Rîkas and are known as Śrutâ-Rîkas — 106-118

Here ends the one hundred and forty-fifth chapter on the Manvantaras and Kalpás

CHAPTER CXLVI

The Risis said — Tell us, O Sûta, the history of the destruction of Târkâsura as narrated by the Bhagavân Matsya. Pray, also tell us in what period it happened. Our ears, inspite of drawing in the nectar of the sweet narrations emanating from your mouth so constantly, do not feel sufficiently gratified. O, Sage, do gratify us by acceding to our request — 1-2

Sûta said — Manu, the son of Sun first asked the God Matsya about the birth of Svâmikâritika in the thicket of white grass or reeds — 3-4

*These are sixteen and not thirteen*  Translator
In reply, Bhagavāna Matsya said that in ancient times there was a demon by the name of Vaijāṅga whose son was the highly powerful Tārkāsura. That valiant Tārkāsura drove away all the Devas from their respective dwellings who, instilled with consternation, went to seek the shelter of Brahmā. Brahmā, on seeing those terror-stricken Devas said—“Devas! cast off your fears. Swāmikārtika, the son of Śiva, born of the daughter of the Hunālaya, will destroy the Dānava.” Sometime after, Śiva, on seeing Pārvati, dropped his semen-virile for some reason in the mouth of Fire which gave satisfaction to the Devas. Afterwards, the semen-virile came out undigested from the stomach of the Devas and fell into the celestial river whence it was carried to a thicket of reeds. Out of which was brought forth Swāmikārtika shining like the sun. That seven days’ old baby killed Tārkāsura—5-11

On hearing that, the sages cried out—“O, Sūta! this is highly interesting. Pray, relate it to us in detail. From whose parts was Vaijāṅga born who begot the most valiant Tārkāsura? How was the latter killed? Pray, also tell us at full length about the birth of the hero Swāmikārtikya—12-14

Sūta said—Dakṣa Prajāpati was the mind-born son of Brahmā. He afterwards begot sixty daughters from his wife Vairini, out of whom he gave ten to Dharma, thirteen to Kaśyapa, twenty-seven to the Moon, four to Aniṣṭanemi, two to the sons of Vāhuka, two to the sage Angira and two to the learned Kriṇādyā—13-17

Aditi, Diti, Danu, Visā, Ariṣṭa, Surāsā, Surabhi, Vinatā, Tāmrā, Krodhavasā, Irā, Kadru and Muni, these thirteen were born of the consorts of Kaśyapa who were the mothers of the three worlds and the cows. Through them all things, moving and non-moving, various Jivas and embodied beings were born—18-20

The Devas, Indra, Upendra, etc., were born of Aditi and Diti. They gave birth to the demons Hiranyakaśyapa, etc. Danu begot the Dānavas, Surabhi the cows, Vinatā produced Garuda and other birds e.g., peacocks, etc. Kadru brought forth serpents like Śesa, etc., besides these, other lower animals were given birth to by them. The demon Hiranyakaśyapa ruled the Universe after conquering the three worlds along with Indra, the Lord of the Devas Viṣṇu, then, in time, killed the demon Hiranyakaśyapa and the remaining Dānavas were destroyed by Indra. When all the sons of Diti were destroyed, she felt grieved and sought from her lord Kaśyapa the boon of begetting a most powerful son who would annihilate Indra in battle, which Kaśyapa granted on condition of her following certain prescribed rules with a pure mind for a thousand years, hearing which Diti regulated her life accordingly—21-27

Indra began to serve Diti vigilantly on her observing such severe austerities. When only 10 years remained to complete the (1,000 years) period of her austerities, Diti was pleased and said to Indra—“Son! I have well nigh completed the term of my vow, you will have a brother in conjunction with whom you may enjoy the riches of the universe undisturbed
and reign over the three worlds." Saying this, Diti went to sleep and her long tresses of hair fell on her legs. As ill-luck would have it, Diti went over to sleep and Indra, taking advantage of that loop-hole, entered into her embryo. He divided the womb into seven parts by his bolt. Afterwards out of rage he divided each part into seven. Diti awoke and said angrily —"India! do not destroy my progeny."—28-34

Hearing those words, India came out of the embryo and stood with folded hands before his mother, shivering with fear. He said —"You want to sleep in course of the day with your hair unkempt! I have, therefore, divided your womb into forty-nine parts. I shall allot them places in the Heavens coveted by the Devas even."—35-37

Hearing that, Diti said —"Be it so," and afterwards went to her Lord and said —"Prajapati! Grant me a powerful son who may have access to Heaven, may conquer Indra and be invulnerable to the Devas' weapons."—38-39

The sage said to his grieved consort that she would beget such a progeny after practising penances for ten thousand years. "You will beget Vajranaga whose body will be as massive as thunderbolt and iron, so no weapons would baffle him."—40-41

Diti, after being thus blessed, repaired to the forest where she practised severe austerities for ten thousand years. At the close of her period of austerities, she beget a son who was of wonderful deeds, unconquerable and invulnerable even by the thunderbolt. He became thoroughly conversant in all the Sastras as soon as he was born and devoutly said to his mother —"mother! direct me what I should do for you."—42-44

Diti rejoicingly said —"Son! Indra has killed several of my sons, you should go and take revenge and kill Indra." That valiant demon on hearing those words said —"very well." and soon proceeded to Heaven. Going there that invulnerable demon tied Indra by his infallible noose weapon (Pasastra) and brought him before his mother as a lion carries away a small deer. At that time Brahma and the great sage Kashyapa went where the mother and the son were sitting fearlessly.—45-48

On seeing the Daitya both Brahma and Kashyapa spoke —"Son! release this Indra. What have you to do with him? Disgrace is worse than death for an honourable man. He will get his release through our intervention which will be like his death. O Son! one, who gets his release through the intervention of others, bears on his head a crushing load. Although alive, he is really dead on account of his being conquered. The enemy ceases to be so, the moment he comes under the shelter of a magnanimous man."—49-52

Hearing such words the demon Vajranaga humbly said —"I have nothing to do with India. I have only followed the injunctions of my mother. O Deva! you are the Lord of the Devas and the Asuras and you are my grand father. I shall, therefore, abide by your commands. I hereby release this Indra. O Deva! let my mind be eager to practise austerities which be gracious enough to let me pursue unmolested. Lord! let there be happiness unto me through your grace." After making this speech he became silent.—53-55
Brahmā said - "Son! following our advice you have practised rigid austerities and your heart is purified and you have reaped the fruits of your truth." Saying so, Brahmā created a damsel with beautiful eyes and gave her to him for his wife. She was named Varāṇgi by Brahmā and afterwards the latter returned to His abode. Vajrāṅga went with his wife to practise penances. That valiant Dāitya practised penances for a thousand years with his hands uplifted. For another 1000 years, he practised penances with his head cast downwards; for another 1000 years, he warmed himself with the fire burning all round him and observing completefast. For another 1000 years, he practised penances sitting in water and at the same time his wife seating herself on the bank of that lake also practised austerities by observing the vow of silence. She did not take any food and became deeply merged in tapasā. In the course of her austerities Indra appeared in the form of a very big monkey and terrified her — 56-63

He began to make a noise by beating pitchers and broke down cucumber gourds and jars, etc., and afterwards began to terrify her in the form of a sheep and caused disturbances in the hermitage. Later on, he cooled round her legs in the form of a serpent and dragged her away to a great distance and made her go about at several places all over the world. The powerful lady was strong with her tapasā, so Indra could not kill her. Indra next assumed the form of a jackal (or a frog) and began to pollute her Astam Indra, then, assumed the form of a cloud and drenched the monastery with rain and when Indra did not cease to cause her annoyance, the consort of the Dāitya Vajrāṅga thinking it to be the mischief of the mountain she made up her mind to curse him (the mountain) when the latter appeared before her, in human form, and said fearfully — 64-63

"Varāṇgi! I am not wicked. I am worthy of being adored by everybody. It is Indra who out of wrath is trying to terrify you and bring you under various delusions." — 70

At this time, the period of thousand years was complete, Brahmā being pleased with then austerities appeared before them on the banks of the lake and said to Vajrāṅga — "O, son of Dīn! get up from the water, I shall grant you everything." Hearing those words, that Dāitya ascetic got up from the water and with folded hands said to Brahmā, the Father of the Universe — 71-73

"Father! free me from the Asuras tendencies, and grant me eternal region. Let me always practise austerities and let my body be sustained." Hearing which Brahmā said — "It will be so." and then He returned to His abode. Afterwards Vajrāṅga also finished his course of austerities. He felt hungry and went to his monastery with the intention of taking some food, but he did not see his wife, he entered into the thick hill forest and came across his wife who was crying in a very distressed condition. He consoled her and addressed her thus — "O Dear! who has injured you? He will soon go to the region of Death. What desire of thine shall I fulfill, tell me instantly without reserve — 74-77

Here ends the one hundred and forty-sixth chapter on the narrative of the Dāitya Vajrāṅga.
CHAPTER CXLVI

Vıńḍagi said — "The terrible Indra has caused me consternation. He has beaten me and subjected me to great privations and feeling myself unequal to bear them I have now wished to put an end to my life. Lord! now grant me a son who may drive away all my sufferings."—1-2

Hearing all that, the Dāitya was surcharged with wrath and his eyes became bloodshot with anger. Inspite of his being able to take vengeance on Indra, he however, decided to practise austerities when Brahmā appeared before him, knowing his fierce intentions and addressed him with the following sweet words.—3-5

Brahmā said — "Son! what makes you resume your rigid austerities again? Why do you not take your food? Tell me plainly. The benefits derived from a thousand years’ fast have already accrued to you by forsaking the viands that are at your disposal. The renunciation of achieved objects is greater than the abandonment of things unachieved."—6-8

Hearing such words of Brahmā the Dāitya after pondering, addressed him with folded hands.—9

Vajrāṅga said — "Leaving my Samādhi at your behests I got up and found my wife beneath a tree standing horrified and crying in a very distressed condition. I questioned her the cause of her grief and asked her to let me know what she wanted. In reply she spoke out with great fear and alterning accents that she was horrified by the cruel Indra who also beat her and subjected her to great troubles as one would do unto a helpless woman without a lord. She also added that not being able to bear her sufferings she would give up her life unless blessed with a son who might drive away all her sufferings. In order to fulfill her desires I am determined to practise further penances so that we be blessed with a son who would conquer the Devas."—10-15

The four mouthed Brahmā hearing those words of Vajrāṅga spoke out cheerfully.—16

Brahmā said — "Son! consider the fruit of your intended austerities as accomplished. You need not undertake to practise any more rigid penances. You will be blessed with a most valiant son named Tārakāsura." The hair on the head of the Deva women will always remain untied.—17

The lord of Vıńḍagi hearing the benediction of Brahmā cheerfully returned to his consort after saluting Him. They then both joyfully returned to their hermitage.—18-19

Afterwards Vıńḍagi bore the child through the grace of her lord and held the babe for a thousand years in her womb. She then brought forth the valiant child, at the time of his birth the whole world with all the oceans and mountains trembled with fear and a strong wind began to blow. Worthy sages repeated their νāma mantras, snakes and the deer, and other noxious animals began to hiss and howl. The Sun and the Moon lost their lustre and all the quarters were enveloped in smoky shadows. On the birth of that valiant Asura all other Asuras and their wives repaired there with great glee. Asura women began to dance and
sing with joy and there were great rejoicings and festivities in their houses—20-25

Indra and other Devas were sorrow-stricken, and passed their time with a grievous heart and Bāraṅgi felt rejoiced to see her newborn babe. At that moment she did not consider it a difficult feat to conquer Indra. Tārakāśura proved himself to be most valiant from the moment of his birth. Afterwards, the Asuras Kujambha and Mahīṣāśura who were so powerful as could uplift the world, annointed Tārakāśura and acknowledged him as their suzerain. Sages 1 Tārakāśura after being thus annointed addressed the valiant demons—26-29

Here ends the one hundred and forty-seventh chapter on the birth of Tārakāśura

CHAPTER CXLVIII

Tārakāśura said —"Hearken, O, valiant Asuras! every one should direct his intelligence to his well being. Dānavas! all the Devas are the annihilators of our race. They are our ancient enemies. Our family religion is, therefore, to establish firmly our eternal enmity with them. Today we shall certainly make a move to check the advance of the Devas and conquer them by the strength of our arms. But I do not consider it proper to fight with the Devas without practising austerities, I shall, therefore, first practise severe austerities, then we will conquer the Devas and enjoy the three worlds. When one's plans are settled, his welfare is certain. He who is unsettled, cannot keep the changeable Goddess of Fortune under control." Hearing such words of Tārakāśura all the Dānavas cried out "Sādhu, Sādhu (excellent, excellent)!" Afterwards, Tārakāśura repaired to the northern cave of the Pāniyātra mountain—1-7

That demon Lord on reaching the cavern blossoming with flowers of all the seasons, teeming with various kinds of herbs and ores, having several caves in the vicinity, adorned with various kinds of trees and birds, full of pools and waterfalls, began to practise his severe austerities, by observation of fasts, lighting fire all round him, and living on leaves and water. He went on like that for centuries—8-11

Afterwards, he began to offer to the fire 1 1/4 tolas of his flesh by slicing it from his body. When no flesh was left on him, he looked an image of asceticism. At that time all the beings seemed to be burnt by his fire. All the Devas shivered at his asceticism and Brahmā on being pleased, appeared before him from heaven to grant him a boon. Standing at the mouth of the cavern in the mountain, He addressed the demon with the following sweet speech—12-15

Brahma said —"Son! now your penances are over, nothing further is left for you to accomplish. Ask for a boon what thou desirest."—16

Hearing those words of the Lord Brahma, Tārakāśura saluted the Great Lord, and with his hands, joined together, said as follows—17

Tāraka said —"Lord! you know what is in the mind of everyone. Every one wishes to conquer his enemy in revenge. Natural enmity exists..."
between the Devas and ourselves. For the former have driven away the latter from everywhere and well nigh annihilated them; I, therefore, long to be able to be the sole deliverer of the Asuras through your grace. That I should not die at anybody’s hands and by any kind of arms is the desire that is uppermost in my mind. I do not want any other thing. O, Lord of Devas! grant this boon to me.”—17-21

Hearing those words of Tārakāsura, Brahmā said—“O Great Daitya, no living thing can escape death, so you might seek your death from some one whom you do not fear.”—22

Then that Asura thought a while and becoming haughtily said—“Let me die then from the hands of a babe of seven days old.” Granting him the boon Brahmā went to heaven and the demon returned to his abode.—23-24

When Tārakā returned after completing his penance, the other Daityas came and surrounded him. It seemed as if the Devas had surrounded Indra. When Tārakāsura began to rule, the seasons, by his terror, seemed to be endowed with their qualities and became incarnate before him, the Lokapālas acknowledged his sovereignty, and became his servants, lustre, beauty, intelligence, wealth and authority all began to serve openly the Dānava lord and fixed their abode in him. The nymphs incessantly began to wave chowries over the head of the sovereign, seated on his throne with ascent rubbed on his body, head decorated with a lofty crown and arms adorned with armlets. The Sun and the Moon served the purpose of lamps, wind that of fans and Dharmrāja acted as his foremost herald in all his actions. Having thus reigned for many years, Tārakāsura haughtily said to his ministers.—26-31

Tāraka said—“What is the use of this empire without reaching heaven. I have no peace without waging war with the Devas. Even now do the Devas enjoy the sacrificial offerings in heaven and Viṣṇu is not leaving Lakṣmi. He is sitting fearlessly. The lotus-eyed consorts of the Devas are enjoying the company of their Deva lords in the celestial pleasure nooks. Even now they are enjoying by drinking wine and playing in play-rooms. Even now the lotuses are seen in their hands. He who, being born a man, does not show his strength in this world, is useless. It is better for such a man not to be born at all. One who does not fulfil the desires of his parents, does not drive away the troubles of his kinmen, or does not earn fame, is indeed, like a dead man inspite of his being alive. Consequently, I shall presently wage war and fight with the Devas to acquire the treasures of the three worlds. Make a chariot of eight wheels ready for me, and O, unconquerable Daityas! let the powerful Daityas join my army to give me support. Prepare my banner of golden cloth and make my umbrella with hangings of pearls.”—32-37

Hearing these words of Tārakāsura, the Dānava named, Grasana who was commander of the Daitya rāja carried out the orders of his lord. He mobilised instantly all the forces of the Daityas by beating his drum. Afterwards wherever Tārakāsura made his appearance seated in his magnificent chariot of eight wheels, drawn by a thousand horses, draped in white and extending in 4 yojanas, there were various kinds of songs and ceremonies, and it was provided with various amusement courts.
The chariot of the Dāitya king was as majestic as the vimāna of Indra. It was followed by an army of 10 crores of chief Dāitya warriors who were very valiant—38-41.

The army was under the command of the following ten chief Dāityas: Jambha, Kujambha, Mahira, Kuṇjara, Megha, Kālanemi, Mathana, Jambhaka, Nimi and Sumbha. Besides them there were other valiant Dāityas to work as their lieutenants. Thus the huge army moved on. Besides these, hundreds of other ferocious and violent chiefs of the Dānavas, looking like mountains marched with the forces. The ferocious demons were armed with various kinds of weapons, and they were very skilful in using them—42-44.

The golden banner of Tārakāśura was highly awe inspiring, that of Grasana bore the symbol of alligator and fish, that of Jambha was made of iron faced Pusācha, the symbols of an ass with a moving tail was on the banner of Kujambha, and then was a lofty iron crow in the banner of Sumbha. Similarly there were various kinds of symbols on the banners of other Dāityas. A hundred swift running tigers adorned with golden garlands, were yoked to the chariot of Grasana, Jambha also occupied a similar invincible chariot carried by a hundred lions. Many asses were yoked to the chariot of Kujambha, camels to that of Mahiśāsura and horses in the chariot of Kuṇjara (Gaṇāsura)—45-51.

The chariot of Megha was drawn by many terrible rhinoceroses, that of Kālanemi by innumerable elephants and that of Nimi, by many mountain-like mad elephants. The Dāityas ascended their respective chariots. The elephants were emitting juices from their temples, four-teethed, one hundred hands in measurement, well-trained, and terrible like clouds, the horses were brightly decorated with golden ornaments. The demon Mathana seated himself on the south side with a noose in his hands in a chariot decorated with a white flyflap and beautifully perforated work and floral garlands and his body decked in the sweet-scented sandal paste. Jambhaka took his seat on a camel decorated with bells and garlands. Sumbha seated himself on a big sheep coloured white and black. Besides them many other valiant warriors marched, seated on their respective conveyances. Those great Asuras were all furious, daring, and of wonderful deeds—52-56.

In front of that awfully arrayed army wearing earrings, various kinds of upper garments, highly perfumed garlands, followed by bards, exquisitely invigorating music began to play. The army excited by heroic words and pride inspiring songs of the bards relating the deeds of their ancestors, assumed a most formidable aspect. The Dāityas were foremost and all were "Mahārathas" (great warriors). That army of the demons agitated with chariots, ferocious horses and elephants and banners, got ready to fight the Devas and looked terrible—57-59.

Afterwards, the celestial messenger of the Devas, seeing the army of the Dāityas went to give this information to Indra. On reaching the divine court of Indra, he delivered his message to the assembly—60-61.

Indra, on hearing the news, closed his eyes for some time, and then said to Brhaspati—62.
Indra said — "O Preceptor! the time for the Devas to fight with the demons has come. Pray, therefore, enlighten me as to what we should do now" — 63

Hearing those words of India the wise Brihaspati, the master of speech, replied — "Lord of the Devas! those who want to conquer the enemy having four fold armies as chariots, horses, elephants and infantry should resort to either of the four policies beginning with Sāma (peace overtures). This is the eternal procedure. Peace, dissension, gift, and war are the four policies in the Niti Śāstra (war politics). These four means are to be applied after due consideration of the time, place, and the strength of the enemy. Friendship and peace cannot be made with the Dātyuṣas. For they are well-established. You cannot sow dissension amongst them, for they are one intact body. You cannot give them gifts for they are endowed with wealth. So the last resource, i.e., war is inevitable. If you, therefore, agree, to crush them would be the best thing, because, one who makes overtures for peace with the wicked, works in vain. When magnanimous men out of their liberal understanding and kind disposition makes overtures for peace, the wicked think that they do it out of fear. The good do not misunderstand and come round when persuaded to make peace but the case of the wicked is otherwise. The wicked always take it for granted that proposals of peace originate from fear, it is, therefore, best to fight with them and subdue them, then you can apply other means. Persuasion for peace is best in connection with the good, the wicked can never turn out good. The good may persuade themselves to change their natures on certain occasions but the wicked never do so. This is my advice, but you should also consider over the matter." India after a long pause, thus addressed the Devas — 64 - 74

Indra spoke — "O Dwellers in heaven! hear my words with great attention. You are the partakers of the sacrificial offerings and of Śātvik natures, you are peaceful, contented and good. Always installed in your greatness, you carry on the work of this universe. The Danavas are causing you unnecessary pain. They can not be approached with the three policies of Sāma, Dana and Bheda. They deserve being subdued in war. We should now lay down our plans. Arrange my army. Due reverence should be shown to the presiding Deities of arms and they should be worshipped. Get ready all the vehicles of war and conveyances. March on quickly after making Dharmarāja the commander of the army." — 75-77

Hearing that, the principal Devas began preparations for war. They then made ready an invincible chariot drawn by 10,000 horses, decorated with golden bells and endowed with extraordinary powers. The chariot of Indra was brought out by the charioteer Mātali in which he took his seat. Dharmarāja advanced forward on his buffalo. His followers, of very violent temper, surrounded him. The eyes of Yama began to burn as if flames were rising towards the sky at the end of a Kalpa. Agni sat on a goat armed with His Sakti weapon. Pavana came with all His force and armed with a bow. Varuna came riding on a serpent and the god Kuvera presiding over the demons came armed with a sword and seated in a chariot drawn by men. Kuvera came armed with a sharp sword and a
terrible club, roaring like a lion. The Sun, the Moon and the Advinikumāras came out with Their chaturangini, a army and the Gandharvas shining like gold came along with their leaders and on their backs were hanging golden badges. They wore golden garments, peculiar armours, jewels, they were seated in chariots and armed, appeared in the field of battle with their banners bearing the symbols of fish, etc —78-87

The valiant Rākṣasas came wearing red apparels of the colour of Javī flowers with their red hairs streaming in the air, clad in iron and with banner bearing the symbol of vulture. The ferocious Nāgas with their head dresses hissing like the clouds, appeared seated in chariots, wearing armour, holding torches, and armed with bolts, clubs, swords, etc. The terrible Yakṣas came wearing black dress, armed with formidable bows and arrows, decorated with gold and jewels, and having the symbol of a copper owl on their banner. The Rākṣasas came wearing tiger skins and ornaments of bones with their banner streaming with the wings of vulture. They had Musulas in their hands and they remained unseen by any. The Kumāras came armed with clubs, clad in white and bearing a white banner having the symbol of a bird (or arrow?) They were all riding on infuriated elephants and had keen swords with them. A silver crane bedecked with hangings of pearls was put on the banner of Varuna, and the banner of Kuvera was decorated with a jewelled tree ornamented with precious stones, rubies, etc, and seemed to reach the heavens. The huge banner of Yama was decorated with the symbol of a wolf made of wood and iron —92-95

The banner of the Lord of Rākṣasas was adorned with a demon's head, and those of the Sun and the Moon with golden lions.

Jewelled pitchers adorned the banner of Advinikumāras and that of Indra with golden elephant, white chāmaras and bejewelled with wonderfully variegated jewels and pearls. The army of the Devas consisting of serpents, Yakṣas, Gandharvas, Nāgaras swelled to 33 kotis and looked invincible. The thousand-eyed Indra clad in fine raiments and wearing beautiful ornaments with his arms adorned with armlets and attended by thousands of bards looked grand in heaven when he took his seat on his elephant Airāvata, white like the Himālaya, adorned with a golden garland and marked with red vermilion and saffron on the temples and surrounded by a swarm of black bees.

Thus the army of the Devas consisting of horses and elephants and various other arms and having different kinds of weapons, shone with white umbrellas and white banners, etc —96-101

Here ends the one hundred and forty-eighth chapter on the preparations for war

CHAPTER CLXIX

Sūta said —In that terrible war between the Suras and the Asuras, there was a fierce conflict between the two armies. The Devas and the Dāsitas roared and blew their conches and beat their

* Note — Chaturanga = A complete army consisting of elephants, cavalry, infantry and chariots.
drums, and a great noise was made by the yelling of infuriated elephants, neighing of horses, rattling of chariot wheels, and the twanging of bowstrings adding to the fierceness of the conflict. The warriors of both the armies not caring for their lives and excited with the desire to gain victory, fought with each other in Anuloma and Viloma methods (directing in direct ways or many with many or many with a smaller number), at some places the infantry faced with chariot warriors, at other places cavalry fought with chariot warriors, at others, elephants fought with infantry, elephant men fought with elephants, at others one elephant man with many horses and at other places many mad elephants fought with one soldier on foot. Then clubs, battle axes, tridents, quoits, pointed goads, swords, scimitars, knives, spears, etc., were freely used. All those weapons were showered in the atmosphere and darkness began to pervade in all directions. It grew so dark in the course of the severe fighting that none could recognise one another, the infuriated forces shot their arrows without seeing, and weapons only were visible in both the armies. The severed banners, umbrellas, heads with earrings, elephants, horses, infantrymen fell down from above of both armies. It looked beautiful as if the earth was strewn with lotuses falling from the aerial lake. The elephants with broken tusks and trunks and stream of blood rushing out, fell down on the ground like huge mountains. The chariots were crushed into atoms by the breaking of wheels, axle, rod and yoke, etc., thousands of horses fell down and were divided into pieces. The earth, everywhere, became full of pools of blood and rivers began to flow red with blood of animals and men. The flesh-eating animals were delighted and the Vedâs, the evil-spirits, began to dance with glee.—1.17

Here ends the one-hundred and forty-ninth chapter on the conflict between the Devas and the Asuras

CHAPTER CL

Sûta said.—Afterwards, Dharmarâja seeing Grasana became overwhelmed with rage and showered arrows after arrows like flames of fire on him. Then the demon pierced with many arrows took up his Bhairava bow to take revenge and shot five hundred arrows at Dharmarâja and made him feel his power. The latter also realizing the power of this bow directed his more formidable arrows towards the enemy, but the demon Grasana cut that volley of arrows by his own, on their way in the atmosphere. Dharmarâja finding his arrows ineffective thought of many other arrows, and hurled his fearful club in front of the demon’s chariot with velocity. But the latter, seeing it coming towards him in the air, jumped and caught hold of it with his left hand. And with the very same missile, he hit the buffalo of Dharmarâja with great rage which instantly fell down on the ground. Yama at once jumped down from that falling buffalo and hit Grasana with a javelin named Præsa weapon. By the blow of that the demon fell down senseless. Seeing which the valiant Jambhâ appeared on the scene.—1.10
He instantly hit Yama in the chest with Bhundipāla weapon which caused the blood to gush out through his mouth. At that time, seeing Yama so belaboured, Kuvera armed with a club, turned up with an army of hundreds of Yaksās and angrily went towards the demon. Then Jambha also angrily advanced with his army of the demons and seeing Kuvera, addressed him gently like a wise man —11-13

In the meantime, the demon Grasana also came to his senses and hurled a very heavy club studded with gems on Dharma-rajya, at which the Latter also hurled angrily his most formidable all-destroying blazing Danda (rod) to rend the club of his adversary Yama's rod and the Demon's club struck each other in the air and a tumultuous sound, like that of the thunder, arose. The two weapons looked like two mountains in their encounter with each other. By their collision, the beings in all directions were rendered senseless. The universe trembled with the fear of being annihilated. Then friction produced a blaze and the sky looked terrible at that moment, as if meteors were going to fall. Sometime after, the missile of Dharma-rajya breaking the club of the demon hit him on the head. Just as the ills of the wicked deprive them of pelt, similarly the demon was struck with the blow of that club. He fell down blinded by its force and was rolling in dust. After this there was a great uproar in both the armies — 14-21

On coming back to his senses after a moment, Grasana finding himself so badly hit, his ornaments and cloth being scattered, determined to take revenge and thought — "My master's victory or defeat rests on a worthy man like myself. All these demon forces are under me. If I be defeated, all my army shall become extinct and my foe shall become independent. An unworthy man may act as recklessly as he desires, but a trustworthy man ought not to be reckless when time comes, he ought to do his duty." With these thoughts that valiant demon fixed his determinations and dashed against his enemy with full force. Gravely resolved and armed with a ponderous club, gnashing his teeth with anger, and seated in a chariot, Grasana appeared instantly in the battlefield brandishing his club and began to fight with Dharma-rajya — 22-27

He hurled that fearful club at the head of Dharma-rajya with great force, seeing which the Latter evaded its blow. It, however, crushed several of His brave followers, seeing which Dharma-rajya got greatly vexed and took up His formidable weapons to protect His followers. The demon Grasana, seeing the numerous followers of Yama, thought that the army was raised by the Maya of Dharma-rajya and began to shower arrows. He got enraged like the ocean getting ferocious at the time of the annihilation of the world and pierced some with the trident and some with his arrows. He powdered some with his club and destroyed others with his formidable spear. Many were crushed by the blow of his arms. Whereas some of Yama's followers attacked with huge pieces of rocks and trees and very long tridents. Other followers of Dharma-rajya began to bite the body of Grasana and inflict blows on his back — 25-36

Then the infuriated demon, thus made to retreat by his adversaries, pushed several of them and crushed them by his weight. He inflicted
CHAPTER CL

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blows with his fists on many and after a time, got quite exhausted with fighting the army of Dharmarāja. Seeing the repulse of His army and the exhaustion of that demon, Dharmarāja armed with a mace appeared on the scene riding on his buffalo—37-39

Seeing Yama coming, the demon Grasana struck his two legs. Yama, taking this lightly, hit the tigers yoked to the demon's chariot. The tigers thus belaboured by the mace could not advance with the chariot. The demon's chariot was then in a state of suspense like the mind of a doubtful person. Grasana thus anxiously left his vehicle and took his stand on the ground, and started wrestling with Dharmarāja. The Latter also casting away His arms faced the foe. As the idea of prestige agitates a peaceful man, so the haughty Grasana holding the lower garment of Dharmarāja whirled Him round most violently. The Latter also holding the neck of the demon by his arms lifted him up in the air and whirled him violently. They both began to fight with blows. The demon was huge and bulky, Dharmarāja, therefore, got tired. He, placing His arms on the shoulder of the demon, began to take rest. The demon, finding Dharmarāja done up, threw Him down, gave him blows after blows, and kicked Him several times when blood ran out of His mouth. Afterwards, the demon taking Dharmarāja for dead, left Him and raised a cry of victory—40-49

He then returned and stood like a mountain before His army. The infuriated demon Jambha shot fierce arrows at Kuvera, and checked His advance in all directions and annihilated much of His army. Kuvera, also getting vexed shot a volley of thousand fiery arrows on the chest of the demon and pierced the charioteer with one hundred arrows. He pierced his hands with 75 arrows, cut his bow by ten sharp arrows and pierced his lion with a single arrow and another straight ten arrows, steeped in oil and marked with leaves, penetrated the demon all over his body. The demon was terrified somehow at this wonderful deed of Kuvera, mustered up his presence of mind and took fearfully sharp arrows to subdue his foe, and drawing his bow angrily to his ears he discharged his arrows on the chest of Kuvera, and killed His charioteer with a sharp arrow and cut Kuvera's bow-string by another steeped in oil. Afterwards, he pierced the chest of Kuvera by another ten violently sharp arrows—50-58

Kuvera was rendered senseless for a while, and then He picked up courage and drew His big bow, and let out thousands of arrows which pervaded every direction and descended on the soldiers of the demon. The sun was eclipsed by those myriads of flying arrows. The demon Jambha also discharged his shower of arrows cutting down those shot by Kuvera. In a very short time, He rendered the valour of Kuvera void, at which the Latter was enraged and thinned the army of the demon by pouring out another volley of His fearful arrows. The demon then took up his ponderous club mounted with gold and powdered many of the followers of Kuvera with its blows—59-64

The attendants of Kuvera being horrified, shouted out furiously and rallied round the chariot of their Leader. Seeing His men in such an
awful consternation. He took up His mighty trident and killed quickly thousands of demons — 65 66

The demon, seeing the annihilation of his army, boiled with rage, and took up his huge battle axe. That keen-edged battle-axe divided the chariot of Kuvera into pieces, as a rat nibbles at a piece of glossy cloth and cuts it into many parts — 67-68

Then Kuvera, alighting on the ground, took up His enemy-destroying dreadful club which no one could wield and which was made of heavy iron and mounted with gold and was being worshipped with uncooked rice and sandal for a long time and scented with perfumes of flowers. He hit the forehead of the demon with it. The demon Jambha, seeing the dreadful club luminous like lightning by approaching towards him, discharged, with his hands decorated with bracelets, quoit, spear, Prása, Bhusundi, Pātitsa and various other missiles, in order to save himself from its blow. Inspite of the club being resisted by the missiles of the demon, it struck him in the chest as a great flash of light comes out of the cavern of a mountain. By the force of that blow, the demon fell close to the yoke of the chariot and a stream of blood flowed out of his mouth, ears, etc — 69-75

The demon Kujambha, considering his comrade killed, sent forth an echoing shrill and became enraged with Kuvera’s taunting remarks. By his Māyā, he spread in an instant, a network of arrows in all the directions and shot many sharp Ardhaschandra (semi lunar) arrows and cut to pieces all the arrows of Kuvera — 76-77

On the other hand, Kuvera showered a volley of arrows on the demon which the latter cut down in return. On the arrows being thus rendered useless, Kuvera took up His javelin (Sakti) bedecked with golden bells and holding it in His hand, decked with pearled bracelets, hurled it with great violence at Kujambha. That Sakti of Kuvera rent the chest of His adversary and after fulfilling its mission, the javelin entered within the ground. After a mūñita (moment) the demon came back to his senses and pierced the chest of Kuvera with his sharpened spear (Pātitsāstra), as a wicked man’s words pierce through the heart Kuvera, like an old ox, fell down senseless on His chariot — 78-85

Seeing the fall of Kuvera, Nirriti, the lord of the Rākṣasas, followed by his army with great violence, rushed towards Kujambha with sword in hand. The latter directed his army to encounter that of his foe. The lord of the Rākṣasas, illuminated by the lustre of his ornaments, saw the army of Kujambha, armed with various kinds of weapons, became enraged, and contracting his eyebrows, jumped from his chariot and severed violently with his unsheathed bright sword, the heads of many warriors of Kujambha, as if, he was cutting lotuses. He then advanced forward biting his lips with rage, and cut down many heroes. At that time, the demon Kujambha seeing his army reduced to small numbers, left Kuvera and dashed towards Nirriti, the Rākṣasa lord — 86-92

Afterwards, the demon Jambha also got some relief and he captured thousands of his foes in his noose and took away their lives, the Dānavas at that time, took many gems, Vīmānas and conveyances of the enemy
Kuvera came to his senses and, seeing the atrocities of the demons, heaved a deep sigh and His eyes turned red with anger, and He took the Garudāstra and let it out of His bow and threw it on the forces of the Dānavas. A huge mass of smoke issued from that arrow which was followed by billions of fiery sparks. Afterwards that arrow pervaded all over the sky with its lustre and gradually became an unconquerable missile. All the space was covered with darkness. Then the lustre of the weapons ascended high up in the atmosphere and became revealed. The Celestial Beings began to admire its potency — 93-99.

Seeing all that, the demon Kujambla rushed yelling towards Kuvera on foot. Who seeing the demon approaching towards Him took to His heels. At that hour, the highly-jewelled crown of Kuvera fell on the ground like the shining sun — 100-102.

When the commander of the brave, takes to flight the warriors born of noble families consider it their duty to give their lives in defending the head ornament of their general, therefore, the Yaksas circled round the fallen coronet armed with various kinds of weapons. The haughty warriors took the course that Kuvera had taken — 103-104.

The demons, seeing those haughty Yaksas of Kuvera, angrily rushed at them and killed those that were guarding the crown of their Master, with terribly heavy Bhusundi weapons. After killing them, they took hold of the crown and, placing it in chariot, were greatly delighted with their victory over Kuvera. They captured various gems, pearls, jewels and other riches — 105-107.

Afterwards, the demon Jambha taking the wealth of the dead Yaksas returned with his army and Kuvera meekly presented Himself before Indra with His hair streaming in the air — 108.

On the other hand, Nṛṣiṇi was engaged with Kujambla and by his infallible Tāmāsti Māya created darkness all over and bewildered Kujambla. He blinded Kujambla by the darkness pervading everywhere. The whole Dānava force could not see anything. The demons could not advance even a step on account of the prevailing darkness, when he began to destroy the army of the demons by showering many kinds of weapons on them. The charioteers of the demons began to die of extreme cold. In that way, the demons were killed and Kujambla was rendered senseless. Then the demon Mahiṣāsura looking like the ferocious banks of clouds that gather to pour out volumes of water at the time of the dissolution of the world, shot the Śāvitrī arrow shining like flashes of lightning. The radiance of the all-powerful excellent Śāvitrī arrows dispelled darkness from the battlefield. That fiery missile drove away the darkness as the autumn season makes the sky clear and render the lotuses on the tanks bright with the rising rays of the sun. When the darkness was driven away the demons began to see and then fought with the Devas in a most wonderful manner. They angrily let out their bhujāngāstra and poisoned arrows from their ponderous bows — 109-117.

The demon Kujambla took his exceedingly terrible bow and dashed straight towards the army of the Rākṣasas. The lord of the Rākṣasas, seeing Kujambla making an advance, pierced him with the arrows pois-
oued with the venom of snake and no place of rescue was left for him. The enemy could not make out what Nirriti was doing, he was placing and shooting his arrows so quickly. That Râksasa cut down the arrows of his adversary and also his banner. Afterwards he killed the charioteer and knocked him down with his spear (Bhalla), seeing which Kujambha got fearfully vexed and his eyes grew red with anger. He jumped from his chariot and took hold of his keen sword and shield mounted with ten iron pieces looking like rising moons. He then made way towards the lord of the Râksasas. 118-123

Then Nirriti hit Kujambha on his approach with the blow of his club which made him faint and stagger round. He remained still and motionless. Inspite of that he did not lose his presence of mind and stood up like a mountain and in a couple of hours, on being fully composed, he jumped on the chariot and caught hold of the left arm of the Râksasa and putting it under his feet he pulled his long hair. 124-126

When the demon was about to severe Nirriti’s head with the sword, Varuna instantly appeared on the spot and tied down both the demon’s hands with his noose and so all the power of the demon was rendered void. Afterwards, Varuna, forsaking all compassion, began to beat him with his club on account of which that demon began to vomit blood. 127-129

At that time, the demon assumed the form of clouds charged with electricity. Seeing Kujambha in that plight, Mahisâsura opened his huge mouth containing pointed rows of teeth with the intention of devouring both Kuvera and Nirriti the lord of the Râksasas. Both of them, realizing the intention of Mahisâsura, jumped down from the chariot and took to their heels and went to their respective quarters. They were awfully horrified and flew into different directions. The Râksasa lord instantly went to take shelter with Indra. The infuriated Mahisâsura ran after Varuna and the Moon, seeing him to be a prey of death, data, His somastra, the store of chill. He also let his vâyavyâstra for a second time. 130-135

Then, all the demons were baffled by the chill of the himâstra, and vâyavyâstra of the Moon. They could not walk on nor could hold their weapons in hand. The demons were frozen with cold and began to feel unbearable pain all over their body under the influence of the arrows of the Moon. Mahisâsura also could not do anything. His body also began to shiver through cold. He sat down holding his chest (or chariot?) with his hands and with his head cast downwards. All the demons could not do anything. Thus overpowered by the Moon, the Daityas could not take any revenge. They all abandoned the ambition of war and stood up to save their lives when the furious Kâlanemi addressed them as follows. 136-140

He said “Brave warriors! you are skilled in warfare, expert in enjoying pleasures! Every one of you can singly uplift the world in the palm of your hand. You can devour the world if you like. The whole heaven cannot encounter four of any one of you. You, with your renowned prowess, are standing here in the great field of battle to attain victory. Why are you then taking to your heels? Why are you sitting thus, defeated by the Devas? This is extremely unworthy to you!” Târakâsura is your
king and he can alone annihilate the universe. He is now sitting quiet. He will kill everyone of us if we turn our back on the battlefield." At that time, the demons were shivering with cold and they could not hear, they could not speak. They were simply making noise by grinding their teeth. They could not hear Kalanemi's words. Seeing which Kalanemi thought what he would do and magnified his body by His Maya. He extended himself in all the directions and through his spell created thousands of suns. All the directions pervaded with heat and the universe began to suffer from it. That heat drove away the effect of the Moon and the freezing wind also ceased —141-150

The Sun on realizing the increase of the power of the demons by Kalanemi angrily commanded His charioteer Aruna to take Him to the spot where Kalanemi was. "Now there will be a tough fight," said the Sun, "and many heroes, will be killed. Behold! The Moon has been conquered by the Sun."

Hearing those words, the charioteer Aruna instantly drove swiftly the chariot rode with horses wearing white charu aras. The Sun took up His huge bow and shot two divine arrows having the lustre and properties of serpents. The first was the saunikastra thrown amongst the enemy's forces and the second Indrajala astra having the properties of magic. By the influence of the saunikastra the faces of the demons and the Devas were changed into those of the Devas and Dānavas. In other words, the faces of the demons looked like those of the Devas and the faces of the Devas looked like those of the demons —151-157

Under such circumstances, the demons taking their comrades to be the Devas began to slaughter one another. Kalanemi began to annihilate them like the angry Dharmarāja at the time of pūjāya. He killed them with swords, arrows, clubs, battle-axes, severing the heads of some, the arms of others and crushed the chariots and the charioteers by the force of his chariot. He killed several with his fist. Thus Kalanemi killed his own armies. The demons on thus being fatally attacked by Kalanemi, and being horrified of the Devas began to yell and assume their proper forms. The angry Kalanemi could not recognize them when the demon Nemi said to him —"I am Nemi, recognize me. You have killed ten faces of valiant demons through ignorance, whom the Devas even could not have killed. You should, therefore, discharge your Brahmbāstra, without delay that defeats all the other weapons." —158-164

Hearing his words Kalanemi let out the Brahmbāstra arrow which pervaded every nook and corner of the universe. The whole of the army of the Devas was petrified with horror and the effect of the saunikastra of the Sun also ceased and at the same time, the Sun became dull. At that hour, the Sun through His power of magic astra assumed billions of forms. His strong rays penetrated the three regions. The army of the demons was scorched. All the blood and marrow of the soldiers were dried up. Thus, they were much tormented. Afterwards there was a shower of fire which blinded the demons —165-170

The huge elephants were ablaze and fell down charred. The horses, horribly oppressed by the heat, began to pant and the warriors sitting
in chariots also began to perspire and breathe hard. They all began to run about with thirst and felt inclined to sit under the shade of a tree or in a cavern of the mountain. The trees began to burn with conflagration of fire and the demons persecuted with the long tongues of fire could not reach the water that was in front of them close by. On thus failing to get water they died gaping. Everywhere the dead carcasses of the demons were visible and innumerable elephants and horses yoked to chariots also began to fall —171-175.

A stream of blood ran out of their mouths and thousands of demons were found lying dead. When those demons began to be destroyed like that, Kalanemi, with his eyes turned red with rage, created masses of clouds like those at the time of the dissolution of the world and raised a most thrilling yell. There flowed hundreds of rivers. The sky was thus overcast and dispelled the glory of the Sun, a downpour of cold showers fell on the armies of the demons. This gave comfort to the demons, just as sprouts come out of the ground on getting rainwater —176-180.

Kalanemi, at the same time, poured out a shower of missiles on the Devas just as clouds shower rain. The Devas, oppressed with the shower of fearful missiles, could not cope with the demons and looked like the cows oppressed with cold. They left their arms and embraced one another and threw themselves behind their horses, chariots, etc. They all hid themselves and most of them contracted their bodies and covered their faces with their hands. Others took to their heels —181-184.

Afterwards, the Devas wandered hither and thither in utter dismay. In course of such a fearful conflict, a large number of the Devas were lost. Most of them were seen scattered on the ground with their limbs, arms, thighs severed and their heads smashed and legs broken. The train of bannons was broken, the chariots were smashed and turned upside down and the horses and elephants with their severed bodies fell to the ground. The blood of the fallen victims of war spread all over the ground which presented an awful appearance. In that way, the valiant Kalanemi showed his strength in the field of battle. In the twinkling of an eye, 100,000 Gandharvas, 5 laces of Yaksas, 60,000 Raksasas, 3 laces most powerful and swift Kinnaras, and 7 laces of Piśáchaas were killed by the brave Kalanemi —185-190.

Besides these, that valiant demon also killed innumerable kotas of Deva warriors. In that way, when the Devas were greatly defeated and almost annihilated, the two Aśvinikumáras, wearing a wonderful white armour, came out boiling with indignation, and each of them began to send forth a volley of 60 arrows at a time on that demon shining like fire. When the Aśvinikumáras began to hit the demon with their arrows and pierced his chest, he was in great pain and took up the eight-edged keen quill and with it pierced the yoke of the Aśvinikumáras' chariot and picking up his bow, he shot poisoned arrows on the forehead of the physicians and let out innumerable arrows in the air. The sky became overcast. Then Aśvinikumáras also cut down the arrows of the demon by their own which amazed the latter. He got fearfully vexed and took his formidable club of iron, and brandishing it with great force hurled it at
the chariot of Advinikumāras, seeing which they vacated the chariot, and the ponderous club powdered the chariots and crushed the earth. Seeing such heroic feat of the demon’s weapon, the Advinikumāras let out their terrible vajrākhyā-astra on the demon and over it bolts were showered —191-202

The shower of those bolts unnerved the demon. His chariot, banner, bow, quivts, golden armour were blown to atoms. In that way, he was subdued in presence of the army and at that instant, the demon discharged his nārāyaṇāstra which lulled the vajrāstra. Then the demon wanted to kill the Advinikumāras at which the latter fled to take shelter with Indra — 203-207

The tearful demon then pursued and came close to the chariot of Indra followed by his army. seeing which, everyone was horrified and thought that Indra was about to be defeated. Mountains and meteors began to fall from the sky. Clouds began to thunder in all the quarters, the oceans also swelled. Then Lord Viṣṇu, seeing the universe in such agony, left off his yogic slumber and awoke and sat on his couch of Sesa Nāga. The Goddess Lakṣmī began to shampoo his legs by her hands. He looked like blue autumnal sky and like blue lotus. He had a beautiful armlet and on his forehead, he wore a Kaustubha gem and his arms adorned with armlets shining like the sun. The Lord awoke and seeing the atrocities of the demon summoned Garuda and shining with the lustre of weapons took his seat instantly. Garuda appeared before him. Viṣṇu then rode on Garuda and came to the Devas. He saw that the violent and powerful Demons, looking like fresh rain clouds, had attacked Indra, and the Devas forces looked like persons surrounded by their unfortunate descendants —208-215

Afterwards, the demons saw the lustrous halo of the Lord in the sky as if the glory of the rising Sun was making itself visible on the Udayāchala Mountain. All the demons were anxious to know what was that light. They all beheld the cloud-hued Lord seated on the Garuda shining like the destructive fire prevailing at the time of the dissolution of the universe. Seeing him, all the demons felt highly gratified and they said: “He is the Lord Viṣṇu and the all in all of the Devas. By defeating him we will conquer the Devas. He is the annihilator of the demons. All the Devas, under his protection, partake of their share of sacrificial offerings.” Saying so all the demons took their stand round him and began to shower various kinds of weapons on him —216-222

Ten valiant demons like Kalanemi, etc., known as Mahārathas, began to fight. Kalanemi shot 80 arrows, Nimi shot 100 arrows, Mathana, 80 arrows, Jambhaka, 70 arrows, Sanibha ten arrows and the rest of the demons a single arrow each, on Viṣṇu and with ten arrows they pierced Garuḍa, Viṣṇu, the destroyer of the Danavas, thinking of the impetuosity of the demons, pierced every one of them with six arrows. He drew again his bow and pierced Kalanemi with three arrows —223-226

Then Kālanemi, with eyes red with anger, put arrows on his bow and drawing the string up to his ears let them off on his chest. Those golden arrows on the chest of the Lord looked beautiful like the rays of Kaustubha gem Viṣṇu, somewhat mortified with them, snatched his
terrific club and after brandishing it, whirled and hurled it at the demon. The demon, seeing it approaching, divided it into pieces by his arrows and, thereby, showed the force of his arms — 227-230.

Then Viṣṇu angrily took up His spear, the terrific Piśācāstra, and pierced his chest Kālanemi, regaining consciousness, took up his sharp trident, the sharp Sakti ringing with golden bells and hurled it on Viṣṇu. It chopped off the left arm of the Lord and on that wounded arm the blood stains looked beautiful like the amulet studded with rubies. Afterwards Viṣṇu became very angry and took up His heavy bow and put seventeen deadly arrows to its strings and hit the demon's chest with nine arrows, killed the charioteer with four, cut the banner with one arrow, his bow with two and pierced his left arm with one arrow. The demon fell great agony on being thus wounded. Blood gushed out of his chest and took the appearance of the rising sun. He began to shiver like the Kīnsaka tree blown by the wind. Viṣṇu seeing him shivering like that took up His club, and struck him with great violence at the chariot of Kālanemi which struck his forehead and smashed his coronet to pieces. A large volume of blood gushed out of his body which looked like vermillion coming out of the mountain and he fell down senseless in his broken chariot. He was only hearing his last breath. The Lord then laughed a little and addressed Kālanemi: "Demon! retire from here fearlessly, save your life for the present. You are destined to die at my hands after a short time." Hearing those words, Kālanemi's charioteer took him away in his chariot to a great distance — 231-243.

Here ends the one hundred and fiftieth chapter on the defeat of Kālanemi.

CHAPTER CLI

Sūta said — Then the demons all fell angrily on Viṣṇu like a swarm of bees flying towards the destroyer of the honeycomb. At that time, the powerful demon Nimi appeared on his impetuous elephant, gushing with rut and adorned with black fly-flap and wonderfully variegated five banners and looking like a mountain and ferocious, owing to the symbol of a distorted crow on the banner. 27000 fearless Dānavas, wearing head dress on and coat of armour, followed that elephant. Mathana came on a horse, Jambhaka on a camel, and Śambhu on a big sheep — 1-5.

Besides them, various other Dānavas also armed with various kinds of weapons, came fully determined and with violent rage and began to fight with Hari, Who never gets tired in working. Nimi used his club, Mathana his mace, Śambhu his sharp trident, Grasana, his spear, Jambha, his Sakti, and the other Dānavas shot sharpened arrows at Viṣṇu. All those missiles penetrated Viṣṇu just as the words of a preceptor penetrate into the ears of a dutiful disciple — 6-9.

Then Lord Viṣṇu also took up His bow not at all bewildered and, drawing it to His ears, discharged straight and poisoned arrows on the enemy. Armed with His bow and arrows, the Lord fell on the demons and shot 20 fiery arrows at Nimi, ten at Mathana and five at Śambhu. The Lord
CHAPTER CLI

shot one arrow at Mahiṣṇuṣa, 12 at Jambha and eight arrows at each of the rest of the demons — 10-13

Seeing the valour of the Lord, the Dānavas began to yell and fight with caution. They were all blind with rage. At that time, the Dānava Nimi cut off the bow of Viṣṇu with his spear and Mahiṣṇuṣa cut the arrow that was on the string — 14-15

Jambha tormented Garuḍa with sharp-pointed arrows and the mountain-like Sambhu pierced the arm of Viṣṇu by his arrows. When the bow of Viṣṇu was torn asunder, He picked up His club and, after brandishing it, struck Mathana with it. But Nimi smashed the club to pieces on the midway by his arrows and it was shattered like the prayers made to a destitute person — 16-18

Seeing this, Lord Viṣṇu took up His dreadful club studded with precious stones and violently struck Nimi with it. At that time the three demons smashed that club while in the air. Jambha threw his club at it. Grasana his sharp-edged spear and Mahiṣṇuṣa his trident. They shattered the club like the entertainers made to the wicked Viṣṇu, seeing the destruction of His club, threw his trident bedecked with bells at the demon Jambha — 19-22

The Dānava Gaja, seeing the trident coming flying into the air, caught hold of it as a righteous person grasps a piece of good advice. Then the Lord enraged took His ponderous bow and shot Raudrāśā at him. All the universe perished with the power of that weapon and the whole sky was full of arrows — 23-25

When all the quarters and space of the earth were covered with arrows, then the general Grasana came and discharged his Brahmāstra, which drove away the effects of the Raudrāśā. On the Raudrāśā being thus rendered useless, Lord Viṣṇu let out His formidable Kālāndana weapon, the terror of the whole universe. A terrific wind began to blow and the Earth began to quake and all the demons were at their wits’ end — 26-29

Seeing that invincible missile the haughty Dānavas discharged various kinds of weapons to thwart that Kālāndana weapon. Grasana used his Niśāyanāśtra and Nimi his chakra, and Jambha used his Aśnika weapon of arms. The army of the Daityas with billions of elephants and horses was destroyed in the twinkling of an eye before the Daityas could use their arms. When the Daityas made use of their arms, the Kālāndana-dāśā was pacificated which furiously enraged Viṣṇu. He aimed His famous quoyt of the lustre of 10,000 suns, hard like thunderbolt and of sharp spokes, at the neck of the demon Grasana. Then all the demons, seeing the quoyt dashing through the air, tried their best to thwart it, but could not check it, as the decree of fate cannot be evaded. That unconquerable fiery quoyt violently fell and severed the neck of that demon, it went back to the hands of Viṣṇu besmeared with blood — 30-36

Here ends the one hundred and fifty-first chapter on the killing of the general Grasana.
CHAPTER CLII

Sūta said — When Grassana the General of the Dātṛya army was killed, all the demons began to fight with Viṣṇu in a disorderly manner. They discharged their clubs, maces, nooses, sharp-pointed arrows, tridents and other weapons on the Lord Janārādana. The Lord, seeing those missiles flying at Him, cut them all into hundred pieces with His fiery arrows. The Dānavas found that all their weapons and ammunitions had run short. Then the aimless demons were greatly bewildered and none of them were capable of taking up their arms. They began to pelt the Lord with the carcasses of elephants, horses, etc. Viṣṇu then fought for a long time valiantly in the great battlefield. On His aims getting tired, He said to Garuda, “Are you tired? If you do not feel jaded take me in front of the demon Mathana. But if you feel quite done up, then go aside from the field of battle for a couple of hours.” On hearing the behests of the Lord, Garuda went to Mathana. The demon, seeing the Lord holding couch, quoit and club making an advance, shot at his chest his fearful arrows and sharp spear Bhūndipālasa, but the Lord did not mind them and hit him with His ten sharp-pointed arrows in the chest—1-11.

On his being hit with those arrows the Demon began to tremble but after a couple of hours’ rest, he hit the Lord again with his fiery iron club (Parigha) which caused Him some pain, but afterwards He angrily took up His club and dashed it on Mathana. By the blow of that club, the Dānava fell down like a mountain at the time of the dissolution of the world. By his fall, all the Dātṛyas were fearfully dismayed. Most of the proud Dānava got depressed like elephants stuck in a quagmire swamp, then the terrible Mahiṣāsura indignantly came to the battlefield depending on the strength of his own aims—12-17.

He began to inflict on Viṣṇu the blows of his keen trident and hit Garuda with his Sakti. Afterwards, with his mouth wide open like the cavity of a mountain, he wanted to swallow up Viṣṇu along with Garuda. The Lord, also realizing the intention of that Dānava, filled his mouth with His divine arrows. He discharged His divine weapons electrified with mantras on Mahiṣāsura which knocked him down to the ground, he fell like a huge mountain, but he did not die—18-22.

Then, Viṣṇu said to the fallen Mahiṣāsura “Mahiṣāsura, you are not destined to die at my hands, because, Lord Brahmā told you before that you would die at the hands of a woman. Stand up, therefore, and save your life. You should instantly retire from this warfare.”—23-24.

When Mahiṣāsura thus retired from the war, the demon Sambhu, biting his lips with wrath and contracting his angry eyebrows, rubbed his hands and took his bow. He put on the poisoned arrows and pierced Viṣṇu and Garuda—25-26.

Afterwards, that brave Dātṛya began to send forth hard volleys of fiery arrows. Then, Viṣṇu, agitated with innumerable fiery intractable arrows of that Dātṛya, cut down his arrows along with his carrier, the sheep, by His bhūsundī missile. Then that Dātṛya jumped from his dead sheep
and began to fight standing on the ground. The Lord began to shoot him with deadly arrows. He drew his bow to his ears, with eyes wide open and pierced his arms with three arrows, his head with six and his banner with ten arrows—27-30

The Daitya got troubled and became restless. Then a stream of blood gushed out of his body on being wounded by Viṣṇu. He lost his presence of mind, then the Lord said to him—"Sambhu! why do you fight with me in vain? you are not destined to die at my hands. You will die shortly at the hands of a maid."—31-32

Hearing those words of Viṣṇu, both Jambha and Nimi came forward, Nimi took up his ponderous club to kill Him. He ran and hit the head of Garuda. Jambha inflicted on him club studded with bright gems on the head of Viṣṇu. Afterwards, the two Dānavas knocked down both Viṣṇu and Garuda, when both of them fell down on the ground like cloud and lightning, seeing which all the demons raised a cry of joy and got up their bows and, putting on fine raiments, sounded conches and other instruments with great glee. Afterwards when Garuda came to his senses, he instantly flew away with the Lord Viṣṇu from the battlefield—33-36

Here ends the one hundred and fifty second chapter
on the fight with the Demons Mathana and others

CHAPTER CLIII

Sūta said—Indra, on seeing Viṣṇu flying away from the battlefield with His banner and bow broken, acknowledged His defeat and thus of the party of the Devas. Seeing the Daityas dancing with joy, He could not make out what ought to be done next. So Indra approached Viṣṇu, and uttered sweetly the following encouraging words—"Lord! why are you making plays with these evil-intentioned Dānavas? What can a good man do when the wicked become aware of his weak points? When the powerful people ignore the low and weak, the latter consider themselves brave, consequently, a wise man should never let go the low who is not in difficulty. You ought not to say ‘The big warriors attain victory with the aid of their army.’ At the destruction of Hiranyakṣa, who helped you? The powerful and proud Daitya Hiranyakasipu lost his memory on seeing you! Those old Asuras, the enemies of the Devas, were destroyed by you like a swarm of locusts consumed in the fire Hari! It is You who annul the Daityas in all the ages, similarly, 0, enemy of the demons! obviate the sufferings of the dying Devas at the present moment also."—1-9

Hearing such words of Indra, the long-armed Lord Viṣṇu, the destroyer of the enemies of the Devas, the refuge of all, looked full of all glory and becoming pleased, said to Indra—"All the Daityas will not be killed unless their predestined means of death occur. The unconquerable Daitya Tārakāsura will be killed at the hands of a seven-
days' old baby and by none else. Some demons deserve being killed by a woman. Some by a virgin, but the wicked demon Jambha is destined to meet with death at your hands; you should, therefore, destroy him, the terror of the world, by your own prowess, no one else can kill him. Guarded by me, you go and kill Jambha the thorn of the universe."—10-14

Hearing those words, Indra directed the Devas to array His army. Vishnu put the eleven Rudras, comprising all the power and ascension of the three regions, ahead of Him. At that time, the eleven terrible Rudras with their throats yellow, by wearing wreaths of serpents, holding skulls, beautified with the crescent moon on their forehead and with tufts of hair on their head, looking ferocious with their tridents and wearing lionskins, with their tawny matted hair, those eleven, named, Kapali, Pingala, Bhima, Brihatika, Bibhishana, Ajasa, Sasan, Sastha, Samhita, Chanda and Dhruva—began to kill the demons who were attacking Vishnu and embellished the Devas by roaring like thundering clouds. India also made his appearance riding on his big Anavata elephant, having four tusks and six flowing all round him, looking like the lofty snowy Himlaya with golden bells tinkling, on his sides brisk chamara flowing, and assuming any form at will. At that instant, Indra looked like the rising Sun on the Udayachala Mountain—15-23

Marut, of unequalled prowess guarded the left quarter of India and the right was guarded by Agni that fills all the directions with His blazes. Vishnu with the army supported the rear of Indra, Aditya, Vasu, Visvedeva, Marudgana, Advinikumara, Gandharvas, Haksasas, Yaksas, Kinnaras, Serpents all armed with various kinds of weapons, having various symbols and adorned with many golden ornaments collecting together in billions, and talking of their past glorious deeds, marched on to the front to kill the Daityas. The haris were singing in front of the Devas. At that time, the Devas relished the destruction of the demons—24-27

That army of the Devas under the command of Indra and adorned with many horses, elephants and white umbrellas and banners, became the cause of the grief to the Daityas. On seeing the advance of the army of the Devas, Gajasura came out like a huge elephant, as if, great masses of clouds were moving. Armed with a battle-axe and biting his lips with rage he began to trample over the Devas and pushed many of them aside with his hands. He killed several of them with his battle-axe. When he fought like that, the Yaksas, Gandharvas, and Kinnaras, used their nooses, axes, clubs and various other weapons. But the demon began to move on in the battlefield after parrying easily all those blows with his mighty arms. He devoured the weapons as an elephant eats away the big bundle of grass. Wherever the demon rushed there was a huge uproar and confusion. Gajasura, becoming invisible, caught hold of Devas by his long arms and laid them down. Afterwards seeing the Devas taken to flight, the Rudras, burning like fire, said to themselves "crush this demon, kill this demon by hitting him with a sharp trident on some weak spot."—28-37

Hearing their words Kapali picking up a sharp trident and knotting
CHAPTER CLIII

his eyebrows and with eyes wide open through rage, ran before the
demon and hit it on the forehead of the Dāitya. Afterwards the remain-
ing ten Rudras also hit his mountain like body with their tridents. Blood ran out of the demon’s mouth on being wounded by those sharp tridents. At that time, the Dāitya looked beautiful like the clear pond during winter teeming with swans and blue and red lotus flowers. Surrounded by the Rudras covered with ashes, the Dāitya looked beautiful, like a black mountain adorned with white geese. The Dāitya thus injured, moved his ears and hit Sambhu Rudra on His navel and began to fight fiercely with two other Rudras at which the remaining Rudras started piercing the body of the demon fearlessly with their weapons. The fearless Rudras surrounded Gajasura on all sides—38-44.

They then looked like a group of jackals preying on a buffalo’s carcass in a jungle. Afterwards, Kuñjara leaving the two Rudras—who were engaging him in the conflict—fell on the rest and began to belabour them with his hands, feet and teeth. When the demon, fighting with the nine Rudras, got fatigued, then Kapali, taking him by the hand, wheeled him about furiously. When little life was left in him, He hurled him on the ground with great force and peeled off his formidable skin and used it for his own garment, blood began to flow from the Dāitya’s body. Seeing the fall of the valiant demon Gajasura in that way, the rest of them rushed forth in dismay and many of them fell on the ground. Afterwards Kapali covering Himself with the Demon’s skin looked most fearful to every one. Then the Dāityas saw the terrible form of that Rudra—45-52.

When Gajasura was killed like that, Nimi, riding on his elephant, beating his kettle-drum and roaring furiously, appeared in the field of battle. He looked like cloud at the time of the great dissolution and was attended by Durdharana Danava. In whichever direction Nimi appeared, the Devas began to flee with horror forsaking all their arms and weapons. All the elephants ran away on getting the unbearable scent of the demon’s elephant—53-56.

When the army of the Devas fled, Indra took His stand supported by the eight Dikpālas and Kesava. When the elephant of Nimi faced Indra’s Aiñavata, even the latter sent out a thrilling cry and took to flight with horror. It did not stop inspite of Indra’s efforts. At that time Indra, whose elephant was retreating backwards, began to fight in that condition and hit the chest of Nimi with his thunderbolt, and inflicted a blow on the head of the demon’s elephant. But Nimi, not minding the blow, dauntlessly struck Airavata with a club when it knelt on its hind legs. Getting up immediately, it fled in horror when a thick dust storm was created by Vāyu—57-63.

Nimi’s elephant stood like a mountain before that intensely strong blow of wind, and at that time, the blood flowing from his body looked like a streamlet of vermilion flowing from a mountain—64.

At that very instant, Kuveśa came forward and threw His ponderous club at the elephant’s head and by the blow of that, the elephant fell down senseless on the ground when a loud cry of victory was raised by the
Devas. The horses began to neigh, the elephants sounded, the bows were twanged, and Nimi, seeing his elephant dead, retreated from the battle field. Then, hearing the joyful cry of the Devas the demon was ablaze with rage like the burning of fire at the time of pouring in of the clarified butter. After drawing his bow and with his eyes turned red with anger, he thus addressed the Devas—“Wait, wait, for a while” saying so, he directed his charioteer to drive his chariot forward. At that time, when his chariot glided on nimbly, it looked as if thousands of suns were rising on Udayâchala. The demon made his advance, seated in a chariot bedecked with banners, small bells and moonlike white umbrellas and looked beautiful. His advance on his chariot broke the heart of the Devas. At that time, the undepressed Indra, seeing the demon advancing armed with a bow and arrow, took up his bow and put on a very sharp-pointed arrow to its string, and by the shower of his arrows cut down the bow and arrows of the demon. Then Jambha, casting away the broken bow, picked up another and sent forth a sharp volley of poisoned arrows. He shot ten arrows at the collar-bone of Indra, three at his heart and two arrows at his shoulders—65-77.

Indra also began to discharge his arrows similarly when the demon cut down his arrows into ten pieces in the air by his own sharp and fiery arrows. Afterwards, Indra covered the space with his arrows as the sky is covered by the banks of clouds during the rainy season. But Jambha drove away the arrows of Indra, as the wind drives away the clouds, at which Indra felt excited and resorted to more severe measures. He discharged his wonderful Gaudharvâstra on the demon which covered the sky. The sky was illuminated and hundreds of Gandharva towns were called into being in the firmament by virtue of that missile and a shower of arms began to pour in from those towns. The demon army began to be destroyed when all of them went for succour to Jambha, who, also being pierced by the Gandharvâstra, was horrified to hear the sufferings of the demons—78-85.

Afterwards, the demon discharged his Musalâstra which flooded the universe with iron clubs and began to knock down the towns of the Gandharvas and smashed all the horses, elephants, chariots and the Deva armies. Indra then discharged the Tvâstra-astra, which gave out very strong weapons full of mechanism that looked like sparks of fire, and a canopy also, and a severe conflict ensued between the sparks and the missiles of the demon. The Musalâstra was then destroyed. The demon then let out his Sailâstra when blocks of stone measuring 3½ hands began to fall—86-92.

Afterwards, the missiles created by the Tvâstra-astra and all the mechanisms, thereof, were destroyed by those stones. After thus destroying all the mechanisms, the Sailâstra began to powder the heads of the enemies and ravage the earth. Then, Indra hurled his Vajrâstra which started a downpour of stones in all the directions—93-95.

The demon’s Sailâstra became futile and he used the violent Asikasāstra which became radiant and made Indra’s Vajrâstra useless. It spread on all sides when chariots, elephants, etc. and the army of the Devas began to burn. Seeing his army being thus consumed, Indra used
Agni-astra which extended itself, thwarted Anikástra and began to consume Jambha along with his chariot and charioteer. He then discharged his Varunástra. Huge clouds with lightning suddenly rose in the heaven, thundering like Muraga-tune and began to pour out rain, every shower of rain looking like the leg of an elephant. The huge torrents of rain coming down like the trunk of elephant filled the land with water —96-103

Then, Indra discharged Vájavyástra which drove away all the clouds and the sky came out clear like a blue lotus. By the terrific force of that wind, the Danavas could not make a stand on land. Jambha extended his body to ten yojanas, made himself very huge like a very high mountain, in order to check the force of the Vájavyástra, and from his body various kinds of weapons shone forth like white trees. This cut down the force of Vájavyástra. India then used his great Vajástra which at once destroyed the spell of the demon. His mountain with all its streams and caves, etc., were destroyed —104-111

The Dínava, who had taken the form of a Máyá mountain, vanished, then, he masqueraded as an elephant which also appeared huge like a mountain. He started killing the army of the Devas some with his tusks, some with his trunk. He powdered the back of some and killed others by dashing them by his trunk. Indra, seeing the destruction of his army, applied his Narasingha astra out of which came out several hundreds and thousands of roaring lions of black colour and of ferocious teeth and with long sawlike nails —112-115

Those lions rent the body of the magic elephant, at which, Jambha discarded the appearance of an elephant which he had put on and transformed himself into a monstrous serpent with hundreds of hoods. He began to search the Devas with his poisonous fangs at which Indra discharged Garudástra out of which hundreds of Garudas were produced and they all swarmed on the serpent like Jambha, and divided his body into pieces. Then, Jambhā cast off that form and extended himself, obstructing the pathway of the Sun and the Moon. He then opened his mouth wide and wanted to swallow up the Devas. Instantly, the troop of the Devas and their warriors went inside his mouth —116-121

In that way, Jambha devoured the army of the Devas and the army and the Devas were quite done up. They could not do any thing. Indra came to the spot directly on his elephant and without saying any remedy said to Víšnu: "O Devadeva! what would be now proper for us? I do not see any way by which we can resist. Tell me what you consider best in your judgment." Víšnu replied: "Indra! It will not be meet for you to abandon the warfare inspite of your being so overwhelmed and horrified. You should instantly muster your strength. O Indra! the Dátyu is now making his mark at me. In the meantime, you better remember at once what weapon you will throw. Do not be perplexed." Hearing that Indra composed himself and threw Nááyanástra angrily at the chest of the demon —122-127

But in the meantime, Jambha swallowed up another three lice of Gandharvas and Kinnaras. Then his chest was shattered by the dreadful missile of Indra and he began to bleed profusely and left the battle-
field By the virtue of the missile the horrible appearance of the Daitya was also destroyed — 128-130

The Daitya afterwards remaining unseen in the heavens began to shower arms on the Devas. He sent down a shower of spears, axes, quoits, arrows, clubs, swords, iron clubs, and various other invulnerable weapons. By their fall, the arms and the heads of the Devas decorated with ornaments began to fall down and the earth became covered, as it were, with their thighs and various other limbs. Besides them, huge elephants also fell down. Many broken arrows, chariot wheels, axles, chariots, and many chariotees fell down — 131-135

The earth was covered with blood and flesh and pools of blood were formed with the huge piles of the dead bodies looking like rocks. The headless forms of many Kavandhas began to dance about here and there. In that way, the battle became extremely fierce and no one could take his stand. The three worlds, it appeared, would be destroyed and all the beings were terrified. Jackals, crows and vultures were delighted. At some places the crow began to raise a cry after picking out the eyes of the dead heroes — 136 137

At some other spot, jackals began to devour the intestines of the dead and at certain spots, vultures were busily engaged in eating the flesh with their beaks. At other places dogs began to eat flesh. Wolves feasted themselves on the dead elephants after dragging them aside and drank out the blood after getting out their intestines. The dogs and other carnivorous animals also feasted on the dead horses. The Pittas and Piśāchās drank the blood which served to them as wine and roamed about in glee, at other places some Piśāchi spoke to her husband: "Bring that face for me". "That hoof will be of my favourite use". "That lotus-like aim will suit well as my earring." Some Piśāchi not being able to eat dead corpses, began to look angrily on her husband. Some of the Rākṣasas women seeing their lords agitated with thirst, offered them the warm blood after taking it out from the corpses — 138-140

Some Yāksa woman took for her dear husband's sake the tusks of an elephant after cutting that with an axe as one cuts the tree with an axe. Some Yaksas drawing off the skin of the elephant’s head presented the pearl, soaked in blood, to his wife. In that way, the Yaksas and the Rākṣasas in company of their wives feasted on the flesh of the dead and drank their blood — 141

Some Kinnara woman, catching hold of her husband’s hand, said — "O Beloved! I bring the blood of those who are just dead with their eyes and hairs all intact. The blood juices of the carcasses of the burning ground do not taste so well," and thus made the Kinnara go away. Some woman again said — "Though the elephant is dead, yet it terrifies me. I cannot look even at a dead elephant." Thus the Yaksas' women addressed their husbands and so forth. The fiends, the Yaksas and the Rākṣasas holding the skulls of men in their hands asked for something to eat. Many of them bathed in the river of blood and offered libations to their Pitris and then they worshipped the Devas with offerings of
flesh Some Rākṣasas riding the boat-like carcasses of the elephants were thinking of crossing the river of blood. When the battle between the Devas and the Dānavas grew so grim, the warriors began to fight fearlessly with all their might and main —142-144

Afterwards, the Dīkṣālas Indra, Kuvera, Varuna, Vāyu, Agni, Dharmaśīra, Nīlā, etc., let out the best of their weapons which proved fruitless while in the air. None of the Devas could mark the whereabouts of the Dānavas though they fought furiously —145-147

The bodies of the Dānavas began to be shattered by the arms of the demons at which they hid themselves like the cows drawing themselves together in the herd when oppressed with cold —148

Seeing this plight of the Devas, Viṣṇu said to Indra — "Use the Brahmāstra. It is invincible." Following the advice of the Lord, Indra, for the destruction of the enemy, after performing the prescribed worship and reciting the sacred mantra with a concentrated mind put on the exceedingly powerful Brahmāstra arrow to his bow, and after drawing the string to his ears discharged the exceedingly luminous arrow with his face turned towards the heaven. The supreme weapon, thus discharged, took the form of a half moon and defied the blazing Sun by its lustre and brilliancy. That demon on seeing the discharge of that missile threw off his Māyā and shivering with dismay, his mouth being dried up, became motionless and void of all strength. Afterwards the missile of Indra, thus electrified with mantra, became like a red crescent and then the head of Jambha adorned with coronet, with his long luxuriant tawny hairs waving about in the air and perfumed with high-class scents and with the ears adorned with earrings, fell on the earth — 149-154

Now on Jambha being thus killed, all the Dānavas fled broken hearted, from the field of battle and went to Tārakāsura. He seeing them running away from the battlefield and hearing the news of Jambha’s death became much enraged and assumed an indescribable appearance, out of sheer wrath and hatred. Boiling with rage, he got into his victorious chariot and appeared in the field. That Tārakāsura, armed with various kinds of weapons, lord of the riches of the three worlds, having a huge mouth wide open, seated in a chariot drawn by thousand Garudas, and followed by a large army, instantly, made his appearance in the field. Indra then left his Airavata elephant, wounded by Jambhāsura and got up on the chariot driven by the charioteer Mātaḥ — 155-161

The chariot of India, which was of the color of burnished gold extended to four yojanas and bedecked with precious jewels, shining with the glory of Indra, controlled by Mātaḥ and guarded by the Siddhas. It was furnished with all sorts of weapons and wondrously variegated with many pictures and filled with Gandharvas, Kinnaras and Apsaras who were ready for dancing music. Then all the Lokāpālas with Viṣṇu amongst them, armed with bows and arrows and other weapons came and took their stand in battle. At that time the earth trembled, high winds blew, the sky was covered with clouds, the ocean swelled, the Sun became void of lustre; it became dark and the stars were also eclipsed — 162-165
Afterwards there was a flash of arms and the Devas began to shiver. At that time Tārakāsura was on one side and the army of the Devas, the protectors of the world, on the other. All the beings in the Universe, then, anxiously watched the results of the battle. The two armies, then, also, had their eyes turned towards the result and seemed, as if one, in this respect. All the beings in the three worlds became hampered in their dealings with one another. There became, then, a strange combination of the weapons, aims, energy, wealth, fortitude, valour, strength, array of forces, the fire and spirit of the Devas and the Asuras that they had acquired by their Tapasyās — 166-169

Afterwards Indra came face to face with Tārakāsura and hit him with nine arrows blazing like fire in his chest. The latter, however, did not mind them and pierced each Deva with nine mountain-like arrows capable to destroy the world — 170-171

The Devas, then, hurled volleys of arrows continuously, like womenfolk shedding tears constantly, but, the Tārakāsura cut these arrows while in the air like a great family being ruined by a vicious son — 172-174

The demon king after driving away the arrows of the Devas covered the earth and sky in all quarters with his own. He shot his sharp-pointed arrows after skilfully mounting them on his bowstring and drawing it right up to his ears glittering white with the ear-ornaments, and made the weapons of the Devas futile, just as the arguments of the Śāstras are rendered futile by counter-arguments. He hit Indra with 100 arrows, Viṣṇu with 70, Agni with 90, the head of Vāyu with 10, Kuvera with 70, Varuna with 8, the Rākṣasa Nirṛiti with another 28, and Yama's head with 10 arrows. He again hit them each with another ten arrows. Then he wounded Mātāli the charioteer of India with three arrows and hit Garuda with 10. Afterwards he cut the arrows and broke the quivers and the bows of the Devas into pieces, when the latter became bereft of their bows and quivers. The Lokapālas and the Devas, afterwards, angrily came out armed with fish bows and arrows and began to shower innumerable arrows on Tārakāsura. At that time the demon with his eyes turned red with wrath let out his arrows like fire, on the volleys sent forth by the Devas, he then shot violently one arrow like the fire at the time of dissolution on the chest of India. When India was hit on the chest, he began to shiver and sat down in his chariot. Afterwards, Tārakāsura shot two arrows on the shoulders of the most valiant Lord Viṣṇu shining like thousands of suns. The Śāranga bow of Viṣṇu dropped. Then the Vasus and Yama to the left of Viṣṇu were hit with arrows like fire. He then hit Varuna, the Lord of waters and began to dry him up. Afterwards Tārakāsura caused the horrified Rākṣasas to fly about in each direction and caused alarm also to Vāyu with his very hard arrows — 175-187

Then, after a short time, Viṣṇu, Indra and Agni, on coming to their senses conjointly, began to fight severely with sharp-pointed arrows. Tārakāsura looked like the great Kāla at the time of the great dissolution at the end of a Kalpa. Viṣṇu picking up his bow killed the charioteer of the demon king with his pointed arrows. Agni blew away his
banner and Indra smashed his coronet, Yama broke the rod in his hand, Vāyu broke away the chariot wheels, Kuvera broke his bow and quiver plated on the back with gold and Nṛṛitu, the Lord of the Rākṣasas, broke his arrows—188-189

Tārakāsura, seeing the valour of those Devas, threw his terrible club with great force at Indra who seeing it coming towards him in the air at once jumped down from his chariot. The club, falling on the chariot, broke it into pieces but the charioteer Mātali escaped its death. Afterwards the demon King hit Viṣṇu's chest with club and Garuḍa as well. And the Lord and Garuḍa fell down senseless. He fell down on the neck of Garuḍa, he cut down the Vahana of Nṛṛitu, the Lord of the Rākṣasas with his sword, knocked down Dharmaṇa with Bhūndini (missile) and Agni by the point of his bow and knocked down to the ground Lord Vāyu with his two arms and Kuvera with his bow and arrow. He then attacked and wounded severely the other Devas—190-197

Viṣṇu, afterwards, revived and He took up His invincible quot of the splendour of the Sun and threw it at the chest of the demon. It seemed that the chakra was anxious to devour the flesh, fat and marrow of the demon. That quot shining like the sun dashing against the chest of the demon became smashed like a blue lotus falling on a bed of rock. Afterwards Indra threw his thunderbolt but the missile by means of which he thought of conquering the demon was also blown to pieces on hitting the demon. Then Vāyu hit the chest of the demon with his goad burning like fire which was also rendered futile, then He uprooting a mountain along with trees measuring five yojanas hurled at the demon who on seeing it advancing towards him caught it like a ball in his left hand—198-205

Then, Dharmaṇa, also wrathfully brandishing His mace with great violence, hit the demon on his head. It also did not affect him in the least, and then, Agni discharged His formidable Sakti, blazing like a fire at the end of a Kalpa, at him which also struck his chest like a flower, without causing him any pain, when Nṛṛitu unsheathing his keen sword inflicted blows on the head of the demon, which was also divided into pieces—206-210

Varuṇa threw His fearful snake noose hissing with venom to tie the arms of the demon. That, too, became distressed on getting round the arms of the demon. The saw-like teeth and lower jaws of the snakes were broken. Then the powerful Adivinikumāras, the Mārutas, the Sāḍhya Devas, the Serpents, the Yakṣas, the Rākṣasas, and the Gandharvas taking up their arms of various kinds began all at once to inflict repeated blows on the demon. Even then no appreciable effect was produced and could not penetrate his rock-like body—211-214

Afterwards, Tārakāsura alighting from his chariot belaboured billions of the Devas with his fist and blows and heels. Then the remainder of the army of the Devas abandoning the field flew in every direction with horror. The demon, then, captured Indra and the Lokapālas and tied down Viṣṇu, etc., as a hunter takes hold of the wild beasts—215-217

Tārakāsura mounted on his chariot with his prey and returned to
his abode. The Siddhas, the Gandharvas, the Daityas, the Nymphs, etc. sang the praises of the demon king. The demon king in company of all those entered into his city, it seemed, then, that the Goddess Laksmi, in full possession of the riches of all the three worlds was entering there. The city looked like the summit of a very high mountain. Going there he took his seat on a throne studded with lapis-lazuli and other precious stones. His crown and earrings looked highly beautiful when the Kinnara and the Gandharva began to please him—218-220

Here ends the one hundred and fifty-third chapter on the victory of Tārakāsura

CHAPTER CLIV

Sāta said —Afterwards the porter dressed in a neat white and blue attire came and sat on his knees with his mouth covered by the palm of his hand. He commenced with a short, but fully significant, speech and then said to the King Tārakāsura, who was sitting brilliant as if hundreds of suns were blazing —"Lord! Kālanēmi is waiting at the gate with the Devas, whom he has captured and wants to know where they should be sent"—1-3

Tārakāsura commanded that they should be sent to any place in the three worlds where they like to go. He said —"All the three worlds are now my Kingdom. Take off their chains and liberate them instantly." The Devas, thus subdued, were much tormented with pain and repaired to Lord Brahmā. Indra and other Devas after making salutations by putting their head on the ground spoke —4-6

The Devas said —Thou art Omkāra, the causal root of this universe with its endless varied manifestations. Thy ancient form Omkāra is the germ of this tree of Universe. Thou assumest the Satyavoim for the preservation of the Universe and it is Thou again that assumest the Rudra form for its destruction. So salutation, to Thy Rudra form! —7

O inconceivable one! Thou hast manifested Thy body into the shape of an egg by Thy glory, and Thou hast again divided that egg into upper and lower portions, thus creating the Heaven and Earth —8

Thou givest life to human beings, the Devas owe their existence to Thee. O Deva! Thou art eternal, Thou art birthless. The sky is Thy head, the Sun and Moon Thy eyes; the snakes Thy hair, the quarters are Thy ears, the ocean is Thy navel, and the earth is Thy feet. Thou art the cause of delusion, the Vedas declare Thee as calm, quiet, peaceful, and not quarrelsome. The old sages have declared Thee as the ancient Puruṣa residing in the lotus of the heart. The Sānkhya Yogis describe Thee as the Ātmā, the great Self —9-11

Thou residest in all the seven subtle substances and also in their causal substance, the Tamas, the eighth one, in all the eight cities what the Sānkhyas say. Again, Thou art beyond these. In primeval times Thou didst divide, owing to some indescribable cause, Thy form into various subtle and gross forms, the Devas and other bodies have come
out of Thee and their desires arise out of Thy will Thou art shrouded by endless Maya and Thou art beyond all the numbers Thou art Kala and Thou art of the form of Megha (cloud) O Bhagavan O great Self Thou art the cause of destruction of all the things, real and unreal, (Sat and Asat) Thou art the creator of the endless Universe Whatever is subtle and whatever is comparatively gross and whatever again is the coverer of that gross, Thou art more gross than that, and Thou appearest as eternal Thou permeatest everything by Thy Sakhala (will) and again when Thou comest out of them, then all those manifested forms disappear Thou art of infinite forms Thy nature is so O Thou, the shelter of Thy devotees Be Thou our Protector and Saviour —12-15

The Devas thus chanted the praises of Brahma and waited there to get what they desired Thus greatly pleased by their addresses, Brahma spoke to the Devas, raising His left hand "Indra! How is it that you are bereft of all splendour like a woman who has been suddenly deprived of her husband, has given up all ornaments, is pale and whose hair is rough This Agni, though free, is devoid of smoke and He is not radiant He looks like a forest burnt and covered with ashes He looks like cinders embedded in ashes Dharmaraja in spite of your being armed with Your mace, You are also deprived of lustre and seem to be diseased You seem to come with great difficulty O Nivriti, Indra of the Rakshasas, the tormentor of the enemies! How is it that you, being the lord of the Rakshasas, are speaking so timidly as if you are penned by the enemies, the Demons —18-21

O Varuna! Your body looks dried up as if consumed by fire The serpents in Your noose are vomiting blood O Vayu! You also appear to be quite senseless as if subdued by oily substances O Kuvera! Why are you so much afraid? and given up your office of Kuverahood O Rudras! You are all armed with tridents but seem to have been pierced by many tridents Who has snatched away all Your splendour? It appears as if nothing has been accomplished by You O Vishnu! How is it that your hands have become useless What is the use now in your holding the disc, of the lustre of blue lotus O all-faced one! why are you absorbed with closed eyes in looking at the worlds, in your own belly? —22-26

On Brahma thus addressing all the Devas, Vishnu, &c., prompted the garrulous wind to answer, who said to Brahma the Lord of All —27-28

O Brahma! Thou knowest the wishes of all and even then Thou dost ask us to tell you the object of our coming here Thou dost create the Universe including the Devas by the division of the three Gunas, Satva, &c., in due proportion Thou art the Father of all, in spite of this is there doubt in Thy mind? Thou art great and art placed in the highest office But it seems Thou keepest very little information of the Universe However, when Thou art now anxious to hear our troubles it indicates that there is curiosity in Thee Devas and Asuras are equal before Thee, for Thou art the Father of them all, yet a father feels differently for them according as they are weak or strong, or with or without possessing special merits —29-30
The Demon Tārakāsura is grinding the world after being favored by Thee. Hast Thou made that treacherous being so lofty, fearless and omnipotent?—31

O Deva! Thou hast created the Devas endowed with special qualities to maintain the universe and to fulfil its missions—32

The celestial world is ordained by Thee for the Devas who partake of the sacrificial offerings, but now it has been laid waste like a great wilderness by Tārakāsura. The mountain that was made by Thee as the King of mountains, on account of its possessing all the good qualities, is now looking lofty and has touched the sky, it has become now the habitation of the demons, Tārakāsura has broken down its summits by his thunderbolt, and has made it as his residence. Its caves filled with precious jewels have been plundered. Many demons live there. O Deva! Our old mountain has, out of fear, accepted his supremacy. He has now lost every thing of his former grandeur. Whatever wealth we had, the mountain has given that away to the Demon. Now the ten quarters are being illumined by the splendour of his lustrous jewels. In the beginning of the Yuga, Thou gavest us weapons and missiles, they were not used before. Now those weapons broke into hundreds of pieces on their coming in contact with the Demon’s body, just as the mind of a weak-brained person becomes distracted into hundreds of directions—33-37

We are able to enter into the city of that hater of the Devas with great difficulty and after great humiliation when our bodies are covered all over by the shower of dust there—38

O Deva! We cannot help speaking before them. That demon allots us low seats in his assembly and reproaches us severely after holding a cense in his hand. He chaffs us by saying ‘Devas! You are held in very high esteem and you have accomplished all your objects. So you speak little.’ When the Devas, out of fear, converse with the Daityas in flattering tones they chide us again saying “The Devas are talking too much.” Sometimes, out of sport, they engage us in some work or other. Why are you now afraid of Tārakāsura? What is the fear when you are sitting so close to Indra? Tārakāsura belittles us in these ways and, O, Deva! all the seasons are dancing attendance, with their forms incarnate, on him and do not, out of fear, abandon him in spite of his committing so many sins—39-42

The Siddhas, the Kinnaras and the Gandharvas sing melodiously in his house without any remuneration. He does not give alms to beggars and he does not consider who is high and who is low and thus does not reward merits. He is the destroyer of wellwishers and friends and deserts him who seeks shelter under him and is the refuge of him who has abandoned Truth. Thus we have described some of his wickedness. None can describe fully his misdeeds. Only the Creator knows it in full. On hearing such words of the Devas Brahmac said smilingly—43-46

Brahmac said—O Devas! This Tārakāsura is not destined to die at the bands of any one in the world. His destroyer has not yet been born in the three worlds. That demon has been granted a boon by virtue of his asceticism, but I have skilfully managed it. He is a most
powerful Lord and can consume all the three worlds. He sought his death at the hands of a seven days' old infant. This babe, illustrious as the Sun, will be born of Śaṅkara and when he will be of seven days, he will kill the Demon. The son of Śiva, shining like the sun, will be the annihilator of Tārakāsura. At present, Lord Śiva is without any consort. I spoke to you before of the Devī with raised hands. This Goddess will be the daughter of the Himalaya. Her hands will always be raised to grant boons to others, and the son born of Her by Śiva like a fire from pieces of wood, will destroy the demon king. I have formed the plan. The demon has yet to enjoy a little store of his splendour, you should, therefore, be patient for some time to come.—47-54

On hearing these words of Brahmā, all the Devas returned to Their regions after which Brahmā re-called into His memory Rātri (night) that had emanated from Him first. At that instant, the Goddess Rātri appeared before Him and the Lord thus addressed Her.—55-57

Note—Rātri one of the four forms of the bodies of Brahmā

Brahmā said—"O Rātri! the great work of the Devas is pending and O, Goddess! Thou, alone, art able to do it. The demon Tārakāsura cannot be subdued by the Devas and has now become a source of torment, like a comet, to the Devas. Śiva will beget a son to destroy him. Sāti, the daughter of Daśasvāda, was the consort of Śiva who consumed Herself out of wrath, for some reason. She will be born in the house of Himāchala from his wife Menakā, and Lord Śiva, feeling the pangs of separation from His noble Consort, looks upon the three worlds as deserted and is practising austerities in the caves of the Himalayas where He will wait for sometime in expectation of Sāti and where by Their united glory, a valiant son will be born who will undoubtedly kill Tārakāsura. O, beautiful faced one! Sāti, soon after Her birth, will, by Her previous Sāndhyā pray, be in the expectation of Śiva and will practise severe austerities, when they will be united. There will be no differences between Them at that time. Even then, the destruction of Tārakāsura looks improbable. When, after their marriage, both will practise again severe Tapasyā and after that when by their union, the son will be born, that will be able to destroy Tārakāsura. Thou shouldst, therefore, interfere with their amorous enjoyment, after a short quarrel, the Devī will go to perform tapasyā. Therefore, get into the embryo of Sāti's mother and make Sāti's colour black. Śiva will, then, after marriage, chide Sāti out of joke when the latter will angrily go to practise austerities. After this, when they unite, the son, born of Her from Śiva, will be the destroyer of demons.—58-70

O, Goddess, Rātri! Thou shouldst also kill the invincible demon in this world but Thou shalt not be able to do so unless Thou shroudst the body of Pārvati, and Her qualities penetrate within Thee. Thou shouldst, therefore, do exactly what I have just told Thee. When this will be done, that Devī after Her asceticism, will be known as Umā. Afterwards, when the course of Pārvati's asceticism is complete, she will assume her fair complexion. Thy form will be known by the name of Eknāmbī, on account of some of Her qualities being imbied in Thee. O Granter of boons!
people will worship Thee as Ekānāmā. Thou shalt travel all over the world and will be worshipped under various forms and Thou shalt gratify the desires of all persons. Thou shalt be worshipped as the Gāyatī prefixed with “Om,” so the knowers of Brahmā will worship Thee. The Kings will worship Thee as Urjāta Ákrānti. The Vaisyās will worship Thee as Bhūmi, i.e., mother like the mother earth, the Šudras will worship Thee as Sāvi, i.e., the better half of Śiva and the sages know Thee as Forbearance and Clemency to those who follow rules — 71-77.

Thou art the great path to logicians and moralists. Thou are the great Siddhānta in all the objects in question and art perfect. Thou art the desire in the hearts of all beings. Thou art the salvation of all the beings and the way of all. Thou art the fame of the renowned and Thou art the forms of all the embodied. Thou art like Rati to the sensuous, love to the happy, splendour to those who wear ornaments and the subduer of wicked deeds. Thou art the delusion of all intellects, the soul of those who perform sacrifices, the tide of the ocean and the pastime of the sportive men. Thou art the essence of all things, the protectoress of all, the destroyer, the Kālaratri of all the worlds, the night, the giver of satisfaction to the embracing friends. O Devi! Thou art thus adored in the world under various different forms. O, giver of boons! those who will adore Thee or sing Thy praises will get all their objects fulfilled without the least doubt — 78-84.

The Goddess Rātri thus adored by Brahmā went, without any delay, to Himbhala, saying, “I will do as you order,” where She beheld the handsome Menā sitting on the side of a wall shining with jewels. Her face looked pale and smiling and her breasts were high — 85-86.

A serpent shaped necklace, with a golden amulet, containing within it high class drugs and electrified with mantra was hanging round her neck, the room where she was sitting was illumined with the light of gems, various medicines capable to satisfy one’s desires were scattered there, the bedding of fine cloth and plushy cushions were spread there and the room was scented with high class perfumes. When the Sun set, night gradually set in in Menā’s blissful room. By and by, the persons felt sleepy, their beds were spread, the Moon began to shine distinctly, the birds made a rustling noise and the public squares were haunted with ghosts and goblins. When the favourite couple embraced each other and Menā felt sleepy, the Goddess Rātri entered into Her mouth. By and by, Rātri entered within her womb and coloured the embryo black and remained there till delivery. — 87-85.

Menā gave birth to Pārvatī the dear one of Śiva, the Lord of the universe, at a very auspicious moment. The universe rejoiced at the birth of Pārvatī. Even the dwellers in the hell felt the celestial comforts at that hour. The wicked beings, the venerated serpents became peaceful and well-behaved. The stars and the planets became more brilliant. The Devas felt exalted. The flowers and the herbs of the jungle became sweet and tasteful. Pleasant wind began to blow. The sky became quite clear in all directions, and through the glory of Pārvatī the whole cultivation of the universe blossomed and the asceticism of the pious sages, carried
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on since ages and ages, was fructified with their desired objects. The forgotten Sastras (weapons) made their appearance by being recalled to mind and the Sanctity of many sacred places was enhanced — 98-103

Thousands of Devas began to roam about in the firmament seated in their Vimānas Brahmā, Visṇu, Indra, Vāyu and Agni also felt extremely delighted and began to shower flowers on the Mount Himālayas. The chief Gandharvas began to sing and the groups of nymphs began to dance. The great mountains like the Sumeru, &c., manifesting themselves in human forms presented themselves to the Himālayas with offerings of various articles and all the rivers and the oceans did similarly. The Mount Himālaya became adorable and pleasing and the Devas after adoring him returned to their abodes — 104-108

Pārvati, the daughter of the Himālaya, endowed with the good qualities and the modesty of the Devas, the Gandharvas, &c., began to thrive and conquered the three worlds and adorned them with her beauty, intelligence, fortune and good qualities as the Lakṣmi (fortune) of the ever-vigilant sages thrives. At this moment, the clever Indra thought of Nārada for the accomplishment of His ambitions who suddenly appeared in his mansion, when Indra, instantly, leaving his throne, stood up and received Nārada befittingly by offering him water and washing his feet. The sage also duly accepted his hospitality and then inquired after his welfare — 109-115

Indra said — O sage! now the germ of the welfare of the three worlds has sprouted, so you should cast off your lethargy for the fulfilment thereof. Although you know everything, still I beg of you, for one feels gratified after making his object known. Pray, devise means so that the daughter of Himāchala may, without delay, be united with Śiva — 116-118

On hearing those words of Indra, Nārada bade farewell to Indra and instantly went to the Himālayas. The latter received and saluted the sage at the gate adorned with creepers. He then took Him inside his mansion and seated Him on a throne of gold — 119-120

On Nārada’s taking his seat, Himāchala adored him after offering him water and washing his feet. The sage accepted the host’s offer of hospitality. Then Himāchala very gently enquired after the sage’s welfare and the latter also did the same — 121-124

Nārada said — O Himāchala! You are the store of all goodness. Your caves are of wide expanse like mind. You are the mightiest of all the immovable things and hold the crystal water more clear than the mind. I do not see the end of the belly of your caves and I do not see a store of riches elsewhere. There is not the same charm and Lakṣmi even in Svarga as exists here. You are always sanctified by the ascetics practising various kinds of penances and shining like fire. The Devas, the Kinnaras and the Gandharvas sojourn their vimānas reside in your realm making themselves quite at home. O King of mountains! You are indeed blessed, for in your cave, Mahādeva, the lord of the universe, is practising austerities, and is now in Śamādu — 125-130
After Nārada had thus addressed Him, Menā the consort of Himāchala also came to meet the sage. She bashfully took her seat along with her daughter, attended by a few companions. With her face covered, she folded her hands to salute the sage sitting close to Himāchala. Seeing her the illustrious sage showered his nectar-like benedictions on her. Then the daughter of Himāchala began to gaze on the Muni with a very curious mind when the sage very gently asked her to go to her father — 131-136

Then Pārvatī went and sat in the lap of her father by throwing her tiny arms round his neck. Her mother then said, "Daughter! salute this sage! By saluting him you will get a worthy husband." Hearing those words of the mother, the daughter of Himāchala covered her face with a cloth — 137-138.

She shook her head but did not say anything when her mother again said, "Daughter! you salute this sage and I shall give you a beautiful toy of gems that I have kept for you since a long time." Hearing those words she instantly got up and raising her clasped palms made a bow to him — 139-141.

After Pārvatī had made her salutations, her mother gently enquired from the sage through her maids about the auspicious marks on her daughter's body and waited with feverish anxiety to hear the verdict of the sage. Himāchala also appreciated the question put by His noble consort — 142-144.

Afterwards Nārada smilingly replied. He said — Her husband is not yet born. She is void of any auspicious marks. Her hands will always be raised and her feet will go astray after her shadow. What more can I say — 145-146.

Hearing such words, Himāchala became broken hearted and he lost all presence of mind. His eyes were moist with tears. In that condition, Himāchala said to Nārada — "This world is full of defects, its ways are mysterious. The flow of creation must go on, there is, no doubt, a Superior Being who ordains the destinies of beings. The effect comes from the cause, but, thereby, the cause has no importance attached to it. So it is clear that the father is nobody to the son. The beings are born on account of their past karmas. Egg-born ones become again egg-born, they may also be born among men. Human beings may be born again as reptiles, and reptiles can become again men. These superior births are according to their greater merits (in Dharma). It is owing to the difference of Dharma that differences of castes and Āśramas take place — 147-153.

The orders of Brahmacharya, &c., are established in their turn to make the world flourish. If all were to attain the highest in virtue or vice how would the world prosper? The doctrine that God has ordained in the Sāstras that one should beget progeny to be saved from hell is simply deluding people — 154-155.

No progeny can be born without a woman. Women are by their very nature meek and weak. Women cannot study Sāstras. All that has been stated in the Sāstras, are quite true. The karmas yielding great fruits are repeated often. In the Sāstras, at many places, it has been said,
that a girl is equal to ten sons. If she is not modest and good, she is the cause of pain to her people and is useless. The birth of such a girl who is a source of pain and disgrace to her parents is always regretted and regretted. The woman who is blessed with her husband, sons and wealth, &c., is completely fortunate and the one bereft of them is extremely unfortunate. You have described my daughter as possessing auspicious marks consequently I have been astonished, disappointed and distressed. I am being burnt with anxiety. Though improper, I am compelled to speak this to you O sage! You better be kind enough to obviate this misery of mine regarding my daughter. My mind acknowledges defeat in things where I have no doubt and which are all settled. The hope of good fruits is deceiving me. The women who get good husbands give peace and comfort to both their paternal and maternal families and their lives become crowned with success — 156-164

It is difficult for a woman to get a good husband. Without virtue, even a tolerable husband is not obtained, because, the natural course of women is to enjoy the company of their husbands for all their lives. The husband of a woman in spite of his being poor, unfortunate, illiterate and void of all fortune is like a God to her. Dharma without any effort, unlimited pleasures, and wealth to maintain one’s life, are all found in husbands. O Devarishi! You have said that her husband is not yet born which is a most unlucky and unbearable thing. You have also said that her Lord is not born in the universe of three worlds which has caused a great agitation in my mind. The auspicious signs of men, Devas, &c., are found in their hands and feet and you have described my daughter’s hands to be always raised. The fortunate, the rich and those who do not accept presents in return for anything, have no such hands. You describe her feet to be a stringing which also indicates a bad sign and has caused me disappointment. The signs on one’s body indicate separate fortunes, husbands, sons, wealth, fortune, life, etc. But O Munि, you have said that my daughter has no such signs. O Sage! You are truthful. You know all my inclinations. I am being deluded and my heart is breaking — 165-174

After saying so, Himāchala held his peace and the Sage Nārada, astonished at His speech, rejoicingly said — O Himāchala! You are driven to anxiety even in midst of good fortunes and all good luck. O, mighty mountain! You have been deluded, because, you have not been able to interpret truly. Now hear the hidden truth from me: Be careful in deciphering what I have said. Her Lord is not a born one. Because Sankara the Eternal Lord, Protector of the Past, Future and the Present is never born. He is the refuge of all, the Immutable and the God Brahmā, Viṣṇu, Indra, and Munि are all subject to the cycle of birth, death and old age. They are the playthings of Mahādeva. It is through the wish of Mahādeva that Brahmā is the Lord of His domain and Viṣṇu manifests Himself in various ways amongst different bodies during different Yugas. The several incarnations of Viṣṇu are effected through Māyā. Otherwise Ātmā never dies. O Himāchala! Even if the birth takes place in immovable things, the soul does not perish. From Brahmā downwards to immovable objects like trees, &c., are subject, unconsciously, to the pangs of birth and death. Mahādeva is free from disease and death,
fixed, immovable and is never born. He is not subject to old age and is free from all diseases. Rather from Him sprang all things. Such Mahadeva, the Lord of the universe, will be the husband of your daughter—175-186

Now hear why I said that she—Pārvati—was void of marks. The marks on the body indicate longevity, wealth and good fortune. She is full of everlasting infinite good fortune and therefore, no marks can express that, therefore, Her body is void of marks. The reason of my saying that hands will remain aloft is that this Goddess will always keep Her hands raised to grant boons to the Goddesses, Devas, demons and sages. The reason of my having described Her feet as astraying is that Her lotus-like feet will shine with the radiance of Her toenails where will be reflected the shadow of the crowned heads of the Devas and the demons. She will be the Consort of Mahadeva, the Lord of the universe. This Śiva is born as the mother of the virtues of the worlds and the progenitor of the beings, and is shining like fire in your lap. You should do exactly what would facilitate Her union with Śiva. Himachala is a most important work of the Devas and is pending at present—187-194

Sūta said—On hearing all that from Nārada, the mighty Himachala considered Himself as if born again. Afterwards, making His salutations to Śiva, he very delightfully said to Nārada—"O Sage! you have, indeed, rescued me from an awful hell. You have lifted me up from Pātala and made me king of all the seven realms. O, good sage! now my name is famous as Himachala—but you have made me possess all the moveable good qualities. Now I have become the store of good qualities and my heart is dancing with joy. I do not know what to do and what not to do. The divisions of duty are inconceivable. Even Brihaspati cannot describe your virtues. Sage! to have the privilege of meeting the sages like you is very rare and propitious. Your conversation is highly beneficial and soothing to me. Through your favour, I am blessed. I am guilty, yet you all have made me the abode of the sages and the Devas; now be pleased to command me thinking me to be your most devoted and obedient servant."—195-203

When Himachala said all that cheerfully, Nārada replied—"You have done everything and the work of the Devas that I told you before is also a great work to be done by you also." Having said so, the Sage immediately returned to the Heaven where He met Indra in his mansion. On Nārada’s taking his seat, Indra said—"What is the news," in reply to which the sage related the whole history—204-206

Nārada said—"O Indra! I have done what was necessary, now, the rest has to be accomplished by the God of love."—207

At the same instant, Indra thought of Cupid whose banner is fish, he instantly appeared with His Consort Rati to whom Indra said fondly—"Manobhava! what shall I tell you particularly because you originate from the mind and, therefore, you know what is in everybody’s mind. You can fully espouse the cause dear to the gods. Bring about the union of Śiva and Pārvati without any further delay. Array yourself with Madhuka the Vernal Season, the king of all seasons—208-211
When Indra thus besought Cupid to fulfil his desires, the latter said—"Lord of the universe! Lord Śiva is unconquerable by my resources which are terrifying to the Munas and Dānavas and do you not know this? You know the glory of the mighty Śiva very well. Perhaps the blessings and wrath of the great are also great, there is always greatness in the great. You have thought of your advantage in the enticement of Śiva. This is not right, for, such schemes against Śiva, launch one into utter ruin. It had been witnessed many times before that The intentions of the beings become known and those who are overanxious to gain their ends, do not attain their ambition."—212-216

Hearing these words, Indra said to Cupid—"Lord of Rati! we are your Superiors here. No doubt, the ironsmith has no other power than to make weapons. Every man has some particular capacity, but no one can possess all the capacities."—217-218

Hearing those words, Cupid instantly went to Himāchala in company with His wife Rati and the companion Spring Season. Arriving there, He began to think of the means for the accomplishment of His mission. He thought to Himself that the minds of the great who are engaged with immoveable determination in doing great works and who are energetic, are hard to be shaken. He also thought that it would be better to move His mind first, and thereby victory would be certain, the work of the mission would be achieved by the shaking of his firm resolution. Before, many persons accomplished their ends by changing the minds of the opposite party. Unless jealousy be aroused, anger does not come in, and without anger, envy, the roof of all attachment, does not set in. He said to Himself, "How should I direct fickleness, jealousy and anger to disturb His mind? Those, who are enduring and contented, do not know my influence, but a doubtful mind is sure to be changed. A doubtful mind is always restless, then the beginnings of success are seen and great obstruction is placed. I shall, therefore, interfere with the asceticism of that fixed-minded Śiva. I shall place tempting things before the Lord."—219-226

With that idea, Cupid went to the hermitage of Śiva. This hermitage is the essence of the universe. It was surrounded with tall trees, altars were there, peaceful beings occupied that place. It was adorned with flowers and creepers. All sorts of moveable beings reigned there. There, the Ganas, the attendants of Śiva were moving to and fro. The bull was bellowing on the green verdure of the tableau on the peak. Cupid saw the three-eyed Śiva as the incarnate of the Beautiful. He also noticed that the Lord Śiva had matted hair on His head, of the lustre of saffron and was adorned with terrible serpents, and with cane in His hands. He was sitting there as the great hero Kama Deva, the god of Love, gradually advanced and saw His lotus-like eyes half open and intently gazing on the tip of His straight nose. He saw that the lion skin was hanging from His shoulders. It was oozing watery juice. The snakes, with their hoods raised, were curling round His ears and
were breathing like fire. His matted hair came down to the ground to the cup consisting of skull and his Tumbi vessel. He was seated on the coils of the Vāsuki, navel deep, and was holding the tail by His hands. The snakes were ornaments all round His body — 227-234.

He approached the Lord silently where He was sitting on the peak with trees all round and black bees buzzing. He then went through His ears inside the Lord who, afterwards under Kāmādeva's influence, became enamoured of the daughter of Daśa and then involuntarily His Samādhi vanished. He tried to collect His mind but Cupid began to throw obstacles. Then the Lord, knowing Himself to be betrayed by Cupid, most angrily summoned up His Yoga-Māyā and His presence of mind and despised the God of Love and again plunged Himself in His Yoga. Cupid began to be consumed by Yoga-Māyā, the cover of Lord's asceticism and Cupid who was full of anger, came out of His body — 235-241.

Cupid, taking His stand with His friend the Spring Season, made an enchanting arrow of a cluster of sweet smelling flowers over which the gentle breeze was blowing, then He hit it at the heart of Śiva. At that hour, the Lord was deeply struck with this greatly enchanting rough arrow and His pure mind was shaken. Though He was firm like a rock, yet He felt somewhat distracted. But by His great will force He restrained Himself and seeing the great obstacles outside, shouted out with anger a loud sound "Hum!" Afterwards the third Eye of the Lord became ablaze as if it was going to consume the world and a terrific fire of wrath was produced — 242-248.

By the opening of that Eye, sparks of fire began to fall in showers and Cupid was instantly burnt and reduced to ashes when the Devas cried out "Alas! Alas! What is this?" The fire of the third Eye then appeared terrible as if it would burn the three worlds. Afterwards the Lord distributed the fire of Cupid amongst the mango trees, the month of Chaitra, the moon, the flowers, the black bees and the nightingale allotting them each different places — 249-252.

He also consumed the arrows of Cupid which rushed to and fro in the form of fire and occupied the places where the remains of Cupid were distributed before and became severely tormenting to the people. It also occupied the hearts of sensuous people and began to burn there day and night violently and without any hope of remedy — 253-255.

Seeing the destruction of Kāmādeva, His wife Rati, along with her brother the month of Chaitra, began to weep. After a long period of waiting she eventually went to the Lord by the advice of her brother, and getting hold of the blossoming creepers and the mango twigs and rubbing over her body the ashes of her Lord, she spoke to Śiva with bended knees — 256-259.

Rati said —I salute Thee, that art free from all diseases. I salute Thee who pervadest the universal mind. I salute Thee, Lord who is all mind and who art worshipped by the gods and who art always merciful to Thy devotees. I salute Thee, Bhava, Bhavodbhava, Cupid, the God of Love, has been defeated by Thee. Thy vow is very firm. Thou residest
in the forest of Mâyâ. Salutation to Thee! My salutations to Thee, O Śarva, O Śiva, O ancient Siddha, O Thou who art great Kāla, who art all the Digits, who possess highest knowledge. Salutations to Thee! My salutations to Thee, who art beyond Kāla (Time) and Kalā (digits), pure nature is Thy ornament, the great annihilator, the destroyer of Andhaka, the great Protector and without attributes. Thy attendants, Thy Ganas are very terrible. I bow down to Thee. Thou hast created different universes, salutations to Thee. Thou art the Creator of various worlds, Thou awardest rewards to [good] deeds. Salutations to Thee. Thou art the head of all, salutations to Thee. Thy eye is never destroyed. Thou art the enjoyer of sacrifices, Thou fillest the desires of the devotees and Thou removest away the attachment of this world, Salutations to Thee. My salutations to Thee of infinite forms, the most Wrathful, the One decorated with the crescent of the Moon and the magnanimous. Thy glory is immeasurable and Thou art adored by all, salutations to Thee. My salutations to the Rider of the bull, the Destroyer of Tripura, the Füller of the devotees' ambitions, the great remedy of everyone's troubles, the Lord of the Creation, the Greatest of the great, I am at Thy mercy. Thou art the Great Āchārya, that is, teacher of the rules of conduct of all the beings animate or inanimate, Thou art the Creator of all the beings, Thou art great, dear, and immeasurable, Thou holdest the Moon on Thy forehead, I take refuge in Thee. Lord! Grant me back the life of Kāma. None in the three worlds, excepting Thee, can restore Cupid to life. Thou art the Lord of the dear ones, Thou producseth the dear ones; Thou hast created all the objects high and low. Thou art the only Lord of the Universe. Thou dost seem to me the only Merciful. Thou art the Lord of the three worlds and Thou drivest away the fears of the devotees. —260-270

Sūta said: After Rati, the wife of Cupid, had thus prayed the Lord Śiva, the latter was greatly pleased and sweetly said. —271

Sankara said: —"Your husband will be born after a short time when He will be known as Ananga". —272

Hearing those words of the Lord, Rati saluted Him and then went into the enchanting groves of the Himalaya. There, in that beautiful spot, for a long time, she wept bitterly over the destruction of Her Lord. She desisted from committing suicide only by the words of Śiva. —273-274.

Afterwards, Himāchala, prompted by the words of Nārada, gladly took his daughter at an auspicious hour to the hermitage of Śiva, after performing all the necessary ceremonies and dressing Her nicely, making Her put on handsome ornaments, decorating Her hair with flowers, and followed by a train of maids. Crossing through the dense forests, he found a weeping damsel in a beautiful grove on the Himalaya. Seeing such a lady of unsurpassing beauty and of extraordinary lustre, weeping so bitterly, He was astonished and being curious went to her, and said: "Kālyānī! Who are you? Whose wife are you? Why are you weeping? It appears that your grief is great". —275-280

On hearing such words of Himāchala, the crying Rati explained to Him the cause of Her wailings. —281
She said — "I am the wife of Cupid Mahâdeva is practising austerities in this mountain and He has reduced my Lord to ashes by opening His third wrathful eye. Afterwards, I sought His shelter through fear and began to pray when the Lord said that He was pleased with me and that my husband would be restored to life and one who would repeat the prayer uttered by me would get his objects accomplished and advised me to desist from death. Relying on His words I shall keep my body anyhow till then" — 282-286

Hearing those words of Ratî, Himâchala began to shudder with fear. He thought of returning to his city and became ready to carry his daughter in his arms when Pârvati said through Her maids — 287-288

Pârvati said — "What have I done to win a good husband? What is the use of having this unfortunate body? Desired objects are obtained by asceticism and there is nothing impossible for an ascetic. The world suffers pain in vain when there is such a way to fulfil one's desires. Death is preferable to living the life of the unfortunate and not practising asceticism. I shall, certainly, consume my body by austerities. I have no doubt, that by this practice of Tapasyâ, I shall attain my desired object and so, I shall certainly practise penances" — 289-292

Hearing such words of Pârvati, Himâchala stammered out with emotions. "Daughter! Umâ! Chapalâ! Your body is too delicate to bear the brunt of asceticism. Do not make such an attempt. Tapasyâ is very hard and painful indeed. What will be done will surely come to pass without fail. Even without any attempt, future things suddenly come to pass. So, O daughter! get up, let us go home. We will then think what ought to be done. Even at this, the daughter did not agree to return home. He was then plunged in anxieties and at that very instant, a voice from the wellkin was heard: "Himâchala! Your daughter will be known in the world under the name of Umâ and Chapalâ. Your daughter shall attain by her mere thinking, all the desires" — 293-299

Hearing that, Himâchala gave Her permission and returned to His abode, after taking leave of his daughter — 300

Sûta said — Pârvati went to practise austerities to a beautiful part of the mountain impassable even to the Devas. Pârvati accompanied by Her maids went to that peak of the Himâlaya that was very beautiful and resplendent with various trees, blossoming creepers, Siddhas, Gandharvas, heads of deer, and various birds, buzzing of the black bees, cascades, trees, smelling with the aroma of flowers, having beautiful caves, groups of chirping birds, adorned with kalpa trees, gay with the flowers of all the seasons, loaded with various kinds of fruits, illuminated by the rays of the Sun and full of different kinds of animals. She saw a big tree with many large branches, having yellow leaves, flowering in all the seasons, adorned with all sorts of flowers, and various fruits and bright as Manoratha. The Sun's rays fell on the tree and it seemed that the Sun was also overpowered by the brilliancy of the tree. There, Pârvati discarding Her ornaments and dress, donned the bark of tree, and began to bathe thrice daily. She passed a century living on the leaves of trees, another century on the fallen leaves of trees, and
observed a fast for another century. She thus continued Her penances observing similar ordinances—301-310

Then the creation began to tremble by the power of Her asceticism when Indra thought of the seven Rṣis. They appeared before Indra with great pleasure and were adored by him when They asked him the reason of his having thought of them. Indra said "Rṣis! hear my object. Pārvatī is practising severe austerities on the peak of the Himalaya, and I want you to fulfil Her object—311-313

Hearing which They repaired to the spot where Pārvatī was practising asceticism and said to Her—"Daughter! what is your wish?" Then Pārvatī bashfully said—"It is wise to observe silence before the great sages like you. Those who salute sages like you are purified by you and you question me right in the face". She, then, offered them a seat and said—"After you have rested and when the wool of your journey has disappeared, you better question me"—314-319

Then she worshipped them according to the prescribed rituals and though Uma shining like the Sun, cast off Her vow of silence for a while, she again held Her peace of mind when the sages began to question Her with regard to Her object. She putting on a smile, bashfully said in a gentle voice—"You know the hearts of all beings. It is pleasing to hear words when they express what one wants most dear and sweet to one's heart. The beings are always eager to attain what they hold dear and love it most. Some clever persons resort to divine means, others resort to various pleasant deities and ceremonies as ordained in the Śāstras. But my mind always rushes to attain my dear wish, like a barren woman desiring a son, or, one longing Heavenly flowers. I am now making earnest attempt to have Lord Śiva as my husband who is naturally very difficult to be attained and who is moreover at present engaged in His tapasyā. This is a very difficult thing indeed, for how can Śiva devoid of delusion and passion, devoted to asceticism, Whose actions cannot be discerned even by the Devas and the demons and Who has consumed Cupid not very long ago, be attained by a girl like me?"—320-323

Hearing those words the sages controlling Their mind and realizing Her object said—"Daughter! There are two kinds of confort in the world and the first one is the gratification of the body, the second is the peace of the mind. Lord Śiva is, by nature naked, ferocious, Dweller of the cremation ground, the carrier of skulls, a hermit, status-like in action, a beggar, mad, fond of collecting ugly and terrible things, and insauspiciousness incarnate. What advantage will you get in having Him as your husband? If you, perchance, wish the gratification of carnal desires how can it be gained? He is the source of fear and an object of aversion and censure. He is the wearer of a necklace of gory heads, adorning Himself with terribly hissing snakes, living in the cremation ground, moving about with His ferocious attendants. How then can you expect to derive comfort from Him? Why do you not marry one of These, viz.—Viṣṇu, the protector of the Universe, the destroyer of enemies, adorned by the Devas and the Lord of Lakṣmi and sacrifice, Indra, the Lord of the Devas,
Agni the giver of every thing, Vāyu the soul of every being, and Kuvera, the Lord of riches. And if you desire the happiness in the next world in another body, even then the Devas are capable to give you that. There is no chance of getting any happiness in this world or in the next from Siva. Again what the Devas do not possess, your father has got that, so by the grace of your father, you can get happiness within any trouble. So it is useless for you to undergo so much trouble. You will have to undergo sufferings for the attainment of Siva and no good will result. Even a trifle sought with great eagerness becomes unattainable. Only Brahmā can fulfil your desire.”—329-341

Śūta said—Hearing such words of the Rishis, Pārvati got very angry with them and with red eyes and trembling lips said—342

Devi said—“How can Those who hanker after unreal objects and are subject to vices, be devoted to a high Deva? What pleasure is there in getting an unreal object? and what pain is there when one is devotedly attached to an object? You are on the right path and yet how do you come to such a contrary conclusion? You should know that I am a fool and I want to get an undesired object. You all are like Prajāpati and see all things, but it is quite certain that you do not know that eternal Isīna, the Lord of the world, unborn, unmanifested, of immeasurable glory. The Devas Viṣṇu, Brahmā, etc., do not know Him, then what use is there in judging of His essence. But are you not aware even of His glory that is manifest in all the beings, and all the Universes? Whose are these forms,—Sky, fire, air, earth and water. Whom do they manifest? Who has got the Sun and the Moon for His Eyes? Whose phallus do the Devas and the demons worship devoutfully? Do you not know His glory who is called Mahā Deva by Brahmā and Indra, etc.? Whose mother is Āditi and who has given birth to Viṣṇu? Nārāyana and other Devas have been born of Āditi from Kāśyapa. Kaśyapa has been born of Marichi. Āditi is the daughter of Dakṣa. Marichi and Dakṣa, both of them, were born of Brahmā and by praying Whom did Brahmā get His birth from the golden egg? By whose meditation, the part of Prakṛti was agitated and was turned into the golden egg? From whose third Prakṛti, the slayer of Madhu was born? Whose Buddha has created these six vargas out of their own Karmas?—353-355

Note.—प्रकृति प्रकृति = Third Prakṛti, i.e., Tamasa; वर्ग = The six classes of objects of worldly existence.

“Brahmā, of unmanifested birth is not born, by His power He disequilibrates the Gunas and creates this material universe. Brahmā is the Lord of the universe and has extraordinary powers Viṣṇu and other Devas assume different shapes by their extraordinary powers. Viṣṇu also enters others’ bodies through His Māyā and does the uttama (excellent), madhyama (middling), and adhama (inferior) karmas of the world. The world is liable to perish and to be re-born. The fruits of Karma are also various. Many classes of men are born in it by virtue of their deeds. Nārāyana relying on and propelled by His shadow takes various kinds of births and that shadow impels people unconsciously to actions. Being thus impelled people, like lunatics, consider
what is good to be bad and what is bad to be good. So Visnu is the sole cause of the so-called Dharma and Adharma seen in these created customs and usages. Though this Karma, Dharma and Adharma is beginningless, yet in ordinary bodies, it is not seen of long duration. You also have not seen the beginning nor the end of Visnu. Corporal bodies perish somewhere and are re-born at another place. Sometimes they die in the womb, sometimes, they live up to old age, sometimes, they go on up to a hundred years, and sometimes they are nipped in the bud in their early ages—356-366.

"One, who lives a hundred years, is said to enjoy a full life and is said to live for an infinite period with regard to a short—lived man. One, who is born first and does not die early, is said to be Amara (immortal). In this way, the Devas like Visnu etc., are said to be immortal. Who can attain such pure bliss and powers in this universe so full of various wonderful things? I do not, therefore, feel inclined to marry the Devas predominant with tripping transparent glories like Satva etc. I shall only marry Siva who is the most suprem among the Devas and all the beings.

This idea of difference is the special characteristic of the worldly people. I take refuge unto Him, the Lord Siva whose intelligence, strength, extraordinary power and excellencies are greater than those of the great, beyond whom nothing exists, from whom all this Universe has originated and whose good qualities have neither beginning nor any end. This is my determination, it is very strong and seems to be contrary, and the sages offering me advice may go or stay"—367-372.

Hearing such words of Pārvatī the sages were overcome with emotions and spoke to the ascetic Pārvatī in very sweet words—373.

The Rīśis said—"O daughter! It is highly astonishing. You are the incarnation of pure undefiled wisdom, be pleased with us. We are very pleased to see your firm, unshakable faith in Mahādeva, at this, our inner natures are highly purified. Indeed, we could not realize the extraordinary glory of that Mahādeva. We have come here to see only how firm are you in your Tapasyā. Your object will very soon be accomplished. As the radiance of the Sun and the jewels is inseparable from them and as the purport of writing is inseparable from the letters, similarly you are not apart from Siva. This belief is firmly implanted in our hearts. When you, who are full of intelligence and morals, have made such an attempt to get Siva, then He will certainly see to it Siva will undoubtedly accomplish your object."—374-379.

Pārvatī again adored those sages on Their having said so. The Saptarṣis, then, went to Siva. They arrived at a beautiful tableland on the top of the Himalayas. There, they saw that the tableland had put on the yellow matted hair and were shedding showers of the knowledge of Self, and the mountain was holding the garland of Mount Mandāra in its hands composed of the swarms of bees. There, They saw Siva’s hermitage and the Lord with His conscience purified by the sacred waters of the Ganges, with His yellow plaits of hair, wearing the garland of Kalpa flowers and surrounded by a swarm of black bees. There they found all the animals in a peaceful disposition. The
cascades of water were also not agitated. The attendant Viraka was standing at the door with a cane in his hand and adored the seven sages when the latter said that they had come there to meet the Lord Siva on some great business of the Devas. They said that they wanted to see Siva for the fulfillment of the purposes of the Devas. He was to be their intermediary, so that they might not be put to unnecessary delay. He was to kindly inform Him of their arrival —380-386

Viraka gave them seats and replied —"O Brāhmaṇas! You can meet the Lord after He has finished His bath in the waters of the Mandakini and finished His Sandhya Vandana, wait for a while" —387

The Rsis waited and remained fixed on the spot like Chātaka bird during the rainy season to get drops of rainwater —388

After a short while, Lord Siva after finishing His bath, took His seat on a deer skin when the attendant Virabhadrana bowed down and meekly said —"Lord! The seven illustrious sages have come to see you on the errand of the Devas and They are eager to be ushered in your august presence." At that, the Lord made a sign to Virabhadrana to let Them come. Then Virabhadrana beckoned to the sages standing at a distance to come in —389-394

The sages, with their matted hair tied up into a knot and with long deer skins hanging on them, appeared before the Lord, with folded hands, and approaching Him, removed the celestial flowers presented to His feet by the Devas, and bowed down and touched His feet. Lord Siva cast an affectionate glance towards them when they gladly chanted His praises —395-396

The Munis said —"O Lord Siva! we are highly gratified, so is Indra. The Lord of the Devas is sitting before us. What better fruit can, one, practising a hard Tapasya, expect than one's getting Thy favour? This Himāchala is blessed whose daughter is practising devout asceticism to get Thee Tārakāsura, the annihilator of the Devas, is also blessed for he will leave his body through Thy Son Brahmā and Viṣṇu, who are now being highly tormented by the power and influence of Tārakāsura, are also blessed on account of Their contemplating on Thee the Destroyer of ILLS. Thou art described to be the Doer of many things under many forms. The stupid persons chant Thy name only under various words. Thou art the only one who knowest all about the Universe, else Thou wouldst be known as putless. Or, it can be said Thou knowest nothing of this painful world. For Thou art actionless. And if Thou dost remain indifferent, seeing all these pains and troubles, then, how can we call Thee merciful? Thou dost rest on Thy Yoga Māyā, hence, Thou art pure and undefiled and Thou dost take no pride in good deeds, powers and bhūtis. We are blessed among the corporal beings, otherwise, how could we have met Thee? Now this is our prayer —That our desires may be fulfilled by meeting Thee. Now it behooves Thee to act in such a way that this universe which is now in trouble may come to peace. We are the messengers of the Deva Indra. We, consequently, bow down to Thee." —397-403
CHAPTER CLIV

The seven sages expressed their prayers sweetly as a good farmer scatters his seeds in a well-ploughed field and then bowed down to Him.—404

Hearing the prayers of the Rishis, the Lord smilingly said like Brähmapati.—405

Sankara said:—"I know the excellent work that has cropped up for the preservation of the world, and that a daughter has been born in the house of Himāchala. You are also doing your best to promote the cause of the Devas. True! Every one is anxious to fulfill God's purposes, but though one desires quickness, yet there is some delay here. It is necessary that the wise should follow the rules and customs for the ordinary people will follow that."—406-408

Hearing those words of Siva the seven sages saluted Him and went to Himāchala where they were adored by Him with great hospitality and endearment after which the sages uttered a few words hurriedly.—409

The sages said:—"O Himāchala! Mahádeva, the Lord Himself, asks for your daughter. You should, therefore, make over your daughter to Him in the presence of Fire. The great work of the Devas is pending long since, and you should fulfill it for the salvation of the Universe."—410-411

Hearing those words, Himāchala tried to speak, but could not give a reply distinctly, being overcome with emotions. He mentally approved of it. The clever Mena, then saluting the Munis, began to speak out her mind, deeply affected by her love towards her daughter.—412-413

Mena said:—Though the birth of a daughter is highly meritorious, yet, what people do not like, has just taken place with regard to my daughter. One ought to marry one's daughter to a man who is well-qualified as regards his family, birth, age, beauty, good qualifications and wealth and who does not himself seek for a bride. How, then, can I give my daughter to one whose only qualification is his asceticism? Now do according to the wishes of my daughter. The Munis then replied in words suited to please women.—414-417

The Munis said:—Hear now about the qualifications of Sankara, the Devas, and the Asuras worship, with great devotion, His feet. Whoever wants anything, gets that from Him. Therefore, this girl has practised severe austerities long since to attain Him. She, the Devi, will be greatly pleased on any body who will enable Her to attain the fruits of Her vow. Having said so, the Saptarishis took Himāchala with them and repaired to Pārvati.—418-421

The sages sweetly addressed the auspicious Pārvati who was radiant like the Sun with Her fire of asceticism. They said:—"O, Beautiful one! do not consume yourself any more with such a rigid asceticism. Early in the next morning Lord Siva will accept your lotus hands.

We had first gone to pray to Thy father and Thou shouldst now return home with him."—422-424

Hearing those words Pārvati exclaimed:—"Oh! Tapasyā yields fruit," and instantly went to Her father's home considering Her asceticism.
as accomplished. There she felt a single night like a long period of 10,000 years and became greatly eager to meet Śiva—425-426.

Afterwards in the auspicious moment in early morning (Brāhma muhurta), the dear friends of the Devī performed various auspicious ceremonies, adorned Her body with various ornaments and took Her to a temple filled with auspicious things, where the seasons, incarnate in their proper forms, worshipped Himāchala.—427-428

The wind accompanied by clouds came and began to work as sweepers and the Goddess Laksanī came Herself in all Her riches Lustre and affluence pervaded everywhere Fortune and success reigned Chintāmanī and other gems, Kalpa trees and trees yielding all desires, appeared in Himālaya's room All the mountains and Divine herbs presented themselves there personified The Rasas and the ores also turned up there and acted as servants The rivers and the oceans and all things, moveable and immovable, also went there personified and the whole Śhāvara and the Jagāmā worlds added to the lustre of that mountain—431-433

Note — विलासिति = Philosopher's stone रस = Sap, Potion, taste, delight, Pathos They are six in point of taste, six — शरण, शरस, शरा, साप, शर, शरस, शर = They are eight in point of sentiment, six — यात्र, यात, यात्रा, यात्र शरण, शरस, शरस, शरस शरण शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस शरस

The seers, the serpent, the Yaksas, the Gandharvas, the Kinnaras, and the Devas, all, came to the Gandhamadānī mount, well arranged and became the attendants of Śiva and assuming beautiful forms, began to arrange the pandal Brahmā very lovingly decorated the plaited hair of the Lord with the moon and infused love and generosity into the fire of the Third Eye of the Lord. The Goddess Chāmundā tied several garlands of heads on Her neck and said to Śiva, "Pray, beget a son who may be the destroyer of Tārākāśura and thus I may be gratified with the blood of the demons—434-437

Viṣṇu, then, stood before the Lord holding the crown decorated with fiery serpents—438

Indra held before Him the elephant skin, Vāyu nicely decorated the sharp horned Nandīsvara and the Sun, the Moon and Fire inherent in the eyes of the Lord and the witness of the actions of all beings enhanced His lustre—439-440

Yama, the Lord of the departed, waited, holding mace in one hand and the silvery ashes of the funeral pyre in the other, he put on the wreath of skulls on his neck and arms Kuvera presented to Lord Śiva various kinds of ornaments studded with precious stones Varuna presented an excellent wreath But Śiva did not mind it, he put on the bracelet made of furious snakes and His two ear-rings were made of the snakes Vasuki and Tākeaka. In that way, all the Devas went and said to Virabhadi "Pray announce us to Śiva. Now let Him be decorated." Afterwards the seven oceans became ready to serve as mirror. When Lord Śiva saw Himself there, the Lord Viṣṇu bowing down on His knees said to Śiva "O Deva! Thou dost look exceedingly beautiful in this Thy Jagadānanda form, the form that gives great bliss to the Universe"—441-448
At this time, all the Devas sent the Divine Mātrikās to Rati, the wife of Cupid, who brought Her to Śiva and said "Rati is standing in your presence, but she does look well in that Cupid."—449-450

Note—Mātrikās are the Divine mothers said to attend on Śiva but usually on Skanda. They are generally said to be 8 in number, viz.—Mātriki Śaktiśāleśvāri Śaktiśakti Śaktiśakti Śaktiśakti Śaktiśakti Śaktiśakti Śaktiśakti Śaktiśakti Śaktiśakti Śaktiśakti Śaktiśakti Śaktiśakti Śaktiśakti Śaktiśakti Śaktiśakti Śaktiśakti Śaktiśakti Śaktiśakti Śaktiśakti. In some versions they are said to be only 7 in number, viz.—Mātriki Śaktiśāleśvāri Śaktiśakti Śaktiśakti Śaktiśakti Śaktiśakti Śaktiśakti Śaktiśakti, and sometimes their number is increased to sixteen.

Hearing those words, Śiva gave Her hopes, raising His left hand and felt anxious to see the face of Pārvatī.—451

Then riding on His lofty bull He made a sign to His ganaś to march slowly and make a move towards the abode of Himāchala. The earth trembled under the weight of the followers. The road became very dusty and Visnu's ornaments became all covered with dust. He felt fatigued and sat down under a tree to take rest. He began to say—"Pray move on quicker, do not tarry in way," when Virāka, the son of Śiva, said frowning—"O roamers in the sky! What beautiful thing is there that you are delaying? O mountains! Go at a distance, O oceans! Convert your waters into stones! O Demons and Pretas! Clear out the mud in the streets Ganesvāra, and others do not be resolute. The patient Devas are watching Devas! You should also move on calmly. Bhringi, the attendant of Śiva, is taking the broad mouthed skull for Śiva, he is so much absorbed that he does not mind his own body. O Yama! It is useless for you to hold a club instead of a human skeleton. Being encumbered with the horses of chariots and Mātrikās, Śiva is going slowly. The Devas, attended by their own follower, are marching separately. The Pramathas, the favourites of Śiva, have already marched twice the distance. O Devas! go on your own vāhanas, with chāmaras and banners streaming in an. Why are you not paying heed to the tunes in your songs? The Kinnaras, ornaments are making noise too much. The Gandakas are moving swiftly playing quite in three respective tunes harmonious to each other. Why do not the singers, the Sāṅgavādīgo go in front, singing harmoniously. These pleasure loving Nīgaś men are singing various songs illustrating the praises of the Lord. Why are the voices of the celestial ladies heard on this side so often? Various tunes are being played—Muniya, etc., but why not even one Mārčchchānt? is being heard here? Play on your tambourines and Vinas directed by the Gandharvas! Play your various kinds of drums"—452-464

Hearing those words the Devas, enjoined by Virabhadrā, drowned the Universe with their music and joy. The oceans and the clouds both

* नवन=The fourth or first of the seven primary notes of the Indian gamut so called because it is derived from the six organs—मान जै पुरुसलू सिंह जै बलसाम रसूदू.

† प्रकाशवस्त्र=A duly regulated rise and fall of sounds conducting the air and the harmony through the keys in a pleasing manner, changing the key or passing from one key to another. It is thus defined. अजन्त करावा समन्ताहरियोऽक्षर्वनिपि मित्त्राय सत्त्व तत्त्वेऽ
began to roar. At that time, Himâchala was agitated by the quick march of Śiva — 465-466

Afterwards, the Lord Śiva and the Devas entered in a moment the mansion of Himâchala, which was conspicuous with thousands of golden gateways and streamers, having many houses studded with various kinds of precious stones, floored with Vaidûrya gem, trickling with showers and cascade waters, the squares looking charming with Kalavriksha trees, gleaming with white, black, and red ores, the pathways shining white like Laksmi, pervaded with the odour of flowers diffused all round by the wind — 467-469

All the citizens became very eager to see the Lord Śiva on His entering the town. The elderly matrons became anxious, the people thronged and rushed to and fro. The streets were over-crowded — 470

The Divine ladies peeping through the air holes were looking on the huge crowd, and hidden in their own garments and ornaments witnessed the lotus-like eyes of the public. Some were showing off Their beautiful ornaments. Some, putting on beautiful ornaments, abandoned the company of their maids and began to look at Śiva. Some maid said to her mate, "Companion, do not be envious in having a glimpse of the Lord. He Himself consumed Cupid and has now of His own accord felt inclined to enjoy the company of woman." Some woman knocked down during the bustle said to another burning with the pangs of separation from her husband, "What are you looking? Do not speak, out of mistake, any love expressions to Śiva." Some woman could not see Śakrata on account of distance, but said after some reasoning, "Śiva is here where Indra and other celestial Devas are standing. Other ladies began to salute Lord Śiva, taking their respective names and praying for desired objects. The worship of Śiva bears fruit. Some lady exclaimed — 0. There is Śiva whose forehead is adorned with the Crescent Moon. Indra, the Lord of the Devas is peeping and is going ahead of the Lord making way for Him. 0. There is Brahmā, with matted hair and wearing deer skin. He is whispering something in Śiva's ears." When the Lord reached the Himâlaya, the Divine women raised the following chorus. "Through the union with Śiva, the birth of Pârvatî has become fruitful."— 471-478

Afterwards, the Devas saw the house of Himâlaya and were gratified to see the mansion designed and built by Viśvakarma looking majestic with its pillars of white sapphire, decorated with golden chains and pearl hangings, resplendent with herbs and beautified with many pleasant gardens and lakes. They thought that their minds and eyes had become blessed with that wonderful sight — 479-481

Hari then went and stood at the gate, so that any body might not enter. The rush, in consequence, was tremendous, his armlets were broken and powdered to pieces. Then Himâchala, meekly and appropriately, adorned the four-faced Brahmā, who repeated all the mantras and performed all the marriage ceremonies, making fire as witness. Śiva, then married Pârvatî. Everything was performed without any hitch. At that instant, the King Himâchala began to bestow lavish charities on the deserving.
CHAPTER CLIV

this marriage, Himalaya was the giver. The four-faced Brahma performed the part of Hotā, the Lord Śiva was the bridegroom and Uma, the representative of the universe, the bride, and all the beings, along with the Devas and the Rākeśas became fixed with attention. At the same time, the Earth also brought forth new produce and herbs. Varuna appeared before Śiva holding various gems. Kuvera brought ornaments of gold, pleasing to everyone, for the Lord Śiva. Vāyu began to blow gently to soothe everyone. Indra with garland round his neck and with arms decorated with many ornaments spread an excellent white umbrella shining like the moonbeams, over the Lord. Then the Deva Śankara adorned with all ornaments, enhanced the delight of all the beings. —482-490

The chief Gandharvas began to sing and the nymphs started dancing. The Gandharvas and the Kinnaras danced and sang exquisite music. The six seasons appeared incarnate to participate in the universal rejoicings and danced and sang. The sportive attendants of Śiva paused on the Himalaya, after being exhausted by their pastime. At the same time the Lord Mahādeva fulfilled duly all the rites of the marriage in conjunction with His noble consort Pārvatī. —491-494

On the completion of marriage, the Lord stayed in the mansion of Himalaya along with His Consort for that night. The Gandharvas entertained them by singing and the nymphs by dancing. He got awakened early in the morning by the praises of the Devas and the Daityas. —495

Then the Lord Śiva, with His father-in-law's permission started to the Mandarāchāla mountain in company with His Divine Consort, riding on His bull swift like the wind. —496

After the departure of Mahādeva and Uma, Himalaya felt very lonely and dejected in the absence of Pārvatī as often is the case with the father of the bride. —497

Then Himalaya bade adieu to the Devas and entered into His city naturally resplendent, and adorned with Go-pūrṇams made of jewels, and beautified internally with diamonds, gold and other precious gems. —498

Here, on the other hand Mahādeva with Pārvatī sauntered about for a long time in the charming groves and solitary forests of the mountain. In course of such pastimes, Pārvatī felt inclined to have a son. She made several dolls and began to play with them in company of Her maids. Sometime Pārvatī rubbed scented oil mixed with powder over Her body and made with the dirt of Her body a human form with an elephant’s head on his shoulders. Pārvatī sportively threw that son into the Ganges, where he became enlarged in body. So much so that he extended himself as big as the world, when Pārvatī addressing him as son called him to Her. The Goddess Ganges also, at the same time, addressed him similarly, when he is known as Gāngeya, then the Devas worshipped him and Brahma named him Vināyaka and made him the head of all the attendants. Ganeṣa was thus born from Pārvatī. —499-505

Again, Pārvatī longed for a son and began to play similarly. She planted a sapling of Adoka for the pleasure of Her son and took very good care of it. The tree soon grew up by being watered and looked
after so carefully. Then once on an occasion, Bṛhaspati, the Devas, the Brāhmaṇas, the sages came there and said to Pārvati—"Bhavān!" You have been born for the benefit of the world and all desire the birth of a son. Most of the creation seems eager for progeny. The people consider their births successful by seeing sons and grandsons. O Devī! What object can be gained by creating and rearing up trees like sons? Those who have no issue usually become dispassionate to the world and try their best to obtain Devahoods. Now you ought to set a value on actions like this."—506-510

Pārvati said—"One who makes a well in a place where there is scarcity of water, lives in heaven for as many years as there are drops of water in it. One large reservoir of water is worth ten wells. One son is like ten tanks, and one tree is worth ten sons. This is My moral and I am prepared to protect the universe to the same end."—511-512

Hearing such words, Bṛhaspati and other Brāhmaṇas returned to their places after saluting Pārvati.—513

When all of them returned to their abodes, Mahādeva gently took Pārvati by Her hands and made Her enter slowly in to His palace. She went inside the mansion which was pleasing to the mind, the doors of which were decorated with hangings of pearls, the walls were of gold, it was full of pleasure courts and looked most enchanting by the buzzing of the black bees over the floral wreaths.—514-516

There, the Kinnaras were singing, the whole place was well scented and the peacocks were sporting, the cranes were throwing out their notes, the pillars of gems were dazzling with lustre, the parrots were sporting on the walls of lapis lazuli. At some places the ladies of Yakṣas were playing on lutes and sporting. The Kinnaras were constantly singing and dancing at various places, cranes and Sārasas were moving at other places, at other places the pearls were reflected on the floors made of gems, and Suka birds thinking them to be pomegranates were striking them with their beaks. Within such a mansion, Śiva and Pārvati began to play dice. When both of them were engaged in play on a floor made of Indrānīla pearl, there was a tremendous uproar at once and the delicate Pārvati enquired out of curiosity from Śiva the reason of it.—517-523

Śiva replied—"My dear attendants, the Ganesāvaras, are sporting on this mountain. It is their voices. Those human beings who have won my pleasure and appreciation by observing austerities, fasts, celibacy and pilgrimages to sacred places have now acquired my Ganatva (office of attendants) and they can assume any form at will. They are full of enterprise, they are highly energetic and endowed with great forms and virtues. I am also astonished at their deeds. They are powerful enough to annihilate the universe including the Devas. I may forsake Brahma, Viṣṇu, Indra, Gāndharva, Kinnara and the serpents but I cannot live without these attendants. They are all enshrined in my mind and they always play in this mountain."—524-529

Hearing that Pārvati felt astonished and leaving off play began to peep at them through the air holes. Some of them were lean, others corpulent, some tall, others short with big stomachs, with
their faces like those of tigers, lions and elephants. Some of them were like sheep and goats. Some had variegated features. Some were blinding like fire. Some were dark, others yellow. Some were gentle, others grim. Some were of smiling disposition. Some had black and some brown hair. Some were like birds in appearance. Some bad faces like those of the various kinds of deer. Some were dressed in the kusa fibre and skins, some naked and some of deformed appearance, some with their ears like those of the cow. Some had ears like those of elephants, many of them had many faces, many eyes, many bellies, many hands and many feet. They were armed with various kinds of divine weapons, wearing various kinds of divine ornaments of flowers and serpents, endowed with various kavachas (amulets), pervaders in the heaven, players on the Vina, dancers at many places. Seeing such attendants, Parvati said to Śiva — 530-536

The Devi said — "How many attendants have you got? What are their names? Pray, mention one by one to me" — 537

Śiva said — "These Ganas of various name and fame are a Koti in number. In all, they are innumerable. They are most valiant. They pervade the universe. They become pleased with and enter into the sacred cities, roadways, old worn-out gardens, abandoned houses, bodies of demons, infants and mad men, and the cremation grounds. They indulge in various kinds of sports along with these and drink steam, froth, smoke and honey and eat all kinds of things. They also inhale air and drink water and are addicted to singing, music and dancing. They are numerous and cannot be counted." — 538-541

Pārvati said — "Lord! What is the name of that attendant who is covered with buck skin, clean in person, wearing the girdle of munja, with a hoop thrown on his left shoulder, looking so sweet, wearing the wreath of stone heads, with handsome form, beating his arms with slabs of stone and following the Kumāras. His tuft of hair on the head is waving a little towards his left. He is frequently attentive to the songs of other attendants. What is his name?" — 542-544

Śiva spoke — "Devi! He is Viraka, i.e., Virabhadra. He is my great favourite. He is full of many astonishing qualities. The other Ganaśvaras pay him great respect." — 545

Pārvati spoke — "I also long to have a son like him. When shall I be blessed with such a pleasing son?" — 546

Śiva said — "This son is the giver of comfort to your eyes. Let him be your son. Even this Virabhadra will be blessed by calling you 'mother'." — 547

Hearing which Pārvati sent her maid Vijaya to call Virabhadra in The maid hurriedly coming down from the upper story said — 548-549

Vijaya said — "Come here, Viraka. You have incurred the displeasure of Mahēdeva by your restiveness, and what will Pārvati think of your sports," hearing which, Virabhadra, casting away the pieces of stone and wiping his face gently, accompanied Vijaya to enquire into real cause and went slowly and took his seat near Pārvati — 550-552
Seeing him come, the Devi Giriṣṭṭi got down. At the sight of Virabhadra, the Devi shone like the petal of a red lotus, milk began to flow from her breast and she most lovingly said in a gentle voice—553

"Virabhadra! come, come, you have attained My son-ship, Mahadeva has given you over to me as son." With these words she seated him in her lap and kissed his cheeks and smacking his forehead, caressed that sweet speaking Virabhadra. Afterwards, she decorated him with nice ornaments, such as girdle of bells, armlets of gems and garlands. Then she put on him peculiar kinds of leaves, flowers, herbs, white mustard &c, as prescribed to ward off evil sight—554-557

Afterwards, she put a mark of Gorochana on his forehead and a garland of ornamental leaves on his neck and said—"Now go and gently play with your fellow-attendants but do not be rash. Remain for some time putting on a necklace of serpents and remain dirty. May you be ever victorious on mountains, tablelands, over trees, elephants and your companions. You should never enter into the swift running stream of the Ganges nor should you go in a forest infested with tigers and lions. May the Goddess Durgā be pleased with this Viraka as Her son, out of the innumerable attendants. The welfare asked by one's own father and mother is obtained after some time, it is sure to bear fruit in some future time. Virabhadra, the lord of the Ganas, overpowered with the idea of being the child of Pārvati began to say to his playmates "My mother herself has decorated me with all these ornaments. She has put on my neck, the garland of Mālati flowers, with Sindhuvāra flowers interspersed with grey dots. Who is that most skilled musician among the attendants with the musical instrument in his hands whom I may give this toy that is in my hand."—558-565

Afterwards, Pārvati, in company of Her maids, began to peep at Virabhadra whilst he was at play, through the air holes from south to west, from west to north, from north to east—566

Sūta said "It is highly astonishing that even Pārvati, the mother of the universe, was also doped like that, then what mortal being would not be entangled in the bonds of filial love with his son?"—567

After that the Devas and Lokapālas entered within to meet the Lord Śiva when the attendants of Śiva ride on the Vāhanas and made a parade with their arms and weapons. Viraka, also took up one axe and exclaimed, "who will be cut into two by this axe? who has called the cruel Yama into his memory? Say. If you remain silent then I understand that you all are afraid of this terrible weapon. When I, of terrific appearance, am here, no one can effect anything with any of these weapons." When Viraka was expressing thus, the Devas beseeched him from his purpose, saying "It is quite useless to wound the feelings of the Lokapālas." Seeing Viraka to be so much attached to the Deva-Deva, Pārvati advised Viraka to bathe in spring water, to walk in the Devi mountain and gardens, to sleep in the house covered with flowers and not to go on the tops of high peaks where wind blows very violently. The high golden peaks, the golden low lands, and the caves of the Gandhamādan mountain are full of many valuable
things All the Ganesvaras used to dwell there Its various places were well-bedecked with mandara flowers, leaves, and lotuses and the pleasure resorts of the celestial beings Viraka used to roam at those places The ladies of the Siddhas used to drink the nectar of his face If Pārvati could not see Viraka for a moment, she used to become impatient and constantly thought of him Viraka, too, then remembered his good fortune. It is this Viraka that became the real son of the Devi on some future occasion. The creator of the coming world created Viraka out of fire Viraka was very fond of Divine singing and dancing and was, therefore, respected by the Ganesvaras Sometimes, he used to play in mountains, where lions roared, sometimes, he remained in the mines of jewels, sometimes, he played in Sālatāla forest, sometimes, the pleasant-blooming Tamāla forest, sometimes, under the trees, sometimes, in waters full of lotuses and having a little mud; and sometimes, he used to remain in the pure auspicious lap of his mother. Thus, he spent his time in childish pastimes. Sometimes, like Śiva, Viraka the lord of Ganesvaras used to sing with Vidyādhāras in the groves, with all paraphernalia and amusements. At this moment the Sun, after illuminating the half world, went down below the horizon to some other distant land, the Astāchala mountain — 568-578

The Udayāchal and the Astāchala which are the mountains on which respectively rises and sets the Sun, the former helps in the beginning, and the latter in the end, but in the heart of the Astāchala really lies imbedded firm friendship. The Sumeru Mount which is daily worshipped, whose base is wide and which is very lofty does no help to the Sun, the door of real service, at this time. This sort of behaviour is also present in the waters. So, the intelligent beings should make use of everything. The Sun, too, at the end of a day, entered into waters, but He did not feel any need for those when He had considered his own a short time previously — 579-581

In the evening-time, the Munis feeling the absence of the Sun, suppressed their grief and looking towards Him prayed for His speedy return. Then the veil of darkness spread more and more over the Universe just like the mind of the wicked becoming enwrapped in sin. — 582-583

Then, Lord Śiva went to sleep with His noble consort Pārvati in His mansion, the walls of which were shining with gems on the hooves of snakes and over the bed was a beautiful canopy, and on the floor was spread a white cloth shining like moonbeams; the border of the canopy decorated with various kinds of gems and pearls. It was moving to and fro by the gentle breeze, on account of the lustre of gems, it seemed as if there arose a rainbow — 584-586

When Śiva began to sleep with His neck touching the arms of Pārvati, His white lustre looked extremely charming and the goddess Pārvati, gleaming like the petal of a blue lotus, looked dark under cover of night. At that time the Lord jokingly said to Pārvati — 587-588

Here ends the one hundred and fifty-fourth chapter on the birth of Kumāra Kārtikeya.
CHAPTER CLV

Śiva said — "My body is resplendent with lustre and you look black and your embracing me looks like a serpent coiling round a sandal tree. With apparel white and with the moonbeams falling on you, you look like the new moon-lit night."—1-2.

Having been thus addressed, Pārvatī leaving the neck of the Lord and with Her eyes turned red with anger and knitting Her eyebrows, said One despises others through one’s own faults O Lord! He is surely to meet with misfortunes Constant despise is the reward that I am now getting on attaining Thee after the performance of rigid austerities Śiva! I am neither mysterious nor wicked O, one with streaming hair! You are well-known to have become vicious by contact with evil things Śiva! I am not the teeth of Pāśā, nor am I the eyes of Bhaga Bhagavatā Aditya knows Thee well Thou art to be blamed, Thou art now causing Thy own trouble by chiding me thus due to Thine own fault Thou callest me black, but Thou art well known as very black (Mahā-Kāla), what shall I do? I am going to the mountains to practise austerities and will give up my life What is the use of my life under the subjugation of a cunning husband?—3-9

Hearing Her such angry words, Śiva said lovingly and meekly "O Giriṣṭi! I have not blamed you on account of your being the daughter of Himāchala, I have called you by that name simply to test your Bhakti. Do not indulge any doubts for nothing Giriṣṭi! those whose conscience is clear are not led astray. I shall no more joke with you if you are so much annoyed. Pray, remove away your anger O beautiful one! I bow to Thee and join my hands before the Sun. None should ever joke with one who gets offended with what is spoken in affection, and jest."—10-14

Śiva thus coaxed Pārvatī in many ways but Her wrath did not abate. She snatched Herself away from the embrace of Śiva and prepared to start immediately—15-16

The Lord seeing Her mind fixed on going, angrily said "It is true, you are in every way like your father. The several limbs of your body appear like unreachable tall peaks of the Himalayas with clouds embracing in the middle and trying to reach the Heavens. Your heart is hard to attain, as the unfathomable interiors of the Himalayas are hard to be traversed. Your body is very hard, owing to the hardness of the rocks in the Himalayas, you are present at many places and that is derived from the hilly forest land, and your crookedness is from the zig-zag lanes thereof, and you are hard to be served as the cold and snows of the Himalayas are hard to be borne. In short, all the qualities of Himāchala are imbibed in you."—17-19

Pārvatī, thus addressed, shook Her head with fury and grinding Her teeth said—20

Uma said — "Pray do not despise other worthies by trying to find fault with them Thou art also full of faults on account of Thy bad company. Thy crookedness is derived from Thy contact with serpents.
CHAPTER CLVI

Thou art void of affection like Thy ashes Thy heart is more vilified than Moon by Her spot Thou art inferior even to this bull in understanding What is the use of talking more Thou art fearless by living in the cremation ground Thou art shameless, because, Thou art naked Thou dost not dislike disguising things on account of Thy constantly wearing skulls and mercy has left Thee once for all."—21-23

Sūta said —With these words, Pārvati left that place At that time, the attendants of Śiva made a noise and Virabhadra running up to her said, crying, O Mother! where are you going leaving us alone? Saying so, he threw himself round Her feet and said —"O Mother! what has happened? Where are you going so angrily? If you go away so ruthlessly I will follow you, else, forsaken by you, I will throw myself down from the peak of the mountain where you may practise penances."—24-27

On his having thus spoken to Pārvati, She said after fondling him with her right arm, "Son! do not be sorry. You should not throw yourself down from the mountain nor should you accompany me. Son! I tell you what you ought to do. Śiva has despised me by calling me Kṛṣṇa (black), so I shall practise austerities in order that I may become fair complexioned. This Śiva is desirous of women. After I go away you should keep guard at the gate so that no other woman might come. Son! If you find any other woman coming in do report it to me and I shall at once arrange about it"—28-33

Hearing that, Virabhadra said "I shall do as you say", and then he cheerfully set himself to carry out the injunctions of his mother, after duly saluting Her —34-35

Here ends the one hundred and fifty fifth chapter on Kumāra Sambhava (the birth of Kṛṣṇa).

CHAPTER CLVI

Sūta said —Afterwards Pārvati beheld the mountain Goddess, Kusumamodini, the comrade of Her mother, coming to Her —1

The Goddess also seeing Pārvati lovingly embraced Her and said —"O Daughter! where are you going?"—2

In reply to that query Pārvati narrated to Her, all about the agony that was inflicted on Her by Śiva and looking upon Her as Her own mother She said —3

"O Pleasing one! You always remain here as the Goddess of this mountain. You are most dear to Me, consequently, you should do what I tell you. Pray, inform me if any woman comes in private to the abode of Śiva, you should also try not to allow any woman enter in private to Śiva. On receiving your information, I shall arrange what ought to be done." Pārvati went to the presiding goddess and said "I will act accordingly" and went away —4-7

Uma, on the other hand, entered Her father's pleasure gardens as clouds wander in the sky. In that way, She left all the ornaments and
Brahmā said — "There is no one exempt from death, every embodied being is sure to die. You should, therefore, seek your death through some means". — 17

The demon said — "I may only die when there occurs a change in my form, otherwise, I may live for ever," hearing which Brahmā said "You will die when your form undergoes a change". — 18-20

Getting that boon, the Dāitya considered himself immortal and afterwards in order to hide himself from Virabhadra he transformed himself into a serpent and without being noticed by Virabhadra, crawled inside where Śiva was. Then, that great Aesura, leaving off the disguise of the serpent, masqueraded as Pārvati in order to tempt Śiva. After making his form exquisitely alike Pārvati by his spell, he put on sharp and strong teeth, and made up his mind to kill Śiva. He went near Śiva in the form of Pārvati putting on neat dress and ornaments. — 21-27

Then, seeing the horrible demon in the form of Pārvati, He became greatly pleased and said — "Pārvati! thou art well-dispositioned. I hope there is no false appearance in thy love. Thou hast come to me after realizing my motive. The whole world is blank to me owing to thy separation. Thou hast done well in coming to me. It is well worthy of thee". — 28-30

The demon thus addressed by Śiva and not knowing His glory smilingly said by slow degrees. — 31

"I had gone to practise severe penances to gain Thy affection, where I could not find myself well owing to my being away from Thee and that is why I have returned to Thee". — 32

Śiva became suspicious and smilingly began to think seriously on the affair — 33

"Umā had become angry with me and had gone away with the fixed resolution. How has She now come back without fulfilling Her object? This is my doubt". — 34
Siva now noticed the marks on her body in course of His speech and did not find the mark of a lotus on the left region of the ribs. Instead of which, there was a bundle of hair—35

Then, the Lord came to know it to be a devilish freak and keeping His form hidden, took the Vajra astra and hit it on His private part and thus killed that Dānava. Virabhadrā did not know the destruction of the demon in that way and the Goddess of the mountain seeing the demon thus killed in the form of a woman and not realizing the full situation, sent the news by the messenger Vāyu to Pārvatī, when She began to seethe with wrath. Her eyes turned red with anger and She felt fearfully agitated in mind and pronounced a curse on Virabhadrā—36-39

Here ends the one hundred and fifty-sixth chapter on the killing of the demon Ādi

CHAPTER CLVII

Pārvatī said—“O Virabhadrā! as you did not care for me and showed less affection and regard for me and as you allowed a woman to appear in private before Śiva, I curse you for this offence so that your mother shall be a salty piece of stone without any heart, imanimate, rough, and rugged”—1-2

This curse was the cause of Virabhadrā’s evolution from the rock. While Pārvatī pronounced that curse, wrath came out of Her mouth in the form of a powerful lion—3-4

Pārvatī, on seeing the ferocious lion with his long manes, long tail, fearful fangs, slender waist, standing before Her, in the twinkling of an eye, with his mouth wide open and long red tongue flapping out, began to think of entering within his mouth. Lord Brahmā realizing what was in Her mind made His appearance before Her and addressed Her in a very clear tone—5-7

Brahmā said—“O child! what is your wish? What rare boon can I confer upon you? Now desist from your rigid austerities. I advise you so.”—8

Hearing that, Pārvatī revealed to Him what she had thought of since a long time—9

Pārvatī said—“I had attained Śiva after a course of hard penances and He addressed me as dark-complexioned, so now I wish that My complexion may become like that of gold in order that I may adorn Myself in the arms of the Lord”—10-11

Hearing that, Brahmā said—“It shall be so, and you shall also form a part of half of His body”—12

After that, the complexion of Pārvatī instantly turned into a golden hue from that of a blue lotus colour. Her dark skin was separated from Her body and transformed itself into the original form of the Goddess Rātri who stood saide, dressed in yellow and red, three-eyed, with bell in Her hands, and adorned with various ornaments. Brahmā then said to Rātri
who was shining like the petal of a blue lotus 'Rātri' you have become blessed by the contact of Pārvatī, and the lion, produced by the fury of Pārvatī, shall be your conveyance and it will be marked on your banner also. Go to Vindhyāchala where you would do the work of the Devas. You will be known in future by the name of Ekāvamsā 'Goddess! This Pāñchāla Yakṣa is given to you as your attendant. He is well up in various kinds of Māyā. One hundred thousand of Yakṣa attendants are following him.'—13-18

The Goddess Kāuśikī, thus enjoined, went to Vindhyāchala and Pārvatī also went to Śiva after fulfilling Her object. Virabhadrā, who was standing at the entrance with a golden rod in hand, challenged Pārvatī and taking Her to be an ordinary one addressed Her angrily. He said 'you have no business here. Go away.' A demon had come in the appearance of Pārvatī to deceive Śiva whom I could not see sneaking inside. He was, however, killed by the Lord.—19-22

After that the Lord reprimanded me severely and said 'Do you not keep watch carefully? you will not be able to guard for a long time.' Since then I am very alert and will not admit you in. You had better retrace your steps.'

Here ends the one hundred and fifty-seventh chapter on the curse on Virākṣa

CHAPTER CLVIII

Virabhadrā continued, 'Lotus eyed! My loving mother had also given me the same order. She told me not to allow any other woman to get inside.'—1

Hearing that, Pārvatī began to reflect and said to Herself 'Ah! concerning him, Vāyu told me he was a demon and not a woman. I have cursed Virabhadrā in vain. In anger, fools, no doubt, do ignoble deeds. Reputation is lost by anger. It also destroys riches. I have cursed my son without knowing the real truth. Men with perverted minds easily get into trouble.' With such thoughts Pārvatī remorsefully said to Virabhadrā—2-5

The Devi said—'Virabhadrā! I am your mother and you need not entertain any doubt. I am the beloved of Śiva and the daughter of Himāchala. Son! do not be deluded by my appearance. Brahmā, becoming pleased with My asceticism, has granted me this fair complexion. Son! without knowing the full details of that demon, I have cursed you which cannot be now obviated but I assure you that you will soon come back after being liberated from its effects in thy man-birth.'—6-9

Śaṭā said —Afterwards Virabhadrā began to pray to his Mother shining like the Moon—6-10

Virabhadrā said—'O daughter of Himāchala! O compassionate to those who seek Thy shelter, the nails of Whose feet are rendered more lustrous by the reflections of the swords of the bowing Devas and demons adorned with crowns studded with jewels, I salute Thee.
CHAPTER CLVIII

O the Destroyer of the troubles of the afflicted, shining like the Sun, lustresome like the mountain of gold, with the curved eyebrows looking like serpents, I am at Thy mercy. Pārvatī! there is no one who can confer boons on devotees so readily as Thou canst. Śiva does not yearn for any one else in the world excepting Thyself—11-13

"O great one! by great yogic power, Thou hast converted Thy body into another unconquerable body like that of Mahēśvara and hast become His ornament. It is Thou who being praised by the Devas, hast killed the friends and relations of the demon Andhaka. Thou ridest on the great lion with long white manes rising from his shoulders. Thou destroyest the great Asuras by Thy extended hands, reflected with the fire emitting from Thy sharp weapons. O Mother! the inhabitants of the earth call Thee by the name Chandi, the Destroyer of Sumbha and Niśumbha. Thou art the only Deity to be meditated by the people of the world who bow down to Thee. It is Thou who art earnest in destroying the demons who create great riot and disturbance. Devī! I bow down to Thy manifestations in the heaven, on the aerial track, in the blazing fire and on land, O unconquerable one! O unequalled one! O dear one to Śiva! I salute Thee. The ocean full of waves, the fire and thousands of serpents cannot cause me any harm when I utter Thy name. I am at Thy mercy and have no craving. Devī! calm down and be clement to me. I salute Thee. O shelter to Thy devotees of firm devotion! O Bhagavat! I take refuge at Thy feet. May Thy unending shower of mercy fall on my head. Forgive me. Now assume Thy peaceful form."—14-19

Sūta said—When Virabhadra prayed like that, Pārvatī became highly pleased and cheerfully entered the apartment of Her Lord Śiva—20

Then Virabhadra sent back the Devas, who had gone there to make Their obeisance to Śiva to Their respective realms. He said to Them: "Devās! this is not the time to meet Śiva, the Lord is enjoying the company of His noble consort." Hearing that the Devas returned to Their respective regions—21-22

A thousand years passed away thus when the Devas deputed Agni to make enquiries about Śiva—23

Agni assuming the form of a parrot saw through an opening the Lord enjoying the company of Pārvatī when getting annoyed. Śiva said: "This hindrance has been caused by you and the essence will, therefore, get within you." Agni thus addressed, swallowed the semen-virile of Mahādeva holding it in His palms—24-26

Agni gratified the Devas with this in return when the semen-virile of the Lord gushed out of Their stomachs and flowed close to the residence of Śiva where it formed into a pool of melted golden colour where the golden lotuses sprang up and birds of numerous varieties began to chirp there. Pārvatī, hearing the renown of that pool extending to many Yojanas and its crystal waters shining like gold and beautified with lotus beds, went there in company of Her maids and began to sport in it and took up lotuses and made head ornaments. Afterwards, she stood there and felt inclined to drink its water when the Krittikās having finished their bath,
took its water on a lotus leaf and came there. Pārvati cheerfully said "I will see this water resting on lotus leaves."—27-32

Hearing such words of Pārvati, the Kritikās said to Her "O beautiful-eyed one! If by virtue of drinking this water You bear a child, then he would be renowned in the universe after our name. If you agree to this proposal we shall give you this water." Pārvati asked how the son born of Her could be theirs?—33-35

When Pārvati said that, Kritikās spoke "if you agree to this, we would then make his limbs beautiful and perfect." Pārvati said "Alright, let it be so." Then the Kritikās joyfully offered water to Pārvati which She quaffed. Afterwards, by virtue of that draught, a son was born to Her out of the right side of Her abdominal cavity who was a lustre of all the realms. He was resplendent like the Sun, armed with a sharp trident blazing like gold. He had six heads and was shining like gold. He shone as the destroyer of the Daityas. Thus Svāmikārtika was born. He was known by the name of Kumāra.—36-41

Here ends the one hundred and fifty-eight chapter on the birth of Kumāra Kārtikāya

CHAPTER CLIX

Sūta said—Before the sun-faced Kumāra, the destroyer of the foes, was born, he was effused in the form of semen in the month of the fire, afterwards he came out of the left belly of the Devi. The Kritikās joined together with him after his birth and the six heads were fixed to the six trunks, for these reasons he is known as Skanda, Viṣākha, Sanmukha, and Kārtikāya,—1-3

Note—GHATAS: The six stars The Pleiades represented as nymphs and acting as nurses to Kārtikāya, the God of war.

On the new moon night of the month of Chattra, two powerful sons of the brilliancy of the Sun, were born in the thicket of reed forest, and on the fifth day of the bright fortnight, they were joined together by Indra, for the welfare of the Devas. On the sixth day of the same fortnight, Kārtikāya was duly installed by Brahmā, Indra, Upendra, Ādityas and the other Devas with scent, garlands, excellent Dūpa, play things, umbrella, chāmara, ornaments and uguents.—4-6

Then, India gave his daughter Devasena in marriage to Svāmikārtika after adoring Him with incense, flowers, umbrella, fly-flap and ornaments. Vyūhu gave Him ams, Kuvera placed a million of Yaksas at His disposal, Agni bestowed His lustre on Him, Vāyu gave Him a conveyance, Twagāt gave Him a beautiful cock who could assume any form at will to play with.—7-10

In that way, all the Devas gladly gave some sort of present to Svāmikārtika who was like another son to them and kneeling on the ground they all recited the following lines—11-12

The Devas said—"We salute Thee, O Sanmukha! highly radiant and illustrious like the rising Sun and lightning. We salute Thee, Sanmukha! decorated with many kinds of ornaments, Fearful amongst the
CHAPTER CLIX

fearful in fighting and our Protector from the peril of war. O mysterious Guha! O Dispeller of the fears of the three worlds! Clement to the babies having beautiful and clear eyes, highly resolute; we salute Thee! O One of high resolves! The enchanter of the mind! O Thou art irresistible in fighting, Rider of the beautiful peacock in war, we salute Thee! The keeper of the lofty banner! the best among the blessed, the fulfiller of the aims of the good, we salute Thee! O mighty one! Thou art the present and the future forms of those beings who are devoted to karmas; we salute Thee."—13-17

On being thus adored by Indra and the other Devas, Svāmikārtika looked towards Them and said ""Devas! do not be afraid of anything, I shall kill your enemies. Be free from all your cares and anxieties. O Devas! also tell me what object of yours I may fulfil? I shall fulfil your wish even if it may be difficult to accomplish.""—18-19

The Devas thus addressed by Svāmikārtika, bowing Their heads before Him said —20

""The demon Tārakāsura has destroyed all the Devas. He is most valiant, unconquerable, wicked and wrathful. Pray, destroy him. He is our terror, this is our only desire."" Hearing such words Svāmikārtika said ""I will kill him"" and at once accompanied the Devas and marched to kill Tārakāsura —21-23

Then India, getting his refuge, sent his messenger to deliver his blunt message to the demon king, the messenger went to him dauntlessly and said —24

The Messenger said —""Tārakāsura! Indra has told me to inform you that he is the lord of heaven, and, O Demon! I am his messenger. I have told you what he directed me to do. Besides this, Indra has also told me to inform you that he is the king of the three realms, and as you have tormented the world, he will now punish you."" Hearing those words the demon, whose prosperity was about to vanish, said with great fury — ""Messenger! tell India that I have seen his valour hundreds of times in warfare. Is he not ashamed of himself? He is veritably a shameless creature!""—25-28

Hearing those words the Messenger returned and Tārakāsura began to ponder. He said to himself ""Indra would not say so without having got support of some powerful ally, for I have several times subdued him in war. We have conquered him thoroughly, now all on a sudden how has he got another's protection?""—29-30

Afterwards, the vicious minded Tārakāsura experienced the following auspicious signs. He saw the shower of dust, the fall of blood from the sky, felt the throbbing of the left eye, the drying up of the mouth, delusion of mind, the turning dull of the lotus faces of the ladies, the ferocious beings making auspicious sounds. Afterwards, he saw the army of the Devas advancing in chariots with tinkling bells, streaming with lofty banners and flyflaps, having a multitude of singing Kinnaras in its force, with the warriors wearing garlands of celestial flowers, armour and weapons, playing on various kinds of music. He saw the armies getting dusky-coloured on account of the dust rising from the hoofs of the marching horses. The
banners were flying on their running chariots. The wonderful chariots and chamaras over them were looking brilliant. The bards were singing praises of the Devas. He saw that army from the terrace of his mansion and anxiously said to himself “Who can be such an extraordinary warrior whom I did not subdue in war previously.” Afterwards, the demon king heard the following sharp words uttered from the mouths of the bards—31-30

He heard the bards of the Devas saying “O Kumāra! You are shining with the lustre of unequalled prowess. By Your mighty valour you are well-skilled in the arts of warfare, victory to You! You are pleasing like the Moon, the Destroyer of the demons like the fire! Victory to You! O Rider of the chariot drawn by a peacock, Śrāvakāntaka! the fingernails of Your feet are being rubbed, by the coronets of the kotas and kotas of Devas, victory to You! You are the lord of the pure groups of the lotus-like heads of the Devas. It is You only who are the unbearable conflagration fire destroying the whole family of the demons, victory to You! O Viśāhu! O Lord! The Redeemer of all the realms, may You be victorious! O Skanda! O son of Gauri, Vībho, wearer of golden ornaments, conquer! You are the only one who can uproot the enemies by Your mere sport. May you conquer Skanda! Bali, seven days old, the Dispeller of the grief of the three realms, conquer! You are the destroyer of Tārakāsura, the Lord of the demons, conquer! You are the Destroyer of the sorrows of the world! may You conquer in every way”—40-43

Here ends the one hundred and fifty-ninth chapter on the preparation of war between the Devas and the Daivas.

CHAPTER CLX

Sūta said—Hearing that Tārakāsura remembered the words of Brahmā that he would be killed by a child, With his army he mournfully set out on foot without any coat of armour to meet the foe when Kālanemi, and others also came to him—1-2

Tāraka said O Kālanemi and other Daityas! why are you confounded? Take up your arms, collect your army and rush on the foe—3

Seeing Śrāvakāntaka, the terrible Tārakāsura said “Child! do you wish to fight? You ought to play with a ball. You have never seen ferocious demons. Is your understanding so limited on account of your infancy?”—4-5

Hearing those words, that Kumāra also said words which were gratifying to the Devas—“Tārakāsura! now hear the meaning of the Sāstras. During war time, the learned do not understand the real meaning of the writings of the scriptures. You should not look down on Me, as a mere child. A cobra may be a very young, one, see the Sun, though he may be small yet cannot be looked at. O Demon! have you not seen how a mantra of very few syllables contains wonderful force?”—6-8
After the Kumāra had said so, the demon hurled his club at Him which He destroyed by His unfailing vajra — 9

Afterwards, the demon adjusting a ball of iron to his javelin flung it at Svāmikārtika which He caught by His hand and hit Tārakāsura with His awful club by the blow of which the demon began to shiver and he said to himself that the Kumāra was unconquerable and that his end was come. At that time Kālanemi and other demons seeing the rage of Svāmikārtika began to shower their weapons on Him — 10-13.

Those blows did not, in the least, affect Svāmikārtika, and all became futile. Then the chief demons all clever in warfare began to strike Prāśa and Śilimukha weapons on Kumāra. Kumāra, though struck, did not feel any pain. That battle destroyed many Devas when Svāmikārtika seeing them in distress angrily took up His arms and began to cause disaster to the demons which made Kālanemi and others turn their backs on the battlefield. Many demons were killed and many fled. At that instant, Tārakāsura seeing what was happening, turned up with a club decorated with the network of gold, and violently struck Svāmikārtika with it. His peacock struck by this, fled away — 14-20.

Svāmikārtika seeing His peacock flying away and vomiting blood turned on the battlefield, rushed at Tārakāsura, holding a Sakti javelin in His hand adorned with a bracelet and shining like gold, said "O wicked one! stop, stop. See this weapon and today count yourself among the dead. If you know of any better weapon, think of it now." Saying so, He threw His Sakti which, making a jingling sound, rent open the rough heart of the demon who fell down like a mountain blasted by thunderbolt. — 21-25.

The coronet fell down from the head of the dead demon, his turban was scattered and all the ornaments were strewn. The Devas were jubilant to see the fall of such a formidable demon. At that time no one, not even one in the hell, became sorry. The Devas were entirely free from sufferings. The Devas along with Their consorts prayed to Svāmikārtika and returned to Their regions after showering blessings on Him — 26-28.

The Devas then said with glee "The wise who would read or listen to this narration relating to Svāmikārtika will be illustrious, long-lived, prosperous and handsome. Besides this, they will have no fear from any one and will be void of suffering. One who will read this after his morning sandhyā will be liberated from all his sins and become exceedingly rich. The recitation of this is specially beneficial to the young one suffering pain and to one connected with state craft. This narration yields to all the fruits of their desires. Such devotees at the end are corporally united for ever with Svāmikārtika." — 29-33.

Here ends the one hundred and sixteenth chapter on the destruction of Tārakāsura.
CHAPTER CLXI

The Rṣis said—“O Sūta! we now wish to hear about the destruction of the demon Hiranyakaśyapu and also the glory of Nārasiṁha (Avatāra) which is the dispeller of great sins”—1

Sūta said—O Brāhmaṇa! The demon Hiranyakaśyapu was the most ancient progenitor of the Dātys during the Satayuga (the golden age). He practised severe austerities for 11,000 years, taking his bath regularly and then plunging himself in water neck-deep and observed the vow of silence. He led a life of continence restraining and controlling his passions and was very humble. Brāhmaṇa was highly pleased with his devotion—2-4

Riding on His white swan illustrious like the sun and followed by twelve Aḍityas, Vasus, Śādhyas, Siddhas, Maruts, Rudras, Yakṣas, Rākṣasas, Demons, Serpents, Directions, Vidvānas, Rivers, Oceans, Stars, Muhūrtas, Planets, Devas, seven Rṣis, Brahmārṣis, Rājarṣis, Gandharvas, Nymphs, Brāhmaṇa, the Lord of the universe, went there and addressed the demon—5-9

“O Sūyata! I am pleased with your asceticism and you may ask for a boon that may suit your wish. You shall attain all your desires through My kindness”—10

Hiranyakaśyapu spoke—O best of the Devas! Make me invulnerable from the Devas, demons, Gandharvas, Yakṣas, Serpents, Rākṣasas, men, Piśāchas. The curses of the Rṣis also may not affect me. If you are pleased with me, then also grant me O, Lord! the boon so that I may not die of any weapon, missile rocks, trees, wet and dry things. I may also not die during the day or night. Let me be (like) the Sun and the Moon and perform the functions of the wind, fire, water, sky, stars, the ten directions. May I be Anger, Cupid, Indra, Varuna, Yama, Dhanapati, Kuvera, Yakṣa, Kimpurusa—11-15

Brāhmaṇa said—“Son! I grant you all these extraordinary boons sought by you. You shall attain them all that you desire without any doubt”—16

After that, Brāhmaṇa returned to His realm Vairāja, through the aerial track accompanied by the Brāhmaṇas—17

Then the Devas, the serpents, the Gandharvas, and the Rṣis, etc., hearing the nature of the boons conferred on the demon by Brāhmaṇa went to Him and said—O Brāhmaṇa! By virtue of Your boons, the demon will kill us all, so You should devise some means of his destruction. Bhagavāna! You are the prime cause of all, You are Supreme, You are the Creator of the Devas and the Pittis. The Kavyas and Ravyas, offerings to the Devas and the Pittis, are ordained by You. You are the unmanifested Prakṛti. You are wise and you are self-born”—18-20

Hearing those words of the Devas, Brāhmaṇa consoled them with His nectar-like words. He said—“The performance of asceticism is bound to bear its fruits, and when his merits will be exhausted, the Lord Viṣṇu will kill this demon”—21-22
Hearing those words, the Devas and the Brahmanas joyfully returned to their realms and Hiranyakashipu on getting those boons became proud and began to oppress the people. He greatly disturbed the peace of the honourable Munis who were practising austerities and following the true Dharmas, remaining in their Ashrama.—23-24

After conquering the Devas residing in heaven he brought the three worlds under his thumb and directed his engines of oppression towards those living in the hermitages and persecuted those who led virtuous lives. He then began to interfere with the rights of the Devas by going to heaven and monopolizing their share of the sacrificial offerings.—25-27

The Adityas, Sadhyas, Vasudevas, Vasus, Indra and other Devas, Yaksas, Siddhas, Devitas, Maharshis went to Lord Vishnu and jointly offered Their prayer to Him the great Protector of the refugees, highly powerful, the Deva of the Devas, the Eternal, the Yajnapuruṣa, Vāsudeva.—28-29

They said “Narayana! Mahābhāga! We have come to seek Thy shelter. Lord! Do kill the demon Hiranyakashipu and save us. Thou art Our Protector, Gurū, Thou art the adorable of the Devas like Brahmā, etc.”—30-31

Hearing such a prayer, Vishnu said “Devas! Cast aside Your fears. Go back to heaven, do not delay. I shall kill this haughty demon with all his attendants and give the Kingdom of Heaven to You. With such words, Vishnu bade adieu to the Devas and resolved to kill that demon.—32-34

Then the mighty armed undecaying Vishnu took the assistance of “Ohkāra” and then with his assistance went to the demon’s place Shining like the Sun and the Moon, He assumed the form of Narasimha (the lower half of human form with the upper half of the lion)—35-36

At that instant, Narasimha chanced to see the most beautiful assembly of that valiant demon. It was full of every blessing, divinely beautiful, 100 yojanas in length and 50 in breadth. It had all the desires and wealth, it was aerial, it could go wherever it liked. It was free from the sufferings of infirmity, grief and decay. It was full of lustre and prosperity and firm. It was located amongst enchanting surroundings such as beautiful gardens, etc. There were beautiful pools of water within its precincts designed and executed by Śivasakamā and the trees of gold studded with precious stones. Besides all that, there were charming awnings of blue, yellow, white, black colours and hundred of creepers loaded with clusters of blossoms that looked like the waving of rows of clouds of various colours. In that place full of light and pervaded with the stupefying odour of unsurpassing sweetness, there was a total absence of grief and it was full of comforts. There, the sun, cold, hunger, thirst, and decay were not visible. The demons were sitting at such a place of beauty and comfort.—37-44

It had various and beautiful architectural forms and was supported on wonderfully extraordinary bright pillars. The self-luminous Śabha eclipsed the sun and the moon by its radiance. The Devas and the men were supplied in abundance with their objects of desires there. Nice and tasteful victuals were also in plenty there.—45-47
Sweet scented garlands were in abundance. It was full of trees bearing flowers and fruits. It was ornamented with handsome floral wreaths. The water was nice and cool during the hot weather and warm during the cold weather. Various kinds of trees laden with sprouts, flowers, fruits, leaves, creepers, and clusters were circling the wells and the tanks. Narasimba saw many such scenes there. There were sweet-smelling flowers, juicy fruits, beautiful pools and Tirthas.—45-51

He also beheld many reservoirs smiling with nice smelling blue and red lotuses and beautified with the lustresome swans, Kārandavas, Chakravākas, cranes, Kuravas, etc., and various kinds of other birds echoing with the notes of cranes. Besides those, he saw nice creepers with highly smelling blossoms embracing the mountain tops.—52-55

He also noticed the following plants and flower trees there, viz., Ketaki, Aśoka, Sarala, Punnāga, Tilaka, Arjuna, Amra, Nipa, Kadamba, Vakula, Dhavanāla, Pāta, Haridraka, Sālmall, Sāla, Tāla, Tamala, and beautiful Champaka. Similarly, he saw in that assembly various other kinds of flower plants and the dazzling lustre of Drumas (Trees of Paradise) and Vidrumas (Coral trees)—56-58

Very many tall trees of various descriptions were there. Besides, many kinds of other trees such as Arjuna, Aśoka, Varuna, Vatsayanābha, Panas, Nila, Sumanasa, Chandana, Aswatha, Tintuka, Pārijāta, Nimba, Mallikā, Bhadra Dōm, Amalaki, Jambu, Lakucha, Sailavālukā, date tree, Coconut tree, Haritaka, Vībhītak, Kāllaka, Drukāla, Hingu, Pārijātaka, Mandāra, Kundalata, Patanga, Kutaja, red Kuruntaka, blue Aguni, Kadamba, Bhavya, Pomegranate, Vyapāraka, Saptaparna, Bel and various other trees were there. Sweetly humming bees were there Aśoka, Tamāla, Madhuka, Saptaparna and various other trees were covered with shrubs and bushes and enhanced the beauty of the garden, tanks and wells. Besides, various other creepers and forest trees with leaves, flowers and fruits were on all sides. The branches of some trees laden with flowers and fruits were hanging on other trees and various birds Chakota, Satapatra, intoxicated cuckoos, Sārkās and other birds of red, yellow and various other colours were cooing sweetly there. The couple Jīva and Jīvāka were looking at each other with great joy and satisfaction.—59-63

The demon Hiranyakaśipu was enjoying there in the company of hundreds of women. His garments and ornaments were wonderful. He was seated on a seat covered with cloth shining like the sun, measuring ten hands. He was wearing wonderful ornaments and his earrings were sparkling with diamonds, etc. A gentle and soothing breeze laden with perfume was beating at the place where the demon was seated.—63-72

Various Gandharvas attending on him were singing beautiful songs to him and he was adored by the following nymphs—Vāśāchi, Sahajanyā, Paramlocha, Saurabhāyi, Samicht, Pṛunjikasthal, Misṛakesi, Rambhā, sweet-smiling Chitrālekhā, Chārukesi, Ghrītchā, Menakā, and Urvāsi and thousands of other Apsaras, experts in singing and dancing, were in attendance on their lord, King Hiranya-Kaśipu.—73-76
The sons of Diti who were all famous, were also waiting on Hiranyakasipu—77

They were hundreds of thousands, such as —Bali, Virochana, Pri-thivisuta, Narakisura, Prahlâda, Vipra-chittra, Mahâsura, Cavishta, Surabandhu, Sunâmâ, Pramati, Vara, Ghatodara, Mahâpâdva, Krathana, Pithara, Vîvarâpa, Surâpa, Svabala, Mahâbala, Dâsâgriva, Bâli, Meghâvâsâ, Ghatàsya, Akampana, Prajana, Indrâpâna. They were seated in groups wearing brilliant earrings—78-82

They were also wearing garlands, and they were great speakers and had attained boons. They were valiant and free from death. They were clothed in nice divine dresses and all of them had chariots blazing like fire, their bodies were like Mahendrâ, and their arms and bodies were ornamented with various armlets and ornaments. They looked like mountains, and were of golden colour. They, along with other demons, were adorning Hiranyakasipu—83-84

They, all seated in various kinds of Vimānas, looked splendid. They were gleaming like gold. Narasimha thus saw the great Hiranyakasipu, the Lord of the Daityas who was shining with uncommon lustre like a mountain. His body was radiant like the sun. His like in wealth, in splendour, in everything else, has neither been heard of nor seen. His splendour was in keeping with his greatness. The valiant demon king was seated on a throne of gold with a necklace round his neck like a lion with perforated work of silver and gold all round him. The hall of assembly was decorated with variegated roads adorned with altars and studded with gems and nice windows. He was attended by thousands of demons shining like the sun and wearing garlands of gold—85-89

Here ends the one hundred and sixty-first chapter on Hiranyakasipu and Narasimha

CHAPTER CLXII

Sûta said —Mahâtma Prahlâda, the son of Hiranyakasipu, saw with his supernatural vision that, hidden within Narasimha, who came like the cycle of death, there was Lord Viṣṇu as cinders are embedded in the ashes. He was not the natural lion but Hari, the Lord of the Devas. Other demons, along with Hiranyakasipu, were highly astonished to see Narasimha, whose body was very extraordinary and who looked like the mountain of gold—1-3

Prahlâda said —“O valiant king! the progenitor of the Daityas! I have neither heard nor seen this divine Narasimha form. How wonderful this mystic form is? Whence has it come? His formidable lion-form seems to indicate to me that He will annihilate the demons—4-5

The Devas are all within this form and so are the oceans and the rivers. Huge mountains like the Humavâna, Pâripâtrâ, etc., the Moon, the stars, Sun, Vasus, Kuvera, Varûpa, Yama, Indra, the Maruts, the Devas, the Gandharvas, the Rûpas, the Nâgas, the Yaksas, the Piśâchas,
the terrible Rākṣasas, Brahmā and Śiva, etc., all animate and inanimate are revolving in his head. Yourself, with Jambha and all the Daityas, myself, hundreds of your assemblies with hundreds of aerial chariots and in fact the whole of the three worlds are visible to me in his form. The whole universe is within this form."—6-11

Prajāpati, the high-souled Manu, planets, Yogas, trees, destruction, stability, intellect, pleasure, truth, asceticism, Dama, Sanatkumāra, Vīve-devā, the R̄ṣis, wish, anger, glee, righteousness, delusion, Pītris, are all confined within this form."—12-13

The king Hiranyakāśiṣya, on hearing those words of Prahlāda addressed the other Dānavas. He said, "This wonderful lion should be caught and in case there be any difficulty in its being captured, kill him outright."—14-15

Hearing those words, those powerful Dānavas began to illtreat Him in all sorts of vicious ways and became ready to torment that Nārāsīṁha with their weapons.—16

Then Nārāsīṁha after sending forth a loud roar, opened wide his mouth and began to break down that assembly. After the assembly was devastated, Hiranyakāśiṣya boiling with rage attacked Nārāsīṁha with his arms.—17-18

Like the pouring of the sacrificial offerings in the fire the demon showered the following missiles on Nārāsīṁha. The deadly club, Kālacakra, Viṣṇucakra, Brahmāstra, the consumer of the three realms, the wonderful Vajrāstra, the two other sorts of Vajrāstras (dry and wet), the formidable trident, club, Mohanāstra, Sogānastra, Santāpānastra Bilāpanastra, Vāyuvāyāstra, Mathanāstra, Kāpālāstra, Kamkarastra, Sakti, Krauṇcāstra, Somāstra, Brahmastra, Śīrāstra, Karnamāstra, Satānāstra, Tvāstāstra, deadly club, Tapanāstra, Samvarmatāstra, MIDānāstra, Mayādhara, Gandharvāstra, Daita-Asiratna, Nandaka, Prasavānastra, Pramathanastra, Uttamavārana, Pasupatāstra, Hayaśīrastra, Brāhma-stra, Nārāyaṇāstra, Andrāstra, Sarpāstra, Parāchāstra, Ajitāstra, Sogānastra, Samanāstra, Bhavanāstra, Pranāpanāstra, Bikamanāstra.—19-28

Note:—Vīśvantāstra, Brahmāstra, &c. were all different arrows that were used after reciting the prescribed mantras. Most of them have been described in previous chapters so only the few new ones are explained in this note.

Vikram = Lie the wheel of time. Deadly quartz. Vikram = A particular kind of missile. Vikram = A destructive weapon of the thunderbolt. Vikram = A missile which bewitches the person against whom it is used. Vikram = A particular kind of missile. Vikram = A missile which and subdues the adversary. Vikram = A missile that produces chill to kill the foe. Vikram = A missile that hinders the foe. Vikram = The missile composed of the bright disc of sāngha trimmed off. Vikram = The missile that produces heat. Vikram = The missile that produces destructive smoke. Vikram = The missile that causes intoxication to the foe. Vikram = The missile that divides into many. Vikram = The missile that causes excessive torture and destruction. Vikram = A particular kind of missile. Vikram = The missile sacred to Indra. Vikram = A missile that creates fences who fight and devour the foe. Vikram = A particular missile. Vikram = A missile causing a danger. Vikram = A missile causing the enemy to retire. Vikram = A missile causing palpitiation and unsteadiness to the foe.

As the sun overshadowed the Mount Hāmāchala by his rays during the hot season, similarly did the valiant demon Hiranyakāśiṣya overpower
Narasimha with the weapons. The angry demons drowned Narasimha with their missiles as the Mount Mainaka is buried in the sea — 29-30

Spears, nooses, swords, clubs, huge fiery trees, javelin, bolts, rocks, staffs, burning Satagiri and various other weapons were piled on Narasimha, one after the other. They did not wave a bit, rather, they remained firm like the thunderbolt of Mahendra — 31-32

The demons circled round Narasimha like an encircling fire, holding their nooses and massive bolts, etc. They with their bodies and arms straight looked like Triśrīsa Nāgāpāsa (noose formed by three-headed serpents) — 33

Those demons looked like a multitude of big winged white cranes with their gold and pearl garlands hanging on their handsome forms dressed in yellow robes. The armlets and earrings of those agile demons shone like the rays of the rising sun. All the demons were inspired like Vāyu with vigour and energy — 34-35

Narasimha covered with the dangerous burning missiles of the demons looked dark like a mountain covered with big trees and clouds showering incessant rains, and with dark caves, but like the mighty Himalaya He did not move, inspite of so many blows, He remained firm and steady — 36-37

At which, the demons began to shiver with fear of Narasimha blazing like fire, they were agitated as the waves of the ocean become by blast of wind — 38

Here ends the one hundred and sixty-second chapter on the power and glory of Narasimha (Man-Lion)

CHAPTER CLXIII

Sūta said — A hoard of demons had various appearances, viz., like that of an ass, alligator, fish, serpent, deer, swine, rising sun, comets, half Moon, swan, blazing fire, cock, lion, with mouths wide open, crow, vulture, jackal, meteors, some of them had two tongues, others had faces like big sparks, some looked like mountains, they were all very proud of their strength. They began to shower arrows incessantly on Narasimha, but He was not affected in the least — 1-5

Afterwards, they became angry like furious hissing snakes and sent forth a volley of various kinds of terrible weapons which were all destroyed in the air and became invisible like a firefly in the mountains — 6-7

The demons blinded with rage threw their mighty quotas at Narasimha which illumined the sky as the sun and the moon at the time of the destruction of the universe — 8-9

Narasimha caught hold of and devoured the quotas shining like fire and thus their dazzle was lost as the sun and the moon are eclipsed by the clouds, then Hiranyakasipu hurled his formidable bolt shining like lightning — 10-12

Narasimha broke the flying bolt with His roar, Humkāra, which fell clattering on the ground and looked like a shooting star falling from the heaven — 13-14.
The rows of arrows pierced into Narasimha looked like the garland of the petals of the blue lotus—15

Afterwards Narasimha with a loud roar tore up the demons as wind does with the leaves, when the chief Dātyas flew up to the sky and showered rocks from there and the whole space became full of them and they fell on the head of Narasimha and gleamed like so many fireflies. Then the demons covered Narasimha with the rocks as the mountains are covered with rain. But even then the demons could not move Narasimha as the violent ocean cannot move the Mandarāchala mountain—16-20

After the shower of rocks, rain poured in on all sides to kill Narasimha. The whole space pervaded with those fearful torrents but they did not touch Narasimha. After the showers of rocks and rain proved ineffectual, Hiranyakāśapu let out fire conjoint with wind which Indra warded off by rain after which the demon createdpitched darkness—21-27

The universe pervaded with darkness under the cover of which the demons again began to array themselves with arms, when Narasimha shone forth like the Sun, and the demons saw the three wrinkles on the forehead of Narasimha which were the trident mark looking like the stream of the Ganges flowing in three directions—28-29

When all Māyās raised up by the Dātyas were annihilated, the demons went for shelter to Hiranyakāśapu with a heavy heart who burnt with rage and determined to destroy everything. At that hour, the whole universe was covered with darkness (Tamas), and the following very strong, fearful winds began to blow as ominous signs—Ābaha, Pravaha, Vivaha, Udāvaha, Parāvaha, Samvaha and Parnvaha, and all the planets and asterisms visible at the time of the destruction of the world began to be seen in the sky—30-34

The Sun turned pale. The evil spirits, headless Kavandhas, began to haunt in the sky and the full moon along with the stars began to be eclipsed—35

The Sun went below the horizon and seemed to spread his rays and He was visible also frequently in the sky—36

Seven fearful suns of the smoke colour were visible in the firmament. The planets were seen to reside in the horns in the Moon Śukra and Bhṛhaspati were situated on the left and the right sides respectively there. Saturn and Mars and all the stars at the time of dissolution of the universe arrived at their places in the horns respectively. The Moon also did not welcome the asterism Rohini, indicating, as it were, the destruction of the universe with planets and other stars. Rāhu began to shadow the Moon, and meteors began to fall on Him as well as on the Moon. Devendra began to shower blood and meteors began to descend from the heaven and there was a fearful clattering noise—37-43

The trees blossomed and fructified out of their seasons. The creepers also did the same to contribute to the other inauspicious signs for the demons. Fruits were produced from fruits and flowers from flowers. The grave appearances of images of the Devas began sometimes to wink,
sometimes to laugh, cry and shriek Smoke came out of Them and They began to burn — 44 46

The wild deer and birds mingling with the tame ones started a fearful noise in that fight — 47

The waters of the foul rivers flowed upwards and the particles of blood were diffused all round in the several quarters of the sky — 48

The adorable trees were neglected and not worshipped Huge trees were knocked to the ground by wind — 49

In the afternoon the shadows of persons did not change In the store-rooms and arsenal of Hiranyakāśyapu, honey began to drop from the upper floors and at the same time many signs indicative of the victory of the Devas and the destruction of the demons were visible — 50-53

Along with that valiant demon, the whole universe trembled, the multitudes of the powerful serpents and high mountains began to tremble The four and the seven-headed serpents agitated and exhausted, hissed out their fiery venom — 54-55

Vāsuki, Takṣaka, Karkotaka, Dhanañjaya, Aśāmukha, Kāliya, Mahāpadma and the mighty Śeṣa and Ananta with thousand hoods began to shudder with fear, though they were very firm The luminous beings within the waters supporting the universe, began to tremble with rage Besides, the fiery serpents in the Pātāla regions trembled frequently The wrathful Hiranyakāśyapu at that time biting his lips with rage stood up like the Ādivarāha the Boar incarnation, and caused the Ganges, the Sarayū, the Kauśākī, the Yamunā, the Kāverī, the Krishnaveni, the Suvainī, the Godāvari, the Charmanvati, the Sindhu, the oceans, the Sonatīrtha, the Narmadā, the Vaitravatī, the Gomati, the Sarasvatī, the Māli, the Kālamalī, the Tamasā, the Pushpavāhini, the Jambudvīpa with the golden banyan tree, the gold producing Mahānada Lauhitya, the city Pattan inhabited by many of the Rīśas, and inhabited by the brave, Magadha, Mundī, Sunga, Samba, Malla, Vīdeha, Mālava, Kaśikasala, the realm of Garuda created by Vī śvakarmā and looking like Kaulāsa peak, all to quake — 56-67

He also stunned the fearful Lauhityasāgara full of red water, the Mount Udayāchala 100 yojanas high encircled by clouds looking like golden altars, the Ayomukha mountain adorned with golden trees, Sāla, Tala and Tamāla plantations, with beautiful flowers and trees and bustling with all the crea, the mount Malayāchala diffusing strong perfume, the countries of Saurāstra, Vālhiśka, Śūra, Āhītra, Bhoja, Pāṇḍya, Vanga, Kaļūga, Tāmraliptaka, Ondra, Panḍra, Vāmachūḍa, and Kēla He made the groups of the nymphs with the Devas tremble, the mount Vidyutman, 100 yojanas wide, shining like lightning where there was the inaccessible hermitage of Agastya Ṛṣī inhabited by the Siddhas and Chāranas, echoed by the cooings of various birds, decked with flowering trees, with its high peaks soaring high into the Heavens like the Sun and the Moon, the wonderful Rśabhā mountain, the mounts Kuṇjara, the irresistible Viśālākṣa mount the river Bhogavati, the mountains Mahāśena, Pārīyātra, Chakrabhā, Uttama-vārāha, the golden town of Prāgyotisāpur inhabited by the wicked Naraka,
the mountain Megha, and other sixty thousand mountains all to tremble—68-82

The Mount Sumeru glittering like gold, the caves of which are incessantly full of the Yaksas, Rakshasas and the Gandharvas, the mounts Hemagarbha, Hemaasaka, Kailasa, were all shaken by Hiranyakasipu. The lakes Vaikhānasā with golden lotuses, the Mānsarovara surrounded by swans, the mount Trisūrga, the river Kumāri, the mount Mandaraschala, the mounts Usharavindu, Chandraspaatha, Prajāpati, Pushaka, Devābhra, Renuka, Krauṇchā, the mount of the seven Rishis, the smoky mount, all these and other countries, rivers and oceans and all the realms were shaken Kapila, Vyāghravān, the son of Māhi, the sons of Sati residing in the skies, the dwellers in the lower regions, the Raudras, Urddhas, Brihatas and other attendants of Śiva were also shaken by the demon. Afterwards Hiranyakasipu took the club and the trident and assumed a ferocious appearance—83-91

The demon, shining, moving and roaring like the clouds, the enemy of the Devas, rushed at Viṣṇu when Nārāsīmbha supported by "Ou," jumped and tore the demon with His pointed nails. At the time of the destruction of the demon, the Earth, the Time, the Moon, the sky, the stars, the Sun, the planets the directions, the mountains, the rivers, the oceans were all delighted—92-94

Afterwards, the gratified Devas, the Rishis and the Gandharvas, jointly praised the Eternal Viṣṇu "O Deva! Your Nārāśīmbha form is adored by the learned, knowing the highest and the lowest"—95-96

Brahmā said—"O Lord! Thou art Brahmā, Rudra, Mahendra, Thou art the foremost among the Devas Thou art the Creator, the Destroyer, the ultimate source of power to all the beings. The sages declare Thee the Paramasiddha, Parama Deva, Parama Devalaya, Parasadharma, Parama Sarīra, Parama Brahma, Paramayoga, Parama-vaṇī Thou art Paramarābasya, Paramagati, Paramapada, Parama Deva Thou art Parātpara, Parāmada, Parātpara Deva, Parātpara Parama Bhūta, Parātpara Parama Rahasya, Parātpara Parama Mahatva, Parātpara Parama Mahat, Parātpara Parama Nidhāna, Parātpara Pavittra, Parātpara Parama Dānta, the great Ancient Puṣuṣa."—97-102

Thus praising Nārāyana, Brahmā went to Brahma-loka and afterwards various kinds of music began to be played, the nymphs began to dance Viṣṇu then went to the northern coast of the ocean Kṣaṇīkhi, where after establishing His Nārāśīmbha form, He assumed His old form and returned to His realm riding on Garuḍa and seated in a magnificent illustrious chariot of eight wheels—103-105

**Note**—न्यूः भिः=The highest attainment. देव भवः=The highest God. देव भवः=The highest formula. देव भवः=The highest sacrifice. देव भवः=The highest Dharma. देव भवः=The highest Yoga. पुरुष पूजः=An old man. An epithet of Viṣṇu श्रवण भवः=The highest element. श्रवण भवः=The highest Brahma. The Supreme Being श्रवण भवः=The highest speech. श्रवण भवः=The supreme secret. देव भवः=The chief refuge. देव भवः=Final beatitude. देव भवः=Supremely choicest. देव भवः=The supreme उच्चतर=Higher than the highest

*Here ends the one hundred and sixty-third chapter on the destruction of Hiranyakasipu*
CHAPTER CLXIV

The Rāṣis said —"O Sūtā! You have described in detail the glory of Nārāyana, now tell us something more in detail about His other glorious works. How did this universe become the golden lotus? What was the nature of Viṣṇu's creation inside the lotus?"—1-2

Sūtā said —Vaiśeṣika Manu was astonished to hear the glory of Nārāyana, his eyes expressed great joy and he again asked the Lord —3

Manu said —"O Janārdana! During the Pādma Mahā Kalpa how was the universe first created in the lotus springing from Thy navel when Thou wert reposing in the ocean? Thou art named Padmanābha, how were the Devas and the Seers born first in the lotus springing up in the navel of Viṣṇu? Yogavadāṃpate pray explain the whole of this yoga for I am not sufficiently satisfied by listening to an account of His glory. When did Viṣṇu repose? How long did He remain asleep? What was the length of that period? When did He awake from His sleep? How did He create the universe after awakening? Who were the Prajāpatis at the time of creation? How was created this wonderful eternal creation? On the annihilation of the moving and non-moving worlds, only a wide expanse of water remains. The Devas, the demons and the men were all destroyed. Fire, air, earth and Akāśa did not exist, all were extinct. The whole universe seemed a big cave, void as it were. How did then Janārdana rest? What mode did He adopt? That Lord of the great Bhūtas, that great form highly energetic, that knower of yoga, that Bhagavān, the best of all the Devas, O knower of Dharma! O Brahmā! I wish to hear all this with great devotion. Kindly describe in detail all this to me. Lord! I am very eager to hear about these things."—4-14

Hearing such words of Manu, the Lord Matsya said —"O Manu, the flower of the solar race! It is very satisfactory indeed that you feel inclined to hear about the glory of Nārāyana. Hear about it as stated in the Purāṇas and the Vedas and as heard from the Brāhmaṇas. I shall tell you what Vedavyāsa, the son of Parāśara, illustrious like Brāhmaṇa, saw, by virtue of his great asceticism, in his vision."—15-17

(Veda Vyāsa said —) O Rāṣis! There is no one other than me and the chief Rāṣis, who can comprehend and adequately realize the highest Nārāyana and I shall tell you as I have been able to form some idea about Him by the help of my limited intellect and from what I have heard about Him. Even Brahmā, the Creator of the Universe, is not able to know His essence. Nārāyana is the mystery of all the Vedas. He is what is proved there. He is the mystery of the Mahārāṣis, that for which all sacrifices are made, the Tattva of all the seers, the Aim of the Thinkers, and the Hell of the Wicked, the Adhidaiva, the Daiva, the Adhisthāna, and the highest wisdom of the ideal Rāṣis. He is the Yajña as described in the Vedas. Tapas as described by the poets. He is the Doer. He is the Agent. He is the Buddha. He is mind. He is Kṣetrajña. He is Oṁkāra. He is the Purusa, the Great Instructor, the Great Governor, and He is the only One. He is the five Prāgas, He is the Eternal undecaying One. He is Kāla, Pāka (friction), Paktā (awarder of fruits), the seer, and the study of the Vedas. He is this Nārāyana Deva and there is absolutely nothing beyond Him.
He is the Doer of everything He is the Annihilator of all He is the Creator of us all He makes all work He remains above all things. We are all in quest of Him and we all adore and worship Him."—25-26

All the narrations, Śrutis, etc., tend towards Him He is the Universe He is the Lord of the Universe, Who is also known as Nā Śyana He is Truth and Immortality, He is Eternal, Past, Future and the Present, the Purāṇa-Puruṣa and Brahma"—27-28

Note—अर्थात्रत्र=The Supreme Lord अभिगुण=The highest sacrifice अनिर्ण=The highest element शरीर=Body ज्ञान=Place of origin षुष्पार=An epithet of Viṣṇu

Here ends the one hundred and sixty-fourth chapter on the creation from the Lotus

CHAPTER OLXV

Matsya said — O Manu! The age of Satyayuga is four thousand divine years. Its twilight is of eight hundred divine years. During that age the four feet of Dharma are complete and there is one part of adharma, the people devoted to their own dharmas are born in that Yuga. All the Brāhmaṇas are engaged in the pursuit of high class dharma. The Kṣatriyas rule the Empire and are ready to please their subjects, the Vaiśyas take to agriculture, and the Sūdras render menial service to the three castes. In that age, truth, cleanliness, and dharmas increased and everyone followed and propagated the dharma practised by the high castes. King! The people in that age lead such a virtuous life and the low also keep themselves on the track of their dharma —1-5

The Tretā age lasts for a period of three thousand divine years and its twilight is of six hundred years duration. Two pādas of adharma exist during that age and there are only three pādas of dharma. There is truth and Satvaguna in that dharma. The castes become vitiated with regard to their functions in that age and the disturbance weakens the Varnas. Thus is the cycle of Tretā age, now I shall describe Dvāpara and hear about it —6-9

O Manu! the age of Dvāpara is two thousand divine years and its evening is of four hundred years. In that age, all the beings are stupefied by Rajoguna and are jealous and mean. Dharma exists only twofold and adharma is threefold. In Kaliyuga, the twofold dharma becomes extinct by and by. The Brāhmaṇas lose their spirit and become lukewarm in their duties at the close of Dvāpara and the fasts and vows become abandoned —10-13

Kaliyuga remains for a thousand divine years and its evening lasts for a couple of centuries. There are four feet of adharma during that age and dharma consists of only one. Men are overpowered by Tamoguna, and they become sensuous during that age. The people of Kaliyuga are full of vanity and egoism and do not feel any love towards Jīvas. None of them is predominant with Satvaguna. None is truthful. The Brāhmaṇas become atheists, conceited, void of attachment and follow the duties of the Sūdras. During Kaliyuga the Āsuras are upset and at the end of the age, the Varnas also become mixed —14-18
CHAPTER CLXVI

The period of the aforementioned four yugas is 12,000 years, when that period elapses it makes one day of Brahma. On the lapse of Brahma's one day, Isvara feels inclined to annihilate the creation on finding it apathetic. He destroys all the Devas, including Brahma, the demons, the Yakshas, the birds, the Gandharvas, the nymphs, the serpents, the mountains, the rivers, the creatures like scorpions, etc., and various kinds of insects. He also destroys the five elements — 19-23

The destruction of the universe starts like that when Visnu in the shape of the Sun absorbs the eyes of all the beings, dries up everything in the form of wind, consumes every thing in the form of fire and sends forth heavy rain in the form of clouds — 24

Here ends the one hundred and sixty-fifth chapter on the creation from the lotus

CHAPTER CLXVI

Matsya said — Narayana, of Satya guna, in the form of the Sun absorbs the ocean by His piercing rays. After drying up the ocean He also similarly dries up rivers, wells, tanks and the mountains by His rays. Then He penetrates the lower regions and dries up the moisture there and afterwards He dries up all the moisture produced by filth, secreta, saliva, etc., that exist in the bodies of all beings. Later on the Lord in the form of the wind shivers everything and draws in all the airs such as Prāṇa, Apāṇa, Samāṇa, etc. The Devas, and all the elements, are annihilated — 1-6

The organ of smell, and the body become dissolved in earth. The organ of taste, and relish merge into water and the organ of vision, the power of seeing and forms dissolve into fire. The organ of touch, Prāṇa, and activities all mingle in air. Sound, the organ of hearing and sky dissolve in Akāśa — 7-8

The Lord destroys the whole structure of the universe in a moment when the minds, intellects and souls of all the beings get into Visnu. Afterwards by virtue of the blowing wind, the trees and branches rub against each other and a big fire crops up and consumes everything. This fire is named sāmrāntaka fire. This fire reduces everything to ashes during that period of annihilation. It consumes all the mountains, trees, bowers, creepers, reeds, vimānas, divine cities and all the resting places of Visnu, after consuming all the universe, quenches the fire with continuous downpour, divine rain and ghee at the end of the age. The land then becomes full of auspicious water sweet like milk. It spreads all over the landscape and no living creature exists — 9-17

Every being is destroyed, all the great essences merge in the body of Visnu. The Sun, the wind and the space becoming subtler disappear. The whole universe exists in a very subtle state. At that time, Visnu drying up the oceans and the being therein by His glory repose all by Himself. He sleeps in that wide expanse of water for many thousands of yugas when none can comprehend the Avyakta Visnu — 18-21
None can know at that time His manifested or unmanifested state; who is that Purusottama? What yoga He resort to? Why does He resort to yoga? What for and how long does He remain in that water and what shall He do in future? No one can fathom all these truths He is not seer, nor goer, nor knower, nor remains with any body He alone knows about His ownself or His desires No one knows anything of Him After thus absorbing within His body, earth, water, fire, air, ether, the creator Brahma and the Great Munis, He goes to great sleep — 22-24

Here ends the one hundred and sixty-sixth chapter on the creation from the lotus

CHAPTER CLXVII

Matsya said — When there is one vast expanse of water, Lord Viṣṇu covers the earth with water and sleeps on it in the form of a swan (Hamsa) One who thus sleeps in midst of this mass of waters and Rajas is known as the undecaying mighty armed Purusa named Brahma That Lord Viṣṇu dispels the Tamoguna by His glory and infuses the mind with Sattvaguna This is the real supreme truth, and His true Jñānānubhuti (true knowledge) He is the goal of the Upanisadas and the mystery of the Aranyakas He is the Yajñapuruṣa (the sacrificial Lord), He is next to Him and He is again the Highest excellent person (parama purusottama) — 1-5

The Ritwikas Brāhmaṇas who perform and direct the performance of the sacrifices were first born of Viṣṇu He created Brahmā first from His mouth, and then from His arms He created Udātta, Sāmaka, Hota, and Adhvaryu (the sacrificial priests) From His back came Mitra, Brāhmaṇāḥchhamai, Prāti, and Prati Prāti The Praūhātu and the Potā Brāhmaṇas were produced from the stomach, Achāvaka and Neṣṣa were born from his thighs, Agnidhra Brāhmaṇas from His hands, Subrahamanya Brāhmaṇas from His knees, the Unnēta and Jātēya Brāhmaṇas were born from His feet Thus the Lord created sixteen excellent priests who performed the functions of all the sacrifices Lord Viṣṇu, the very incarnation of the Vedas, rests in sacrifices The Vedas along with the six āṅgas which dictate karmas are also this Supreme Purusa and nothing else — 6-12

I shall tell you the wonderful scene beheld by the sage Mārkandeya at the time of Lord Viṣṇu’s repose in the vast speck of water all by Himself Swallowed up by Lord Viṣṇu, the sage Mārkandeya remained within His belly by His glory for many thousands of years and began to wander about there There he made pilgrimages to many places, and he saw the sacred places, the holy hermitages, and the divine realms He also beheld the wonderful countries, empires, various kinds of cities, etc Then the sage devoted himself to meditation, to the performance of sacrifices, Japana and Homas, and asceticism by virtue of which he slowly came out of Viṣṇu’s mouth He did not know at all when he entered in His belly or when he came out of His mouth This was due to Lord’s Māyā. He saw the whole universe under the cover of Tamoguna
and that vast expanse of water He was afraid The sage was then bewildered and lost all hopes of life On seeing Viṣṇu he seemed to have remembered Nārāyana and became glad He became astonished and standing in that vast expanse of water did not know whether he was dreaming or deluded —13-20

He said to himself "What wonders have I seen! surely this universe would not be so much fraught with troubles." With such thoughts the sage saw that there was no Sun, Moon, wind, mountain nor earth What world was that? While he was thinking thus he saw a man sleeping, and floating like a mountain as if a cloud, half submerged on that water He was brilliant like the Sun and even in that night He was luminous by His own splendour as if He was awake No sooner the Muni Mārkandeya came to know who He was, then he immediately went again into His belly —21-25

Getting inside the belly of the Lord, Mārkandeya thought of what he had seen outside as a dream, and like before went to many sacred places full of many hermitages and having many pools and streamlets flowing in them —26-27

He also saw many people performing various sacrifices and hundreds of Brahmanas The Brahmanas were all pursuing the highest path of duty and he also found the four orders well-established In that way, the great sage Mārkandeya passed a divine century within Viṣṇu But he could not find the end of the belly of Nārāyana —28-30

Note —All this is allegorical It simply means that at the time of the dissolution of the universe, everything becomes extinct, only the Lord remains with everything absorbed within Himself and at the recreation of the universe, He gives birth to one after the other till the universe becomes complete

Then after sometime coming out of Viṣṇu’s mouth, the sage saw a boy sleeping on the branch of a banyan tree He was seen playing all by himself without any anxiety in the universe bereft of creation The sky was covered with mist and the down below was a vast expanse of water There were no beings nor lives there The sage was much surprised and tried, out of curiosity, to see the boy satisfactorily, but could not look at Him on account of His dazzling brilliancy Then he thought to himself while floating on the water, I undoubtedly saw him before, but am doubtful as I might be deluded by Devas Maya Then being amazed and struck with horror, the sage approached that boy swimming in the water Then the Lord, in the form of that young boy, thundered to Mārkandeya "Son, Mārkandeya! do not be afraid Come near me." Hearing those words the tired sage said —31-37

"Who is it that despising my asceticism summons me by name? Who is despising my age of a thousand divine years? Even if you are Devas you ought not to behave with me in this way, Brahma even calls me longlived Who is it that after practising rigid penances and leaving all hopes of life court’s his destruction by addressing me by my name?" —38-40

When Mārkandeya finished his wrathful speech, the Lord Madhusūdana said —"Son! I am Purāṇapuruṣa, Your progenitor Why do you not come to me? I am your father, Your Guru In former times
your father the sage Aṅgirasa adored Me with great devotion and asceticism with the intention of begetting a son. Then, at the close of his asceticism, he sought a most illustrious son which boon I granted and by virtue of the same he was blessed with you as a son. O, Mārkandeya who can by His Yogic power see me dabbling like a boy at a period like this, unless He is blessed by me?"—41-45

Afterwards, the great ascetic, the longlived sage Mārkandeya with folded hands and with eyes struck with wonder most devoutfully saluted Lord Viṣṇu after reciting his name and Gotra.—46-47

Mārkandeya said—"O Sinless one! I am eager to know Thy this Māyā in truth Thou art reposing in this expanse of water. Thou art in the form of a boy. By what name art Thou known in this universe? Thou must be a very great soul, indeed, else who can remain in this state."—48-49

Śrī-Bhagavāna said—"O Brāhmaṇa! I am Nārāyaṇa I am the Creator and Destroyer of all. I am known as Ananta, Sahāraśīrā, Sesa, &c. in the Vedas. I am that golden Person, illustrious like the Sun I am Brāhmaṇāya yajña among the sacrifices I am Agni carrying oblations I am the father of waters I am Indra in his place I am the Parivataasara of the years I am the yogi, the cycle and the end of the cycle I am present in all the beings including the Devas I am the Śesā among the serpents and the Garuda among the birds I am the end of all in the shape of Dharmāropa I am the dharma of all the Āśramas I am the asceticism of all the dwellers in the hermitages I am the divine river I am the milk ocean Kālīrodha I am the supreme truth I am Prajāpati I am the Śatkhya and Yoga I am the highest place, the sacrifice, the Presiding Deity over learning I am the Sun, the wind, the earth, the sky, the water, the ocean, the stars, the directions, the years, the moon, the clouds, I sleep in the milk ocean, I am the conflagration fire in the salt ocean I drink up all the Haviha in the form of waters by means of sanvartaka fire I am the Parama Purāṇa I am the Creator of the past, future and the present Brāhmaṇa! whatever you see or hear about or think about, I am all those I created this universe before and I am creating it now Mārkandeya! I create this whole universe at the end of each yuga and then support it. Hear about my dharmas by joyful entering within My belly Brahma along with the Rishis and the Devas rests in My body. I am the Aryakta Yoga, again I am Vyakta, the enemy of the demons. You attain to me I am the one-lettered mantra and again the three-lettered mantra I give dharma, artha, kāma, and again I am the giver of Muku I am the giver of salvation I am "Om" the symbol of the sacred Trinity."—51-65

When Lord Viṣṇu thus spoke to that sage, He suddenly swallowed the sage. Then the sage rested there in His belly in peace and was desirous of hearing about the truth of eternal Viṣṇu. He heard the sound "Hamsa" there, thus—"I am known as the eternal Hamsa. It is I that remains in this great ocean bereft of the Sun and Moon and roam about slowly and again create the world by assuming various bodies—66

Here ends the one hundred and sixty-seventh chapter on the creation from the lotus
CHAPTER CLXVIII

Matsya said — That High Soul living in water began to practise asceticism there. Since then, the species of aquatic animals began to appear. Then that highly powerful Soul wanted to create worlds and thought of the universe that is made up of five elements. In course of that conception, that ocean, void of air and space, became disturbed and by that disturbance the womb of the subtle universe was created, which being again agitated, begot small subtle holes and sound and it gave birth to air which found space and thus expanded — 1-5

When wind appeared, there arose waves in the ocean, and when the waters of the ocean became agitated, the great Vaisvānara fire appeared. This fire dried up the waters. By the loss of water there was an expansion of the space in the small holes and the firmament appeared, then the water, born of the fire of the Lord, became tasteful like nectar. The space in the holes created the sky out of which came forth the wind and by their concussion, fire was produced. Then the Lord thought of Brahmā and various other things for the creation of the cosmos — 6-10

The Lord selects, out of the Jivas on the earth, a qualified one for the post of Brahmā for the creation of the cosmos after the expiry of one thousand Mahāyugas (a Mahāyuga consists of four yugas). He who is a pure Soul, endowed with the powers of asceticism and highest knowledge, with the yogic powers and equipped with all the Asvāryas (the powers and highest excellencies), who is established in his self and purified by many births, is made such a Brahmā. In that great ocean, the great place of pilgrimage, the ineffable Hari, the creator of all the worlds, plays for some time and brings forth out of his navel a wonderful lotus of a thousand petals shining like the sun. That beautiful lotus, looking like the hairs of that High Soul was brilliant like fire and bright like the autumnal Sun. That lotus of extravagant beauty began to shine — 11-16

Here ends the one hundred and sixty-eighth chapter on the creation from the lotus.

CHAPTER CLXIX

Matsya said — Afterwards Visnu, out of that golden lotus, begot Brahmā, the Creator of the Universe. The lotus was many yojanas wide, endowed with the qualities of the earth, full of all Gunas and all Tejas and of a golden colour. Brahmā was highly energetic, the Greatest Yogi and the Creator of all the worlds — 1-2

The learned describe the very same lotus as the terra-firma, the Mahārṣis call it the lotus born of Nārāyana Rasā, also known as Padmā Devī, is the earth. The weighty portions of the lotus are the mountains — 3-4

The mountains Himavāna, Sumeru, Nila, Niṣadha, Kailāsa, Muṣja- vanta, Gandhamādana, Punya Śikhra, Mandarāchala, Udayāchala, Piṇjara, Vindhyāchala, are the rendezvous of the groups of the Devas, Siddhas, Mahātmās and the pious — 5-7
The countries within these mountains form the Jambūdvipa. The best distinguishing feature of Jambūdvipa is the performance of a great many sacrifices there — 8

The nectarlike streams of these mountains give birth to many rivers which form places of hundreds of pilgrimages — 9

The numerous ores, with which the mountains are full, are the best part of the lotus, and the Mlecchabha countries in the impassable mountains form on the petals of the lotus. The lower portions of the petals form the habitations of the demons, serpents and birds — 10-12

The oceans near the residences of the demons are the sap of the lotus where the great sinners are drowned — 13

Round the lotus-shaped earth exist four oceans on the four sides. By the mere contemplation of Nārāyana, this lotus-shaped earth appears in existence. So this springing up of the earth is termed Puskara. Consequently lotus is called Puskara and for the same reason the high seers have enjoined the use of drawing the lotus before the performance of any sacrifice — 14-16

In this way, Lord Viṣṇu has created the universe with mountains, rivers, lakes. Afterwards the infinitely powerful Viṣṇu again begins to sleep in that great ocean — 17-18

*Here ends the one hundred and sixty-ninth chapter on the creation from the lotus*

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**CHAPTER CLXX**

Matsya said — When Brahmā was practicing austerities in the lotus, the great Asura Madhu appeared to cause him obstacles and the Asura Kaṭābha full of Rajoguṇa also put on his appearance. They full of Itajo and Tamoguṇas began to torment the universe. Wearing fine dress, having white, pointed and fearful teeth, adorned with coronets, armlets, those most valiant Asuras with bloodshot eyes, bloated chest, mighty arms, gigantic like the mountains, shining like the clouds, with faces like the sun, holding clubs like lightning, agitating the ocean with their feet, made an attempt to arouse Viṣṇu from His sleep — 1-6

They, traversing through that lotus, saw the four-faced Brahmā, who was the best of the yogis, and who had a bright body — 7

Brahmā as directed by Nārāyana was carrying on the work of the creation of the universe by His mental power. He was creating the people, the Devas, the demons, the Yākeśas, the Rūṣis, the Mānasas Rūṣis, in course of which both the demons, wishing their death and agitated with anger, addressed the following sullen words to Brahmā — 8-9

"O, lotus born one! wearing white coronet and white dress, having four heads, void of grief! How are you sitting here quietly? Get out of it and fight with us, we are very powerful and if you cannot face us, then speak, Who is your Creator? Who has located you here? Who is your protector? And what is your name?" — 10-12
Brahmah replied — "You ought to know the name, deeds and means of that one Supreme Being who is adored by the whole universe, who has thousands of eyes and who is the unit I see you are two, I wish to know your names and your object, what do you do?"—13

Madhu Kaitabha said — "O wise one! there is none superior to us in the universe. We envelope the universe with Rajo and Tamogunas. We are full of Rajo and Tamogunas. The Rasis cannot transcend us. We are inviolable, we enshroud the dharma and nature of all the beings. Consequently, we cannot be overpowered by any being. The whole universe trembles with our fear. We are the givers of astra, kama and swarga in course of the sacrifices during each Yuga. Those who attain comfort, pelf, happiness and fame, always adore us. We are happiness, pleasure, beauty, fame and every other thing what can be desired"—14-17

Brahmah spoke — "I have acquired Yoga with great practice and am full of satyaguna, but the Supreme Being, the incarnate of Sattva, the great controller, the author of satva, rajasa and tamas gunas, the Creator of the universe who only begets satva-blutas, will destroy you"—18-20

At that time the powerful Vishnu stretched his arms by His Mijj while asleep and both the demons were caught and drawn in and they looked like two monstrous birds hanging on His hands.—21-22

Then both the Asuras saluted Vishnu and said "we know Thee to be the Great cause of the universe. Thou art Purusottama, protect us. We are ignorant. Thou art the image of satyaguna. We have come to see Thee. Deva! Thy sight is not fruitless. We are eager to seek a boon from Thee, and we salute Thee."—23-25

Sri Bhagavana spoke — "What for do you seek a boon? You have completed your lives. Do you wish to live longer?"—26 27

Madhu Kaitabha said — "Deva! let our death be at your hands, at such a place where others did not before experience their deaths. Grant us this boon?"—28

Sri-Bhagavana said — "I speak this truly that both of you will be born great in the future age. Do not be doubtful about this."—29

Having said so, the Lord killed under His thighs both the demons who were the originators of Raja and Tamogunas.—30

Here ends the one hundred and seventeenth chapter on killing of Madhu and Kaitabha in the creation from the lotus

CHAPTER CLXXI

Matyas said — The highly energetic Brahmat, the chief of the knowers of Brahmat, with His arms uplifted, began to practise severe austerities within the above mentioned lotus. Driving away all darkness with His lustre, He shone forth like the Sun. Afterwards, Vishnu, in another assumed form of a Yogâchârya, appeared before Brahmat as the Spiritual guide. The sage Kapila—the great Preceptor of Sânkhya—also appeared along with Him. Both of them went to Brahmat singing His praises. Afterwards
both the Professors of the Supreme knowledge and adored by the Rishis spoke to Brahmā of immeasurable lustre, thus —It is Brahmā who resides embracing the whole universe, who is tied fast with the knowledge of Brahmā and self, and who is worshipped by the three worlds, that is the Creator of all the Bhūtas, when the latter absorbed in His contemplation hearing their words, created by His yogic power, the three realms on the basis of the Brahmā Śrutī. Brahmā created a son from His desire who, immediately on being born, went to Him and said "In what way shall I assist you?"—1-9

Brahmā said —"O highly intelligent one! Do as Nārāyana, the Brahmā incarnate and the Muni Kapila instruct you."—10

Then that son of Brahmā stood with folded hands before those Brahmans and said "Give me orders what to do."—11

Bhagavāna said —"Think of what is Truth, Eternal, and emancipation. What is said to be true and undecaying is of eighteen varieties. What is true, that is Highest, follow that."—12

Hearing those words, that son of Brahmā went to the north where helped by His intellect He attained, by degrees, Brahmāhood.—13

Then Brahmā created Bhūva a second son from His mind who also asked Him what assistance he could render Him. Brahmā told him to follow what the two Preceptors said and by their command he went down to the earth and began to study the Vedas from them. In time he attained the highest position. Brahmā again created His third son Bhūr-bhūtvah—the knower of Sāṅkhya—in the same manner, who also with the directions of Brahmā went to the two Preceptors and obtaining knowledge, acquired the highest position like his two elder brothers.—14-18

Then the conditions of the three sons of Brahmā are described. Nārāyana and Kapila both returned to their abodes after taking with them the three sons of Brahmā.—19

Brahmā commenced again His rigid penances, after Nārāyana and Kapila had left Him. Then Brahmā, in course of His practices, did not feel any comfort and happiness, for those [whom He had created] were single. He created a beautiful woman from His body by virtue of His tapasyā.—20-21

She, by virtue of Her austerities, equaled Brahmā and was gifted with the faculty of the creation of the universe. Brahmā thus engaged in creation, first created the three-footed Gāyatrī, adored by the Vedas and then the Prajāpatis and the oceans.—22-23

He also created the Vedas from the same Gāyatrī. Then, He created those Prajāpatis who were like Him and through whom this universe and all the beings have been created.—24-25

The highly ascetic and the most illustrious son, named Vishvēśa Dharma was begotten first who was followed by other sons named, Dakṣa, Marichi, Atri, Pulāṣṭya, Pulaha, Kratu, Vasistha, Gautama, Bhṛgu, Angirā, and Manu. The highly wonderful Rishis have followed thirteen paths of dharma.—26-28

The twelve daughters, viz. —Aditi, Diti, Danu, Kalā, Anāyn, Simhikā,
Muni, Tamrâ, Krodha, Suradâ, Vinatâ, and Kadra were born of Daksa. The sage Matichi produced Kaśyapa from his lustre and Daksa gave his twelve daughters in marriage to Kaśyapa and gave twenty-seven daughters, that is, the twenty-seven asterisms beginning with Rohini, to the Moon Brähmâ created the five maids named Laksmi, Marutvat, Sâdhya, Viśvesâ, and Sarasvatî who were married to Dharmarâja the Consort of Brähmâ of great beauty and having the form of Kâma, stood before Her Lord as Surabhi, when He with the view of producing cows for the benefit of the world enjoyed in Her company when she gave birth to many smoke coloured progeny of huge bodies — 29-36

All those sons, dark like the night and sombre like the evening clouds, began to cry and despise Brähmâ, and in consequence of their crying and running away, they were named Rudras. They are — Nārada, Sambhu, Aparajita, Mîgavardhana, Kapardî, Dahanâ, Kharna, Ahrubradhnyâ, Kapâlî, Pûgala, and the most illustrious Senâni, these are the eleven Rudras Yogasvarî cow was also born of that Surabhi cow as well as the lower animals, goats, swans, high class drugs. Dharma produced Kâma from Laksmi, the Sâdhya Devas were born of the lady of the same name Sâdhya — 37-42

Bhava, Prabhava, Isâ, Asrarahantâ, Arûpa, Arûni, Viśvâvasu, Bala, Dhruya, Havisesa, Vîtâna, Vîdhanâ, Smîta, Vatsara, Bhûti, and Sâparva were all born of Sâdhya through Dharma, and, similarly, the Devi Sudevi gave birth to the eight Vasus, viz. — Dhara, Dhruya, Viśvâvasu, Soma, Åps, Yama, Vâyu, and Nirrtî. It is also heard that dharma begot from Viśvâ the Viśvedevas — 43-48

Viśvesâ gave birth to the mighty armed Daksa, Puskaravana, Châkesâsa, Manu, Madhu, Mahoraga, Vibhrânkavapuh, Vâla, Viskambha, and Garuda, illustrious like the Sun Marutvatî gave birth to the Marut devas. — 49-51

Agni, Chaksu, Ravi, Jyoti, Savitra, Mitra, Amara, Saravritâ, Sukarsa, Virât, Vati, Viśvâvasu, Matri, Advaritâ, Chittaraśâmi, Niśadhana, Hûyanta, Barata, Mandapannaga, Brijanta, Brijadrûpa, and Pûtanamgär are the Maruts. Aditi Devi gave birth to the twelve Adityas from Kaśyapa — 52-55

They are Indra, Vîsnu, Bhaga, Tvaśta, Varuna, Aryama, Ravi, Pûsâ, Mitra, Dhanada, Dhâtå, Paraajas. These are the best of the dwellers in Heaven. Aditya begot from Sarasvati two sons who were gifted with highest attributes and were great ascetics. Danu gave birth to Dänavas and Diti brought forth the Daityas — 56-58

Kalâ gave birth to Kalakeya Asuras. Anâyuṣâ gave birth to fearful diseases. Simhâka begot Grahas, Munis gave birth to the Gandharvas, Tamrâ was the mother of the Apsaras, Krodha gave birth to the Pûṣâchas, Yaksas and the Râkṣasas — 59-61

Surabhi begot quadrupeds and cows, Vinatâ produced Garuda and other birds — 62

Kadar was the mother of the mountains and the serpents, and in such a way the universe multiplied — 63
O King! In such a way the lotus Puskara was produced by Viṣṇu and the creation emanating from it is known as Padmasresṭi. I have thus described the glory of the Lord Viṣṇu—the Purāṇapurūṣa—before you, and the Rishis, all pray to Viṣṇu the Prime cause of all—64-65

One who hears this Purāṇa, specially on the days of the festivals, goes to heaven after enjoying all the best comforts in the world—66

One who pleases Lord Śrīkrīṣṇa by sight, words, and mind is shown kindness also by the Lord—67

And, as fruits (of devotion), KINGS acquire Kingdoms, poor men get riches, a man of short life gets longevity and people desirous of sons are blessed with sons—68

Devotion to Viṣṇu begets the benefit of sacrifices and of the reading of the Vedas, all desires and the benefits of asceticism, various kinds of riches and other virtues—69

He attains what he desires King! one who listens to the glory of the lotus, forsaking everything, never gets any pain Such is the description of the lotus creation which I have described to you as narrated by Vedavyāsa and the Śrutis—70-71

Here ends the one hundred and seventy-first chapter on the creation from the lotus

CHAPTER CLXXII

Matsya said—Now hear how Viṣṇu attained Viṣṇuhood in Satya-yuga, how he attained Vaikuntha amongst the Devas, and how he attained Kṛṣṇahood amongst the human beings. The deeds of the Lord are indeed impervious, King! now hear about the past and the future manifestations of Viṣṇu—1-2

The mystic Viṣṇu is known as Nārāyana through discernable manifestation. He is also called Anant-ātma and Avasī Prabhu. When the eternal Hari became engaged in the form of Nārāyana in creation, He manifested Himself as Brahmā, Vāyu, Soma, Indra, Dharma, Bhūsāpati, Sukra, etc., Viṣṇu was also born as the son of Aditi in consequence of which He is also called Upendra, the younger brother of Indra. He manifested Himself to destroy the enemies of the Devas such as the demons, the Daityas, the Rākṣasas—3-6

The Supreme Spirit Nārāyana first became the Pradhānātman and created Brahmā and the latter created the worthy Prajāpati in the previous kalpas who contributed to the great multiplication of the men and other beings. The eternal Akhanda Brahma was divided by the Prajāpati in many parts. The doings of Viṣṇu have been thus described. Now listen to His mundane glory—7-9

When Vritrāsura had been killed in the Satyayuga, the Tārakāmaya war renowned in all the three realms took place, in course of which the demons showed marked valour and began to destroy the groups of the Devas, the Yakṣas and the Rākṣasas—10-11
CHAPTER CLXXII

The Devas and the Rākṣasas, acknowledging themselves vanquished, went to seek the help of the Lord Nārâyana, whilst these demons, burning like cinders, after eclipsing the Sun, the Moon, the clouds and other stars began to spread in the sky. The clouds, highly charged with electricity, began to thunder and rain, when all the seven kinds of winds began to blow. At that time the deafening din created by thunder, rain and wind was most fearful, and it appeared as if the whole firmament was going to be consumed. Thousands of meteors began to fall. The Divine chariots also fell down on the ground after being tossed in the heavens. It looked as if the annihilation of the universe was in progress. In course of that terrible calamity, the lustre from every one's face was gone. It was pitch dark, and the ten directions were under cover of dense darkness. 12-18

The Goddess Kāli wandered about in the sky, when even the Sun was entirely covered with the massive folds of darkness. At that time, Lord Viṣṇu, dispelling the huge piles of darkness by His arms, shone forth with His glory and His blue appearance. 19-20

The Lord shone like the sombre clouds, soot and the mountains. His body looked like cloud and collyrium. Even the hair (on his body) looked like clouds, by His lusty and appearance. He looked like a blue mountain. He was dressed in yellow and wearing ornaments glowing like burnished gold. His complexion resembling the colour of the smoke arising at the time of the destruction of the universe, He had four arms, hence, His shoulders looked more yellow. His shoulders were broad, wearing a diadem, armed with high class weapons bright as Heavens, majestic like the mountain, having serpentlike arrows in His quiver, and Nandaka axe and Sakti, holding conch, quoit, club and the lotus. He looked like a mighty mountain. Forgiveness is the base whereof, Prosperity its tree, the Sāraṅga bow its peak. 22-25

The celestial ladies formed its leaves and various chariots, trees and rainwater, its oozings, and in such a way, it became the illuminator of all the realms and the source of rejoice to all. 26

Knowledge and egoism formed its essence, the chief elements formed its sprouts. The numerous variegations were the leaves, the stars and planets formed the flowers, the world of the demons formed the trunk of the tree. The Viṣṇu mountain thus appeared in the world. 27-28

It looked like a huge reservoir resembling the ocean resting on the Rasātala. It was covered with the massive network, even difficult for the lion to seek his rescue and adorned with birds, animals and various beings, thus conducing to the common welfare of all the Lokas. Adorned with the aroma of modesty and wealth, the unspeakable endless Bhāvas (feelings) formed the waters thereof. The manifested Ahaṅkāra formed the froth, the planets and stars formed the bubbles. 29-30

The elements were the crests, the asterisms were the bubbles, the Vimāṇas were the birds, it was agitated by the clouds. All the men and beings were its fish, the rows of mountains formed the couches, the three gunas were its eddy, the regions were its alligators, fishes, etc. the warriors were its creepers and saplings, the snakes were its reeds, and the twelve Suns were its great islands. The eleven Rudras were its cities, the eight
Vasus, its mountains, the Sandhyas formed its waves, and birds formed the air thereof. The demons were the crocodiles. The Yaksas and the serpents were the huge fishes. Brahma was the supreme valour, the women were the gems, Sri, Kirti, Kanthi and Laksmi were the rivers. The Yogas and the great festival occasions found their origin and end in Him. The Devas became consolated at the sight of such a Narayana.——31-36

Then Narayana, looking like such a vast ocean, the Lord of the Devas, the Giver of the boon, the Most Clement on the devotees, the Giver of peace, seated in a chariot streaming with the banner with the symbol of Garuda, became visible in the firmament.——37-38

In other words, the stars, the Moon, the Sun, gleaming like the Mount Sumeru bedecked with the starry flowers, the Dispeller of fear, seated in an excellent divine chariot, the Lord Visnu was visible to Indra and the other Devas on the aerial track.——39-41

Seeing Him, all the Devas with folded hands shouted out victory, took His refuge, and explained to Him the whole situation, when the Lord determined to put an end to all the demons in the war and said to the Devas——"Devas! be calm and do not fear. I shall now conquer all the demons and you shall possess the Empire of the three realms." Being pleased with such nectar-like words of the truthful Lord, the Devas returned to Their regions, and after that all the darkness was dispelled and the clouds were dispersed. Pleasant wind began to blow, calm reigned in each direction, and all the stars, regaining their brilliance, began to circumambulate the Moon. The celestial fight of the planets ceased, the oceans became calm, the dust storms subsided, and peace in all the realms was restored. The roads became clear and the threefold Devas looked bright and cheerful. The agitation from the rivers disappeared, the devotees came to Their senses, the hearts and senses of the townsmen became jolly. Mahargiya started the chanting of the Vedic hymns loudly, without any sorrow or grief, and the fire began to accept the sacrificial offerings. The Universe became peaceful, and the Dharmas were again established. All the beings became elated, and all the Devas hearing the resolution of the Lord Visnu to destroy the demons, became highly delighted.——42-51

Here ends the one hundred and seventy-second chapter on

Tatrakamaya Fight

CHAPTER CLXXIII

Matsya said——The demons hearing those fearful words of Visnu made great preparations, and left no stone unturned to gain the battle. At that time, the demon Maya took his seat in an imposing golden chariot, measuring 1,200 cubits, gliding on four huge wheels, its extensive yoke jingling with little bells and covered with the tigerskin, with birds worked out in precious stones, full of various weapons, rumbling like the thunder of clouds, decorated with lofty turrets touching the sky, teeming with clubs, plated with gold, streaming the golden banner shining like
the Sun, and the Mount Mandarāchala, painted black like the snake and tiger spots, drawn by gigantic bears, the breaker of the enemy’s chariots. Seated in such a majestic chariot the valiant demon looked like the sun rising on Mandarāchala—1-8

Tārakāsura seated himself in a lofty chariot of gold, looking like a mountain and making terrible noise, having its motion unimpeded, which was plaited with iron, having wheels of the same metal, dispelling darkness by their glitter, rumbling like the clouds, decorated with massive net work of iron over the windows, full of clubs, spears, nooses, axes etc., all made of iron, yoked by a thousand ases, and shining like another mountain Mandara from a distance —9-13

The demon Virochana came furious with anger, armed with a club, looking like the Mount Achatala in that army. The demon Hayagrīva came in his own chariot, with a following of thousands of demons and chariots. The demon Varāha, immensely extensive in bulk, with his bow drawn measuring thousand kiskus, came to the field like a mountain pushing on his chariot. The demon Khaṇa came charged with great conceit and wrath, his lips and eyes throbbing—14-17

The valiant demon Tvastṛ, riding on a chariot drawn by eight elephants, went round the army to see that all the phalanxes of the demons were ready. Viprachitti’s son, the demon Śveta, also came with his white earrings, Aśita, the son of Bali, came armed with rocks, and began to use them as missiles—18-20

The demon Kīśora came with his fresh energy and looked like the sun in the midst of dark clouds. And so did many other demons, wearing armours. The demon Lamba, fully bedecked with hanging pendants, shone forth like the Sun, through the mist in his army. Rāhu also came biting his lips, gnashing his teeth and with eyes disturbed with anger—21-23

Rāhu stood before all the demons smiling and many other demons came riding on horses, several others came riding on elephants—24

Many came riding on the lions, sheep, bears, mules, camels, boars, several ferocious looking demons came on foot. At that time, the demons with only one or half a leg, in their eagerness for war, began to dance and began to terrify the Devas, shewing their hands and holding clubs, parīghas, stones, musalas and other terrible weapons in their hands. Several roared like happy lions, and came waving their arms with glee—27

Those demons armed with clubs, Pāśa, Prāsa, Parīgha, Tomara, Ankuśa, Pattiśa, Sataghna, Satāchārāsa, Gandasaclas, iron Parīghas, discus, etc., began to cheer up their own armies—28-30

Thus the demon army, full of conceit and perseverance, looked furious like clouds, and assembled before the Devas. The thousands of the infuriated demons looked shining like the wind, fire, mountain, water and clouds, and became mad for war—31-32

Here ends the one hundred and seventy-third chapter in the
Tārakamaya battle
CHAPTER CLXXXIV

Matsya said—O son of the Sun! You have heard about the force of the demons, now hear about the strength of the army of the Devas. The twelve Adityas, the eight Vasus, the eleven Rudras, the two Asvinikumāras, wearing their armours and followed by their men, appeared in the field. The thousand-eyed Indra—the lord of all the Devas—came on his great chariot, and marched himself before the Devas, to kill the enemy of the Devas. His chariot was also placed in the centre of the army. Indra then took his seat in that illustrious chariot going swiftly like Garuda, gliding on beautiful wheels, inlaid with gold and gems, containing his famous weapons, such as thunderbolt, etc., surrounded by the Devas, the Yaksas and the Gandharvas, adored by the Brahmanas, conjoint with lightening clouds, going at their will. At that time, he was adored by the Brahmanas Riding on such a chariot, when Indra goes round the earth, the sacrificial priests chant various hymns to him—17.

Various kinds of music were played in the heaven, hundreds of nymphs began to dance. In their midst the chariot looked beautiful like the rising Sun on the Udayāchala mount. It was drawn by a thousand horses, swift like the mind and wind. At that time, the chariot controlled by Matali looked handsome like the Mount Sumeu illuminated by the Sun. Dharmarāja came armed with his formidable club, and took his stand in the army of the Devas, causing terror to the demons by his roars—8-11.

The handsome Varuna also appeared in the field, along with the four oceans, serpents lashing their tongues, wearing garlands and jewelled ornaments, armed with his deadly noose, riding on the horse shining like the moon-beams, dressed in variegated coloured robes, and awaited the hour of war. He then appeared like the oceans agitated with billows. Kuvera, the Lord of the Yaksas, the Raksasas, Kinnaras and the riches, armed with a club, made his appearance seated in his Puspa Viman, with Yaksas, Raksasas, Guhyakas and conch shell and lotus etc. His carriers were men—12-18.

The Lord Śiva came then riding on a very big bull. Indra took his stand in the east, Dharmarāja in the south, Varuna in the west and Kuvera in the north. The valiant Dikpālas guarded their respective directions as well as the army of the Devas. The God Sun also came in his chariot, drawn by seven swift horses having beautiful reins, moving round the Meru, illuminating the Udayāchala and Astāchala mountains, and giving light to all the realms, adorned with many rays, shining with his own lustre, the Lord of the twelve Adityas thus graced the battlefield—19-23.

The demons beheld the Lord Moon who came to the battle, mounted on a chariot drawn by white horses, adorned with white and cool rays, pleasing to the worlds, followed by all the Nakṣatras, the Lord of the Brahmanas, the Dispeller of nocturnal darkness, the receptacle of thousands of herbs and nectar, looking like a portion of the universe, and riding on white horses and holding in his hands weapons causing cold—24-27.
Vāyu, the creator of fire, the Lord of all, the omnipresent in all
the seven tunes and the sounds, the foremost of all the elements, the
formless, the easily accessible to heaven, the producer of sound, and five-
fold Prāna of all the beings, the life of all, bursting with his own force,
also joined the army of the Devas, followed by clouds and caused great
pain to the demons by His violence — 28-31

The Devas with the Gandharvas and the Vidyādhāras waved their
swords, which looked like serpents that had lately cast off their skin,
and thus began to play. The gigantic serpent Lords, infusing their venom,
into the arrows of the Devas, made the smaller of their species to bodily
merge into the arrows. Many other Devas armed with huge rocks, trees,
etc., became ready to hurl them at the demons — 32-34

The highly powerful Lord Viṣṇu, from whose navel sprang the lotus,
who assumes the form of fire for the destruction of the world, the eater of
the sacrificial oblations the cause of the entire universe, the giver of Peace,
armed with the club, also adorned the great field of battle with His garuda,
like the rising Sun on the Mount Udayāchala — 35-37

Viṣṇu held his lustrous chakra in His right hand, the discus looked
like the rising Sun, as if ready to destroy the enemies — 38

He held in His left hand the huge club of a black colour ready to
annihilate the enemies, and He held other weapons such as Sāranga bow,
etc., in His other hands — 39

Lord Nārāyaṇa rode on His illustrious Garuḍa, the son of Kaśyapa, eater
of snakes, going more swiftly than the wind, agitator of the sky, roaming
in the air, looking beautiful with snakes in his mouth, looking like the
lofty Mandara mountain after the churning of the ocean, who had shown
his valour many times in the fight between the Asuras and the Devas,
with His body having the mark of the thunderbolt of Indra hurled on Him
for stealing nectar, having crest on the head, highly powerful, ornamented
with golden ear-rings, having garments of variegated leaves, looking like a
golden mountain, shining with the splendour of the gems on the hood of the
snakes that he held in his mouth with his wings, looking like clouds with
rainbows, overspreading the heavens, and with red, yellow and blue banners
streaming in the air, of huge body, the brother of Aruna, and the best of
those who roam in the air. Riding on such a Garuḍa, Viṣṇu made His
appearance. The moment Lord Viṣṇu appeared riding on His mighty
Garuḍa, all the Devas and sages followed Him and began to sing His
praises with verses, all Mantras — 40-48

Kuvera, Yama, Indra, Dharmarāja and the Moon went ahead of the
Lord, illumined by the rays of the Moon, and at the same time Bhāsa-spati
blessed all the Devas saying “Let good come to the Devas” and
Sukrāchārya blessed also the demons, uttering their welfare — 49-50.

Here ends the one hundred and seventy-fourth chapter on
Tārakāmaya fight
CHAPTER CLXXV

Matsya said—A tremendous battle ensued between the Devas and the demons and every one, eager for victory, took up his arms and stood like a mountain in the battlefield. The haughty warriors, representing the forces of dharma and adharma, respectively, waged a fierce battle, where they displayed both vanity and modesty—1-3

Afterwards the sky was covered with moving chariots, advancing herds of elephants, and warriors leaping with sword in hand. The falling of arrows and clubs, and the twanging bows created a din like the thundering of clouds at the time of the annihilation of the universe, causing a great terror to the creation—4-6

The demons began to hit the Devas by hurling clubs and huge rocks at them, which caused the valiant Devas, eager for victory, a great suffering, and the Devas hurt with the weapons, with their heads powdered with clubs and their chests smashed by the demons, began to vomit blood. The Devas could not do anything when they were entangled in a network of arrows by the demons. Thus, overwhelmed by the demons, they could not do anything. They could not use their arms and appeared like the dead acknowledging themselves beaten by their foes—7-11

Seeing that, the thousand-eyed Indra dispelled those huge piles of dreadful arrows by his thunderbolt and effected his entrance in the ranks of the demons. Devastating the army of the demons, he created darkness by letting out his Tamus astra when the demons could not see one another. The Devas became freed of the Māyā of the Demons which Indra drove away by his lustre, and then they began to kill the demons with great caution. Then the demons of bluish haze began to fall down like mountains with their wings severed—12-16

When the demons began to be annihilated in great numbers, Maya spread the Māyā of Urvā and dispelled the darkness, and created fearful fire like the one that prevails at the time of the destruction of the world, which started the devastation of the Devas. Whilst the demons again took up a firm stand, the Devas seriously belaboured by Urvā's fire, went to seek the protection of Indra and the Moon. The Devas, burnt by Urvā's fire and their senses numbed, reported the whole matter to Indra—17-21

Seeing such a fearful chaos, Varuna prompted by Indra said—22

“Indra! Aurvā has been created by the Brahmarāj's son Urvā in ancient times. The Brahmarāj became like Brahmā by means of his asceticism—23

Note: Aurva A celebrated Rish. The sons of Kārtavirya, with the desire of destroying the family of Aurva, killed even the children in the womb. One of the women in the family, however, in order to preserve her embryo, secreted it in her thigh (Urvā), whence the child at its birth was called Aurva. Beholding him, the sons of Kārtavirya were struck with blindness and his wrath gave rise to a flame which threatened to consume the whole world. He, not attired in the desire of the Pānca, cast it into the ocean where it remained concealed with the face of a horse. Aurvānāla is also known as Vadavāgni or Vadavanala. It is the submarine fire.
Then the Maharṣis and the Devas began to pray to the sage Urva who was shining like the Sun by virtue of his asceticism — 24

The demon Hiranyakashipu also appeared there. The Brahmāris then said: ‘Bhagvān! this Your attempt is to root out the race of the Rīṣis. You are the only survivor and there is none in your family and you are devoting yourself to rigid austerities in the flower of your life. So many sages are all by themselves without any offspring and in the same way the families of the Rīṣis have died out and in the absence of any progeny. The Rīṣis look entirely cut off from the world. You have become illustrious like Prajāpati by virtue of your asceticism, but you should also beget a son for the continuance of your family. You have renounced householder’s life, therefore create another body by getting another soul out of your own’ — 25-30

Those words went deep into the heart of Urva who despising these Rīṣis said: ‘the highest duty of the Rīṣis, as enjoined by the Śastras, is to pass their days in the forest, living on the produce of nature, for a Brāhmaṇa ought to strictly observe Brahmacharya. In that case he can shake the position of Brahmā. The householders have three fold duties to discharge, but those of them living in the forest ought to follow our ways. The Rīṣis living merely on water, air, grain and on things powdered by stones, simply warming themselves in the fire burning all round them, practising Dākapāh and Panchatapāh, all of them thus pursuing the course of rigid asceticism, seek final emancipation by leading a life of celibacy — 31-36

A true Brāhmaṇa becomes as such only by virtue of Brahmacharya, and others, knowing what Brahmacharya is, also say that fortitude is established in Brahmacharya. And asceticism is also established in the practice of Brahmacharya. The Brāhmaṇa fixed in his austerities is really enshrined in heaven. There is no Siddhi without Yoga, and there is no fruit without Siddhi. There is no higher name and fame than Brahmacharya which is the root of all — 37-39

There is no greater ascetic than the one who strictly follows Brahmacharya by subduing all his passions — 40

It is hypocrisy to grow long hair without asceticism, to pursue any vow without any resolution, and to practise Tapasyā without Brahmacharya. These three are simply signs of vanity — 41

Where is wife? and where is Yoga? and where is the perversion of thought? Great differences lie between these — 42

Brahmā has created all these by His mental power. If one has the seed of asceticism within him, he can create a son from his mind. Verily you are the knowers of selves. Then why do you not create such children by the force of mind alone? — 43

The ascetics ought to beget progeny out of the embryo created by their mind, and your address to me is bereft of dharma, and is like the speech of those who are not good. By the power of my inner self, I shall create a son, without the help of a woman, after illuminating my mind with the glory of asceticism. I shall create such a son out of my soul, who would be ready to consume the creation’ — 44-47
Afterwards the sage Ûrva, absorbed in his asceticism, throwing his thighs into the fire rubbed them with a kûṣa grass. Then the son in the form of Fire, desirous of consuming the universe, was produced from his thigh, by its own force without the help of any firewood. In such a way the fearful fire Ûrvâ was begotten from the thigh of the seer Ûrva — 48-50

That son of Ûrva said with a feeble voice, to his father, immediately on being born "Father! I am oppressed by hunger, pray direct me to consume the universe." Saying so, the fire Ûrva ascended to heaven, and with the intention of consuming everything all round, increased itself in bulk, and spread itself in all directions — 51-52

Afterwards Brahmâ said to Ûrva 'Pray save the universe from the fury of your son — 53

'Brâhmana! I shall assign a very good place to your son. Have full confidence in my words' — 54

Ûrva said — "To-day I am blessed. You have shown me a great kindness by promising a place for my son. Bhagavân! what oblations will my son get when he feels hungry in the morning? What will be the place of his stay and what arrangements will be made for his food? Those things should be arranged in a manner be-fitting the position of my son." — 55-57

Brahmâ said — 'This son of yours will stay as the submarine fire in the ocean and O Brâhmana! I am also born of water. He will be gratified to drink it. I am giving the same butte-like water to your son which I also drink in course of my stay in it — 58-59

'At the end of the yugas, your son and I will wander about in mutual company' when we will repay the debts of those who are sonless. Later on, the same fire will dry up all the waters. Besides he will burn up all the Devas, Asurs, Yakṣas, Râkṣasas, etc., and all other elements — 60-61

Hearing these words of Brahmâ, Ûrva said 'Be it so.' When the fire merged into the ocean, after throwing his lustre into his father. Then Brahmâ and other Râṣis resumed their pursuits undisturbed, on realising the glory of fire, the son of Ûrva — 62-63

The demon Hiranyakâsîyapu beholding that wonder of Ûrva Râṣî spoke, after making a series of salutations "O Râṣî! It is indeed highly surprising that Agni the witness of the universe has merged into you and Brahmâ has also become pleased with your devotion. Great sage! I have come to you as your and your son's slave. Pray look with a favourable eye on your devotee Sire! If I suffer it will be like your defeat." — 64-67

Ûrva said — 'I am gratified, because I have now become your preceptor. I have now no fear of danger on account of my asceticism. You should also embrace the Mâyâ created by my son, who, though without any fuel is more violent than Pâvaka the ordinary fire. This Mâyâ will protect your family and destroy your enemies and will be unbearable to the adversary.' Hearing those words the demon Hiranyakâsîyapu embracing her (Mâyâ) went to heaven after bowing to Ûrva Muni very much gratified — 68-71
CHAPTER CLXXVI

The mighty Māya, created by Aurva the son of the sage Urva, was unbearable even by the Devas — 72

Now Huṇyakaśayana being dead, this Māya had become comparatively weak. Also the sage, who was the author of that Māya, cursed him. I have narrated this all to you, said Varuna to Indra, so that in case you want the Māya to be destroyed, you should let the Moon go with me to render me assistance, and I shall undoubtedly destroy it, with his co-operation, by means of water — 74-75

Here ends the one hundred and seventy-fifth chapter on the Tāraka māya fight

CHAPTER CLXXVI

Matsya said — Indra on hearing what Varuna said gladly directed the Moon to go to fight — 1

He said "Moon! go and help Varuna, thus carry out the rescue of the Devas and the destruction of the demons. You are more powerful than me. You are the Lord of the heavenly bodies and you pervade all the realms with your elixir which like the ocean, waxing and waning exists in you. You bring about by your diurnal motion the day and the night. Your spot, in the form of a hare, is indicative of your giving shelter to the universe and even the Devas and the celestial bodies do not know the full significance of your power. You are located above the Sun and the other heavenly bodies. You by your glory dispel the universal gloom and make it bright and luminous. Your rays are white, your body is made up of cold, you are eternal, you are the manifestation of sacrifices, the Lord of the herbs, the source of actions, begotten from water, producer of lotus and other aquatic plants, most cool, the receptacle of nectar, nimble, having white conveyance, the Illuminator of all things, the giver of nectar to those who are privileged to have it, the dispeller of darkness from every thing, therefore be good enough to dispel, by your co-operation with Varuna, the delusion caused by this demon. You are the beauty of the beautiful, you are the Soma of the drinkers of Soma, you are the most beautiful of all, and you are the Lord of stars. We are all tormented in the battlefield, now go and relieve us by destroying this Asuri Māya." — 2-9

The Moon said — "The Lord of the Devas! I shall pour down a heavy dew destructive to the demons. See the Demons void of their concord and the store of their delusion exhausted. I will envelop the Daityas with severe cold, I will burn them with chill and I will make the Demons void of their pride." Thus saying, the Moon showered torrents of cold, while Varuna hurled his noose. The demons under the influence of these began to lie inert and dead — 10-12

Thus Varuna and the Moon both started the annihilation of the demons by showering cold on them. Both those Lords of the waters, fighting by the store of their freezing resources, roamed about in the field like the ferocious oceans. Varuna and the Moon pouring down
showers of rain, like those that descend at the time of the annihilation of the universe, totally destroyed the delusive fire. The demons, benumbed by the cold showers of the Moon and entangled in the noose of Varuna, could not move their limbs any way, and they all looked like the mountains with dismantled crests. The Moonbeams and the cold showers of Varuna entirely unhinged the demons. Their chariots deprived of all lustre fell down tossing from the heaven — 11-19

Maya saw the demon folks so belaboured by the Moon. He then introduced his Pārvatī Māyā which suddenly pervaded all space with rocks, swords, shields, dense forests teaming with yawning caves and roaring lions and elephants, full of heads of deet and wind, containing huge trees and moving by the force of wind in the heavens at will. The Chāndri and Vārūṇa Māyās of the Moon and Varuna disappeared. And the moment such a delusion was introduced, swords, rocks, trees began to pour down upon the Devas, who began to be destroyed and the demons regained a safe footing. All the strategems of the Moon and Varuna were made useless. The Devas began to die of the heavy sword blows. There was a huge shower of rocks, trees, &c., which filled the universe like the heavy rain. At that time many Devas were powdered by the rocks, several were divided into pieces by them, a good many were covered with trees. The bows of many were broken and they were all bewildered and helpless. No one excepting Lord Viṣṇu remained powerful. The other Devas disappeared — 20-28

That demon waved the rocks over Lord Viṣṇu, but the latter showed His perseverance and did not show the least anger. The Lord like the clouds that bank up at the time of the annihilation of the universe, kept on looking at the conflict, in the expectation of the befitting hour, when to hit the demons — 23-30

Afterwards Viṣṇu saw both Agni and Vayu, and at the request of Indra asked them both to dispel the delusion, at which they annihilated that all pervading Māyā. Vayu with Agni consumed the demons, just as beings are reduced to ashes at the destruction of the universe. The wind blew fiercely and was followed by fire. In that way the two Devas started their play of havoc in the ranks of the demons. They consumed the Vīmānas of the demons with everything all round. Agni in company of the wind burnt the shoulders of the demons, and Maya could not kill any one. The Pārvatī Māyā disappeared. At that time Viṣṇu was praised by the Devas — 31-36

The Devas cried out "Victory! Victory!" and all the plans of the demons were frustrated. The three realms were liberated from bondage. The Devas were gratified and the din of "Bravo! Bravo!" filled the space. India was victorious and the demons were defeated. All the directions were cleared. Dharma increased and the Sun and the Moon returned to their respective realms, and the three realms were restored to their equilibrium — 37-39

Every one began to perform sacrifices, sins were subdued, death was curbed, sacrificial oblations began to be poured into the fire, the Devas ascending to heaven began to survey the glory of the sacrifices and all the Lokapālas returned to their quarters — 39-41
CHAPTER CLXXVII

Ascetics flourished, the sinners declined. The followers of the Devas were pleased and those of the demons became sad. Dharma reigned over three-fourths of the world and adharma existed in only one. The path of virtue flourished and the people became righteous. Every one began to follow his order of life and the kings began to devote themselves to the protection of their subjects. The sins of the universe were subdued by the subjugation of the demons by the Fire and the Wind—42-45.

The whole universe became radiant with the lustre of Agni. Kālanemi hearing about the violence of Agni and Vāyu appeared on the field. He was wearing a crown shining like the Sun and was bedecked with tingling armlets and ornaments. He looked tall like Mandara mountain; golden coloured, he had hundred arms, hundred faces, hundred heads and appeared like a mountain with hundred peaks. He appeared like a blazing fire, measuring the sky with his massive arms, kicking the mountains with his feet, driving away the heavy banks of rain clouds by his breath, with his eyes knitted, persecuting the Devas, covering all the directions, looking like the messenger of death. He, stretching his arms clustered with heavy fingers, addressed the demons saying "Demone! you should all get up now." He overspread all the quarters with arrows and seemed ready to burn the Devas. He looked like death at the time of the dissolution of the universe. All the Devas were bewildered to see Kālanemi. All the beings looked upon that persevering Kālanemi as Narayana; he began to roam on the battlefield pacing his very tall legs to and fro and thereby raising wind and rolling as it were the firmament. The Devas were all very much terrified. Maya, the lord of the Aśuras then embraced him. Kālanemi then with Viṣṇu looked beautiful like the Mandara mountain. Indra and the other Devas were deeply pained to see the demon Kālanemi advancing as if the death of all—46 61.

Here ends the one hundred and seventy-sixth chapter on Tārakāmaya fight.

CHAPTER CLXXVII

Maṇḍya said—That highly energetic Aśura Kālanemi, in the midst of the demons, appeared growing in strength like the heavy rain clouds gathering in strength after excessive heat. Then the chief Daṇḍavas, like Maya and Tārakāsura and others, seeing Kālanemi were encouraged as if they had drunk the nectar, and stood up and made an advance, and all the demons casting off their fears and knocking off their fatigue, cherished Tārakāsura's victory and they all congregated in the field to resume fight, after duly holding a council of war. They arranged their phalanxes and the principal demons forming the vanguard of Tārakāsura also turned up dauntlessly. All were pleased to see Kālanemi. The chief generals of Maya came off gladly from Maya's side and joined Kālanemi. Maya, Tārakāsura, Varāha, Hayagrīva, Śveta the son of Vipracitti, Khara, Lamba, Arista, Kīḍara, Svarabhānu, Chāmara, and Vakrayodhi, versed in warfare and learning and tapasyā,
also came armed with clubs, quints, axes, discs, rocks, javelins, spears, nooses stoves, the terrible Gandśala, Pattśa, Bhuddipāla, iron Parighas, heavy Ghātani, Satagni, Yugasyanties, etc., to render assistance to Kālanemi —1-12

They were also armed with arrows resembling the mouths of the serpents bolts, keen swords, tridents, bows, and many other luminous weapons. The army of the demons under the leadership of Kālanemi, looked awfully striking, as if the whole sky was covered with blue clouds — 13-15

The army of the Devas, guarded by India, looking white and black, extremely joyful, having the Sun and the Moon with them, with asterisms as banners, swift like the wind, located close to the heavenly bodies, under the protection of India, Varuna, and Kuvëra, gleaming like fire blaze, under the chief leadership of Nārāyaṇa, like the mass of ocean, swelled by the Yakesas, and the Gandharvas armed with various kinds of weapons, shone forth and looked particularly splendid. Both the armies encountered each other, like the heaven and earth at the time of universal dissolution, and a fearful conflict ensued —10-21

The Devas and the demons showed their valour, and arrogance. They fought furiously like the clouds emerging from the roasting eastern and western oceans. They began to tear down each other, as the infuriated elephants rend the mighty mountain trees. They also blew several kinds of conches and trumpets. The din of their conches filled earth, sky, heavens and the space all round, and so did the noise of the twanging of the bowstrings, clashing of swords, clap of the hands, etc. In the midst of the tumult raised by the kettle-drums, etc., the roars of the demons vanished; they began to break the heads of each other, some of them fought duels, some broke other’s arms, etc., many of them wrestled, the Devas used their heavy clubs and iron bolts, etc — 22-27

Many warriors fell down with their limbs severed by the clubs and arrows. Several of them fought from their chariots and horses, biting their lips with rage. There was a tremendous uproar, when the infantry and the chariots started face to face fighting. They smashed the chariots of each other, fighting like two clouds in the mouths of śrāvana, and Bhādra rushing into each other. Many were killed under the pressure of the chariots running over them. Most of the warriors were unable to guide their chariots, being impeded by other chariots, and several of them threw down their foes by the arm — 28-33

Some of them killed their foes by pushing them by their shields. The warriors wounded in the battle vomitted blood like the clouds pouring out rain. A fearful onslaught raged between the Devas and the demons. The dense volleys of arrows shot from both the armies covered the sky like clouds, and the weapons looked like rainbows in the heavens. Afterwards Kālanemi came charged with wrath like the surging ocean. The clouds charged with lightning and making a thundering noise, began to be dispersed when they struck Kālanemi’s luminous cornet and his body hard like a mountain. When he began to breathe in his wrath, and with his twisted faces and wrinkled eyebrows sweats...
came out of his body and sparks of fire emitted. Sparks emitted from his mouth and his arm stretched towards the sky and the sides, and grew in magnitude, and looked as if five-headed serpents had emerged from the mountains, and various kinds of weapons such as clubs, bows, etc., held by him looked beautiful like the mountain peaks touching the skies. When his garments were blown by wind, it seemed as if, the top of mount Meru was struck with the evening rays of the Sun. He knocked down many Devas by his violently striking them with mountain peaks and trees, and cut down many of them by his sword, who felt unable to move about. He killed a good many by his blows. The Devas, the Gandharvas and the serpents, thus belaboured by Kālanemi, became lustreless and utterly helpless, and even the mighty Indra of a thousand eyes was entangled in his network of arrows. — 34-37

At that time Indra, riding on his Airāvata, could not move about. Varuna was bereft of his noose and looked like the clouds and the oceans bereft of water. Afterwards, he belaboured Kusirna with his club, and subdued Dharmarāja, who shuddering with fear, ran away abandoning His glory. He also overpowered the Lokapāla and divided himself in four parts and located them in four directions. These parts did all his works. Then going up to the path of the stars, he took the splendour of the Moon and his kingdom what is so anxiously coveted by Rāhu. He then dispelled the light of the Moon, and also drove away the shining Sun from the gates of heaven, and took under his charge His Sāyana (procession of the equinoxes) and the diurnal functions. Knowing Agni to be the mouth of the Gods, Kālanemi swallowed Him also. He also conquered Vāyu by his valour and controlled and swallowed all the heavenly and mundane streams along with the ocean. In such a way that demon after bringing under his control all waters of heaven and earth, shone forth like Brahmā and became the terror of the universe, and assuming the forms of Lokapālas and the Sun and the Moon, he controlled the affairs of the universe in a well-ordained manner. Then enthroning himself in the heavens in the place of Brahmā, that demon, highly energetic like wind and fire, began to rule himself the celestial and terrestrial kingdoms. All the demons then prayed to him as the Devas do unto Brahmā. — 48-60

Here ends the one hundred and seventy-seven chapter on the Tārakāmaya fight.

CHAPTER CLXXVIII

Matsya said — The Vedas, Dharma, Forbearance, Truth, and Lākṣānti, these five things were not attained by Kālanemi on account of his ignoble deeds, contrary to the laws of dharma, other things came under his possession. In not being able to attain these five things he became angry, and wanted to enthrone himself in place of Vīnu and appeared before Him. He saw the Lord riding on His Garudā and holding conch, quiot, club, lotus, wearing white apparel and brandishing His club to destroy the
demon His garment appeared like lightning He himself appeared like rain clouds His carrier was Garuda, Kasyapa's son having crest and golden wings Seeing Him thus appearing in the battlefield with a calm composure, ready to destroy the demons, that demon angrily said —1-5

"He is my enemy. He is the Destroyer of my elders. He lived in the oceans, destroyed the demons Madhu and Kaitabha. It can be said that as long as He lives, the war between us will not end. There will be a most fearful fight between Him and me. He has killed many demons in this battle. He is very cruel. He has not shown His clemency even to the children and the women of the demons killed. He is shameless. He is Visnu. He is the heaven of the Devas. He sleeps on the Śeṣa serpent. He is the Prime Soul. He is the Lord of Brahmā and the Devas and our Tormentor Hiranyakasipu was the victim of His fury. The Devas under His guardianship enjoy the sacrificial oblations and the offerings of clarified butter poured into the fire by the Rishis. He is the Destroyer of all the enemies of the Devas. Our race is annihilated by His quoit. For the benefit of the Devas He has no regard for His own life and throws His quoit shining like the Sun in midst of the demons. He is Bhagavan Kesava—the Destroyer of the demons. He is Bhagavan Visnu—our Destiny. He has now come to fight. Now this Visnu subdued by me will make His salutations to me. In this battle I shall kill Visnu—the terror of the demons—and will then kill all the rest of the Devas. Thus I will free myself from the debt of my ancestors. Thus Visnu in all forms causes anguish to the demons. I have heard that this very same Visnu bears enmity to the demons even after he gets other births, and he has killed the demons Madhu and Kaitabha, when a lotus sprouted from His navel, and when there was only one vast expanse of water all over the universe. I have also heard of His having torn Hiranyakasipu my father in the form of Narasimha (half man and half lion). He had measured the three realms by His three strides, when Aditi held Him auspiciously in Her womb. Now the Tārakāmaya war has commenced and He will be destroyed by fighting with me." Having uttered such words, he got ready to encounter Visnu —6-22

Lord Visnu, despite of such harsh words, kept Himself quite calm, and only said with a smile —"Demon! you are somewhat conceited and that is why you are addressing Me so impatiently. The strength of conceit is no strength indeed, whereas the strength of angerlessness is more stable and really strong. Filled with conceit, in My opinion, you are void of valour. Fie to your words. Verily, women pose at a place where there are no men. Demon! I see you are ready to follow the footsteps of your ancestors. I shall do unto you as I have done with your comrades gone by, for who can remain in comfort after breaking the bridge of dharma made by Lord Brahmā? O, one eager to destroy the Devas! I shall kill you without doubt, and shall instal the Devas in their places."—23-27

When Visnu, the holder of Śri Vatsya, spoke like that, the demon laughed with anger, and holding missiles in hundreds of his hands, began to hit the chest of the Lord. Maya and other valiant demons also ran after Visnu with their keen arrows and Nistrūṇā weapons —28-30
Lord Viṣṇu was not moved in the least by the blows of the demons. He kept Himself firm like a mountain —31

Kālanemi taking up a ponderous club hurled it at Garuda, which indeed astonished the Lord. When Garuda felt exhausted, the Lord feeling Himself also troubled, become angry, took up His Sudarśana quot, and exhibited His majestic glory. At that time Viṣṇu began to grow with Garuda, and covered all the directions with His arms, and the Lord pervading all over the universe rose to heaven, and started His destructive campaign against the demons —32-37

The Rṣis and the Gandharvas began to chant hymns to Viṣṇu, and at the same time the Lord rose so high that His coronet touched the clouds. His feet covered the earth and His stretched arms spread in all directions. Then He took His mighty Sudarśana chakra, shining like the rays of the Sun, containing a thousand edges, the destroyer of the enemies, looking like a blaze of fire, its ends adorned with golden work and its middle bedecked with diamonds, having garlands on it, going and assuming forms at will, terrible to all the enemies, the eater of the blood, bone and marrow of the demons, made by Brahmā Himself, conjured with the fury and fortitude of the Mahārājas, by the throwing of which the moveable and immovable objects become burnt up, by virtue of which the goblins and the Rākṣasas get satisfaction (by getting blood and flesh to live upon) —38-45

Raising such a Sudarśana chakra, unmatched in accomplishing its objects and looking violent like the burning rays of the Sun, Viṣṇu took away all the Dānava’s energy and cut down the arms and the hundreds of the heads of Kālanemi looking like fires. But the demon still remained unmoved, and his headless form like the trunk of a tree stood up in the field, when Garuda threw him down on the ground by the force of his wings, and by his breast. His body fell down with great violence and he expired instantly. Then the Devas rallying together cried out “Bravo! Bravo!” and adored Viṣṇu. Then all the demons took to flight, but they were all resisted by the stretching arms of Viṣṇu who caught hold of their hair and necks. He powdered the faces of many and broke the waists of several. A good many were cut down by the quot and the club blows of the Lord. Several died falling from the heavens. When all the demons were thus destroyed, the Lord stayed there after doing the work of Indra. On the termination of the Tārakāmaya war, Brahmā along with the Rṣis, the Gandharvas and the nymphs went there. —46-56

After adoring Viṣṇu, He said “Devadeva! You have done a great work. You have removed the source of pain to the Devas. You have gratified us all by killing these demons. The demon Kālanemi destroyed by You could not have been killed by anyone else. He was a source of utmost sufferings to the Devas and the three realms. He caused a great pain to the Rṣis and was bent on doing me harm as well. You, therefore, done me a personal favour by killing Kālanemi. May You be blessed. Pray move on to the north where the Brahmās will behold You. Deva! what boon can I confer on you, for you Yourself are the giver of boons to all. You have destroyed the thorn of the three realms. Now hand over the fullest kingdom of the three realms to Indra.” —57-63
Visnu thus praised by Brahma, said to Indra and the other Devas — "Devas! Hear with attention what I say. In this warfare I have killed a demon more valiant than Indra, but two have escaped from this great war. They are Virochana and Rahu, consequently Indra and Varuna should guard the eastern and western quarters respectively. Dharmaraja and Kuvera should keep guard on south and north respectively. The Moon, along with His satellites should return to His realm. O Sun! Enjoy Yourself with Your northern and southern Ayanas and seasons throughout the year. The daily oblations of clarified butter, &c., poured into the sacrificial fire may now be resumed.

Note—Ayanas—The northern and southern paths of the Sun.

"O Brähmanas! Resume Agnihotras and other sacrifices according to the Vedas injunctions, and oblations be offered in Fire. The Devas may be gratified by sacrifices, the Pitris by the performance of Śrāddhas, and the Mahatmas by the recitation of the Vedas. The wind may freely roam in His realm and blow from there. The three fires may now gratify the three realms and the three varnas. The sacrifices may be resumed through the Brähmapas, and the Yajnikas may accept their sacrificial fees. The Sun may nourish the earth, the Moon may foster the Rasis, and the Wind may refresh all. Let all in this way resume Their allotted functions. Let the mother rivers rising from the mountains Mahendra, Malaya, etc., flow to the oceans. O Devas! cast aside your fears of the demons, be calm, may you be prosperous. I am going to Śanātana-Brahmaloka. Do not ever be afraid of the demons either in your realms or in battlefield. The demons are mean and whenever possible will attack the Devas. They have no fixed abodes. You should remain careful in your abodes, in the Heavens and in battlefield. You are simple and good. Gentleness and frankness are your wealth."—64-79

Lord Visnu after thus speaking to the Devas retired to His realm in company of Brahmā. Such was the wonder of the Tarākamāya war that waged between the Devas and the demons and I have related all that to You.—80

Here ends the one hundred and seventy-eighth chapter on Tarākamāya war.

CHAPTER CLXXIX

The Rṣis said —"O Sūta! we have heard the creation from the lotus and the glory of Lord Visnu narrated by you at such a full length, pray now tell us about the glory of the Lord Bhairava Bhava (Śiva)?

Sūta spoke —I shall reite the glory of Śiva, the Lord of Devas, which please hear with attention.

In ancient times there was a demon, as black as soot, who was known by the name of Andhaka. He was invulnerable of the Devas and was constantly engaged in his asceticism. Seeing one day the Lord Śiva and Parvait enjoying in each others company, he wished to snatch away the latter from the Lord, when a most fearful battle ensued...
between Him and the demon. That battle was fought in the Mahâkâla forest, in the district of Avashti. The Lord was very much oppressed by the demon when the Lord, Rudra discharged the weapon called Pâsupata. Out of the blood that gushed from the body of that demon by the blow of that formidable arrow, thousands of Andhaka demons sprang up, and the gore of those demons also similarly multiplied itself into hundreds of demons—2-7.

When they were killed the blood from them again gave births to hundreds of Andhakas of formidable appearances In such a way innumerable demons spread all over, when the Lord created the following Divine Mothers to drink their blood:—Mâheśvari, Brâhmi, Kaumâri, Mâlini, Sauparni, Vâyavây, Śakri, Narûtti, Sauri, Saumya, Śivâ, Dûti, Châmundâ, Vârunt, Varûhi, Nârasînî, Vaśnavî, Châlachînâ, Satânandâ, Bhãgânandâ, Pûchhûnâ, Bhâgamâlînâ, Bâlâ, Atûbalî, Raktâ, Surabhî-Mukhamandikâ, Mâtrinandâ, Suûnandâ, Viḍâli, Sakunt, Raivasî, Mahârakta, Pûlapîchikâ, Jayâ, Vijayâ, Jayantî, Aparâjî, Kâlî, Mahâkâlî, Dûti, Subhagâ, Durbhagâ, Karâlî, Nandini, Aditi, Diti, Mârî, Mritvû, Karnamûtî, Grâmâya, Ulokoî, Ghatodari, Kapâli, Vajrâhastî, Piśâchî, Râksasî, Bhusûndî, Sânkârî, Chandâ, Lângalî, Puâbôli, Hêtû, Sûlochânâ, Dhûmarâ, Ekavirâ, Karâlinî, Visaladanûrînî, Sûmâ, Trîjâti, Kukûri, Vinâyakî, Vîsûnî, Umatuddhari, Siddhi, Lâthlânâ, KarkҚtu, Garadabhi, Brûkkuṭi, Babuputri, Prevâynâ, Viḍambini, Ksaunchâ, Saîlamukhi, Vinâtâ, Sûrasâ, Danu, Usâ, Râmôbâ, Menakâ, Sâlîs, Çîtsarûpînî, Svâhâ, Svadhâ, Vaśkâra, Dhruta, Jeśthâ, Kapardinî, Mâyâ, Vîchitrârupâ, Kâmarûpâ, Sângama, Mûkhvîlâ, Mangâla, Mahânâsâ, Mahâmuikhi, Kumâri, Rochanâ, Bhitâ, Sadâhâs, Mahoddhatâ, AÎanâvâkhî, Kîlaparchî, Kumbhakarînî, Mahâsîrî, Kosînî, Sûkhibû, Gûnâ, Purâgâ, Lohitamukhi, Ghantâraya, Daustrâlâ, Rochanâ, Kâlâjânihîka, Gokanâkîka, Ajamânukhîka, Mahâgrivâ, Mahâmukhi, Ulkâmukhi, Dhûmaśikâ, Kamûnî, Parâkamûnî, Mohanâ, Kampanâ, Khela, Nirbhaya, Bâhusalinî, Sarparkarî, Ekîkâ, Vîsokâ, Nandini, Jyotnâmukhi, Rabhasî, Nikumbhî, Rakta-kampanâ, Avîkârî, Mahâchitrî, Chandrasenâ, Nanorâmâ, Adarînâ, Haratpâpa, Mâtanâ, Lâmbamekhâlo, Abâla, Vanchanâ, Kâlî, Pramodâ, Lângalâvatî, Chitta, Chittajalâ, Kûpâ, Sûttika, Aghavînasîntî, Lambastantî, Lambastâ, Visâta, Vasachântî, Skhalanti, Dirabhâskî, Suchûrî, Sundarî, Subhâ, Abyâmukhi, Kûtumukhi, Krodhantî, âsanî, Kutumbikâ, Muktîka, Chandrikâ, Balâmphînî, Smânyâ, Hâsîntî, Lambî, Kovidâri, Samasvî, Kankukarînî, Mahânâdâ, Mahâdevi, Mahodari, Humbûkâri, Rudrasuha, Rudresî, Bhûdajamâri, Kûndaji, Chalajjalîva, Sîvâ and Jîwâlâmukhi, and several others—5-32

They looked very terrible. They all drank the blood of those demons and were exceedingly gratified. After they were quite full and could not drink more blood, the demons again began to multiply by leaps and bounds, when Lord Siva went to seek the succour of Viṣṇu—33-35

Then Lord Viṣṇu, with great wrath, created Śuṣka-Revati who in a moment drank the blood of all the Andhaka demons. She became more withered and dry as she drank their blood, and when all the blood was drunk, the demons were completely annihilated—36-37

When Siva with His valour was ready to pierce Andhaka the primary Asura, with His trident, the demon prayed to the Lord and He being pleased
with His devotion, bestowed Ganešatva to him, and also made him the attendant-in-chief, and allowed him to remain in His company (granted Sāmpyā)—38-39

Then all the Divine Mothers said to Śiva “Bhagavān! We shall through your favour eat up all the Devas, demons and men residing in all the three realms. Pray order us accordingly.” Śiva said — “You should all undoubtedly protect the creation, so you should abandon this ignoble desire of yours” But they unmindful of the words of the Lord, started their campaign of destruction, assuming terrific appearance. Then Śiva thought of Narasinha, birthless and deathless and the creator of all the Lekas, Who instantly appeared then and there with His claws besmeared with the gore of Hiranyakashipu, His tongue flapping out like a spark of electricity, with His formidable fangs and long teeth, full of mighty energy and roaring like that of the rumbling clouds, agitated by the fearful wind that blows at the time of the destruction of the world, thundering like the oceans, with His mouth wide open, with His nails hard like thunderbolt, with His eyes gleaming red like the Sun, burning with the fire of fury, wearing a crown, garlands, armlets, girdle of bells, fine garments, spreading His lustre all over the universe, shining like the fire blaze, having majestic hair, and wearing garlands of various kinds of beautiful flowers. His appearance looked like the mountain Meru, and His two eyes looked like the Sun. His fearful rows of teeth, though formidable yet beautiful, illuminated His face. His colour was blue like blue lotuses—40-51

Narasinha appeared before Śiva in the same form as was thought of by Him. He was adorned with a pair of garments. The whole universe was overpowered with His lustre. The waving of the hairs on His body looked like so many rays of fire moving in wind. The Lord saluting Him said — “Lord of the universe! Devadeva in the form of Narasinha, my salutations to Thee! Looking handsome with Thy claws dyed in the gore of the demons, shining like gold, Padmanābha (from whose navel sprouted the lotus) the superior of the universe, my salutations to Thee! Thundering like the clouds at the time of the dissolution of the universe, illustrious like the thousands of suns, charged with the fury of a thousand Yamas, powerful like the thousands of Indras, prosperous like thousand Kuveras, the soul of a thousand Varuṇa and Kāla, calm like a thousand earths, lustre-some like thousand Moons, glorified like a thousand Rudras, valiant like a thousand heavenly bodies, having a thousand arms and eyes, the destroyer of many weapons, the liberator of thousands, such you are Deva! the Divine Mothers that I had created for the destruction of Andhaka are now ready to devour the whole universe with utter disregard of My orders. I have created them, but I cannot destroy them now. Myself! How can I, being their Creator become their Destroyer”—52-61

Hearing such words of Śiva, Narasinha created Vāṅkaevat from His tongue, Māyā from His mind, Bhavamālī from His hind private parts, Kāli from His bones who drank the blood of the high-bodied demon Andhaka. She is known in this world by Susā Revatī—62-64

I shall also name to You the thirty-two Divine Mothers created by
Vishnu from His body. They are all prosperous and fortunate. Their names are —65
Ghantakarini, Trailokyamohini, Sarvasattvavasamkarini, Chakrakaridaya, Vyomachalini, Shankini, Lekhant, Kamasaankarini, are the maids of honour of Vaniśvat, and Sankarni, Advatāmā, Bijabhāvā, Aparājī, Kalyānī, Madhumangali, Kamalopalahastikā, are the maids of Māyā, and Ajitā, Sūkṣmamahidayā, Vriddhā, Vedāsmadānandā, Nrisahbhairavā, Vīrā, Garumahidayā, Jayā, these eight the maids of Bhavamālinī, and Ākarnī, Sahbatā, Uttaramālikā, Padmakarī, Jwalāmukhi, Bhīṣanikā, Kāmadhenu, Bālikā are the maids of Revati —66-72
All of them are most powerful and have been created from the body of Vishnu. They are powerful enough to create and destroy the whole universe. The Divine Mothers created by Vishnu subdued those created by Siva, because none can stand the flash of wrath beaming from their eyes. The Mātrikās who were ready to destroy the world, now took refuge of Nṛśingha Deva who then explained them the whole situation.
He said —"You should also foster and guard the universe with My command, as the men and animals look after their off spring, and as the Devas protect the creation so do ye also, and work in every way like the Devas. Let the Devas and men worship the Deva Tripurā. Never cease cause pain to the devotees of Siva, and you should also protect those who contemplate on Me. Those who will offer you sacrifices every day. You should give them all their desired objects. You should also guard those who recite the praises uttered by Me, and you should protect My seat. Lord Siva will give you His Raudrā Devī. You all would occupy the position of the highest Devi and protect Her also. You should guard the universe in conjunction with Her. The Divine Mothers created by Me will remain with Me, and will attain the oblations made by the devotees along with Me. Those who will adore you separately, you should give them all their desires. Those desirous of progeny will get children no doubt, if they worship Śūkadevi.”—73-84
Saying so Lord Vishnu disappeared from that spot with the Mātrikās, and the sacred Kṛitaśaucha tirthā sprang up there. And here Mahādeva the Dispeller of all the troubles gave His Divine Raudrā form to the Mātrikās created by Him. And He remained enshrined there amongst the Mātrikās —85-86
Siva, half man and half woman, after installing the seven Mātrikās there in that Raudrasthāna disappeared. And whenever the Mātrikās created by Siva approach the form of Him, the Lord Siva, the Destroyer of Tripurāndhaka, then that enemy of Tripura and Andhaka pays homage and puja to the Lord Vishnu in His form of Man-Lion, (and thus Siva worships Vishnu)—87-90
Here ends the one hundred and seventy-ninth chapter on the killing of Andhaka.

CHAPTER CLXXX

The Rishis said —"O Sūta! we have heard an account of the destruction of Andhaka, and now we are eager to know the glory of the sacred
Kāśi (Benares city) How did Bhagavān Pingala become Ganeśvara and the giver of food to all within the precincts of Kāśi? How did he attain the Keśārapālahood and how did he attain the Pingalaahood? We wish to hear about all these things"—1-3.

Sūta said —"Hear from me how Pingala came to be the Ganeśvara and the giver of food to all and how he got his residence in the city of Benares? There was one Yakṣa, the son of Pūrṇabhadra, who was renowned by the name of Harikesa. He was very devout and righteous and beautiful also—4-5

Ever since his birth he was devoted to Śiva and thought of the Lord at all hours. He saluted Śiva; his whole heart was in Śiva, sitting, sleeping, walking, standing, drinking, eating, he thought of Śiva and Śiva alone—6-7

His father Purṇabhadra said to his righteous son "Son! I do not recognise you as my son. Your birth is unfortunate and deplorable. It is not meet to lead such a life in the family of a Yakṣa. You are Gubyakṣa and they are naturally fierce and cruel. We are hard-hearted. We are addicted to hunting and flesh-eating. Brahmā has not ordained us to follow the life that you pursue. One ought not to follow the life of a different order abandoning his own. You should, therefore, forsake your human feelings and pursue the course of your family, otherwise I should think that you have been born of men. Mark my words, who am born as a typical Yakṣa and who also perform various works pertaining to my class of being"—8-13

Sūta said —That illustrious Purṇabhadra after thus speaking to his son, went out quickly and asked his son to leave his home and go away wherever it pleased him—14

On being thus addressed by his father, he left his home and relations and went to Kāśi, where he devoted himself to rigid asceticism. His eyelids did not fall, he curbed his passions and stood motionless like a dried up piece of wood or a piece of stone—15-16

By continuing his austerities like that, for one thousand divine years, he was surrounded by ant-hills on all sides. White ants and insects began to feast on him. After sometime all the flesh and blood were almost consumed, and that devotee of Śiva with his bones, began to shine like a white shell—17-19

Sometimes after, the Goddess Pārvati said to Śiva "Lord! I wish to see the woods, gardens and bowers and also feel desirous of hearing the glory of Kāśi which please relate to me. As Kāśi is your dearest resort, it must bear excellent results"—20-21

When Pārvati made such a request to Śiva, He took Her out of Kāśi to show Her the sylvan beauties and explain to Her the glory of the sacred Kāśi—22-23

Śiva said —"O Dear! Look! how nice is this garden! How beautiful! See this forest smiling with many kinds of flower clusters, creepers, flowers of Priyangu, Kataki, sweet-scented Tamāla, Karṣikāra, Yakula,
Aśoka, Punnāga, and various sweet-smelling flowers swarmed by the buzzing blackbees —24-25

In this forest, the sweet singing birds are throwing their melodious notes on the blooming lotuses, somewhere beautiful swans and enchanted blackbees are creating a bustle, at some places chakravākas are echoing notes, at others kādamba kādambas are roaming, at other places again Kārandaivas are sounding notes. Somewhere the celestial ladies are enjoying the aroma of flowers, somewhere the creepers cirlcing round the delicious flavoured mango trees are looking so beautiful, in such a way the Lord Siva pointed out the attractions of that spot —26-28

Somewhere the Vidyādhara, Siddhas and Chāranaś were singing beautiful songs, somewhere the nympha were dancing, somewhere the joyous birds repeating their captivating notes, somewhere the green pigeons were echoing notes, at some places the roars of the lion were being heard, the deer were running away with fear at other places, somewhere the lakes flourished with full blown lotuses, somewhere a swarm of blackbees buzzed over the plants laden with flowers, somewhere the new foliage bedecked the branches —29-31

Some portion looked beautifully blue by the dense Nīchuḷa reeds. Somewhere the creepers were broken by being trampled by the walking elephants, somewhere were seen the beautiful trees embraced with creepers, somewhere the gamboling peacocks and the Yaksas made a show of their strutting, somewhere cooed the pigeons, at some places Kimpuryāśas were walking along. Such a beautiful wood adorned with white flowers and the Devās were pointed out to Pārvatī by Siva. The peaks of the mountains where sports and amusements are held are being echoed by pigeons. They look white and exceedingly beautiful and were shining with the beauty of all sorts of flowers. The sight of them made one fancy that many inhabitants of the heavens were resorting there. —32-33

The thorough faires with the blooming trees looked beautiful like the Divine pathways. The various kinds of birds were chirping on the branches of those trees. The Aśoka trees with their branches bowing down to the ground by the weight of flowers looked highly beautiful. The beautiful blossoms, pervaded with the swarm of singing blackbees, were indistinguishable from the silver moonbeams playing on them during the night. The herds of deer standing in thickets overshadowed by the trees were grazing on green meadows and exhibited a different kind of beauty. The wings of swans rubbing against the water and flowers enhanced their beauty. The beautiful spots on the peacock feathers dazzled by the reflection of the moonbeams, when those majestic birds danced at other places. Hārīta trees looked exceedingly beautiful. Somewhere the Sāranga birds added to the beauty of the sylvan splendour, somewhere the air resounded with the melodies of the enchanted Kinnara ladies, somewhere the Munis squatted themselves on the floor of their hermitages strewn with flowers, somewhere the Panaśa and mango trees looked beautiful with their plethora of fruits, somewhere the jingling of the anklets of the Siddha ladies filled the space, somewhere the bees swarming on the Kādamba trees made it look sombre, somewhere the air loaded with
the perfume of Ambu and Kadamba flowers diffused a madenning smell all round, somewhere the deer standing among the cluster of trees looked exceedingly charming, somewhere were the flowers as white as the moon-beams, somewhere they were of the colour of vermillion and saffron, somewhere flourished the smiling lotuses and somewhere the groups of Áśoka trees were pointed out to Párvatí by Síva — 34-41

Somewhere the trees blossomed with the flowers of the silver, coral and gold colours. The garden land some where looked silvery, somewhere looked golden, and somewhere looked of Vidruma (reddy precious gemlike) colour — 42

The birds sitting on the Punnāga trees were singing, the wind was beating against the red flowers of Áśoka, the blackbees buzzed on the smiling lotuses. The Lord Síva, in company of Párvatí, beheld the beauty of such a forest — 43-44

Seeing that Párvatí said — "Deva! You have shown the majestic grandeur of this forest, now be pleased to relate to me the glory of Káśi, the Ávímukta Ksetra, because I am not sufficiently gratified to hear the glory of this sacred place and so I wish to hear it again" — 45-46

Mahádeva said — "This sacred city of Káśi is My best place. It is always the giver of emancipation to all. It is the most mysterious place of all. Dear! this place is full of My devotees. There are many Siddhas, who have taken up vows and there are various orders of saints and Sádhus, with various Langas or signs, practising highest yogas and wanting My regions — 47-48

By virtue of their yoga practises they subdue their passions and become free — 49

The reason of My presence in this sacred, auspicious and beautiful place, adorned with lotus beds, various trees and always frequented by nympha and Gandharvas, I shall now explain to you. My devotees constantly meditating on Me and dedicating all their deeds to Me, attain emancipation, which they would not get anywhere else — 50-52

This my city is more mysterious than all other mysteries. The Lord Brahmá and other Devas, the Siddhas, wishing emancipation, also reckon this sacred place as supreme. Consequently I feel so much attached to this place — 53

I never leave this sacred place Káśi, nor will I ever leave it. Hence its name is Ávímukta Ksetra — 54

One bathing at Naimístárya, Kurukṣetra, Gangádvára, and Puskara or devoting his self there and not getting highest fruits there, gets it here, and, therefore, it is so superior to all the sanctified places. There is no doubt in this, this is the speciality of the place — 55-56

The people get Mokṣa (freedom) at Prayág (Allahabad). If the people take My refuge, they get Mokṣa, yet in spite of Allahabad being the best of all places of pilgrimage, this Bénaras is the chief of all, and is reckoned to be superior to Prayág — 57

There was a great ascetic Rṣi named Jáigítaváya. He attained the
highest siddhi in this Kāśi Ksetra by his Bhakti and devotion towards Me — 58

This Jāgiśāvya desired to reach the goal of the yogis. He daily meditated on Me in this place. By his meditation, the fire of yoga was kindled in him, and he attained Kaivalyam (Independence) so very rare to the Devas — 59

The clear conscienceed seers also attain such a bliss here as is rarely attained by the Devas and the demons — 60

Here I grant excellent enjoyments and powers, union with Me and my devotees, the place that they desire. Kuvera the Lord of the Yaksas, has become like My attendant, by dedicating all his deeds to Me. And dear! the devotee Samvartana will also attain in future the highest siddhi here, by adoring Me with devotion — 61-63

The son of Parāśa, the great Yoguś, ascetic Veda Vyāsa, who will be the propagator of the Vedas, and the Dharma, will also live in this sacred place. Brahmā, Viṣṇu, Vāyu, the Sun, and Indra along with the Devaś, Indra and the other Devas and other Mahātmās, also adore Me in this sanctified place. Other Siddha Yogis, with great vows and under disguise, live here and worship Me — 64-67

King Alarka, also through My favour, will attain this sacred place, and will cause it to thrive like before, when there will be a great increase and prosperity among the four castes. He will well protect it and will then attain Me after dedicating all his deeds unto Me — 68-69

All the householders and Sanyāsás residing here will be devoted to Me, and by My grace will attain the highest Mokṣa, so very rare. They will attain the difficulty obtainable emancipation through My favour, and even the most sensuous people, unheedful of dharma, dying here will not be born in this world, and those who are free from all mundane cravings, have patience, and have stationed themselves in satvaguna, with their passions subdued and devoted to Me, dying here will undoubtedly attain liberation through My grace. The final rest attained by the people, through the continual practice of yoga in course of thousands of lives, is attained merely by dying here. Devī! I have related to you the glory of this sacred place, this Avimukta Kesvarū, thus concisely — 70-75

O Mahēśvarī! there is no better place than this that could give siddhi, and the knowledge of the mysteries. All the Yogis and the Lords of the yogas, consider this place to be the foremost giver of siddhi. This is the Parmasthāna, Parameśvara and Paramapada, this is Paramāśwam. This Kāśi is the essence of all the three realms. It is always pleasing, enchanting and beautiful. The sinners, resorting to this place, are also liberated from their sins. Devī! this place is always dear to Me. It is splendid with various kinds of creepers, bowers, and flowers. People dying here are liberated from the cycle of birth and death and attain the highest place. There is no doubt in this — 76-79

Sūta said — Afterwards Mahādeva explained to Pārvati about the granting of boons to the Yākṣa, heretofore mentioned — 80

He said “Dear! this Yākṣa, this devotee of Mine is now sinless, after his asceticism and he will now get from Me some boon” — 81
After saying so, Mahādeva the Lord of the universe, repaired to that spot in company of Parāvati, where the Yakṣa was practising austerities — 82

There, seeing the devotee's bones shining white as he was reduced to a mere skeleton, Parāvati said "Verily the Devas describe You to be so stiff, it is quite right because you do not grant boon to even such of your devotees. In such a sacred place, it is not proper that this son of a Yakṣa should be subjected to such hardships. Pray grant him a boon quickly — 83-86

"Deva! the Rṣis, like Manu, have said that blessings are always attained from Śiva whether he be pleased or displeased — 87

"All beings seek comforts and enjoyments and kingdoms during lifetime and emancipation after death." Hearing such words of Parāvati the Lord approached the Yakṣa who saluted him. The Lord then granted him Divine vision, when he was able to behold the Lord with all His attendants and was highly pleased. Then the Lord said "I am granting you a boon by virtue of which you will see the three realms, and your body will also become like Mine. Look at Me, being free from any grief or trouble." — 88-90

Śūta said — On attaining such a form, he stood up and throwing himself at the feet of the Lord said "Be kind on me," when the Lord said "I have granted you a boon." At which he again said "Lord! I grant me such a boon so that I may have unflinching devotion for You and I may be called everlasting Ganapati and the giver of food to the World — 91-94

"Besides this I also want that Your this ānimuktatirta may always be before my eyes." — 95

Mahādeva said — "Yakṣa! be free from the sufferings of infirmity, diseases and death, you will be the Ganesa, the lord of attendants, the giver of wealth, adored by all, unconquerable. You will be prosperous and giver of food to all. You will be Kṣetrapāla, you will have all the yogic powers — 96-97

"Besides this you will be most valiant, righteous, the knower of Brahma, dear to me, having three eyes, holding a mace and gifted with supreme yoga." — 98

"Udbhrama and Sambhrama will be your attendants, and they will always obey you. By your order they will get respect for you from all the people, and they can create delusion in their people." — 99

Śūta said — In this way, Lord Mahādeva, after appointing that Yakṣa, as Ganesvara, went back in his company — 100

Here ends the one hundred and eighteenth chapter on the glory of Vārāṇasī, and the granting of boon to a Yakṣa by Lord Śiva

CHAPTER CLXXXI

Śūta said — "Hear you, O pure souled holy Rṣis! with attention, this righteous narration which is the dispeller of all ills, and the mother of all good merits — 1.
CHAPTER CLXXXI

Once upon a time, Bhagavān Saṅkṛatā-Kumāra asked Nandikeśvara—the Lord of the ganas and as powerful as Itdra—2

He can assume terrible forms that the Devas and Dānavas cannot assume. And in this terrible form He remains firm and stable, like a pillar, till Pralaya. He asked—"Now kindly describe to me the sacred places, where Mahēśvara always resides—this great mystery of all"—3,4

Nandikeśvara said—"I shall relate to you, after saluting, the Lord the most ancient event which Mahādeva Himself narrated first—5

The Lord narrated it first to Pārvati, for Her satisfaction, and afterwards it spread over the universe—6

Sometime ago the illustrious Consort of Śiva—Pārvati—on the summit of the Mount Mēn, asked the Lord after making salutations to Him—7

"O Bhagavān! O Lord of the Devas! O one with crescent of the Moon in His forehead! Pray explain to me the duties of those men, living in the world, as well as of those, who have subdued their passions. How do the charities, sacrifices, well-practised asceticism, meditations and recitations give everlasting fruits? And how are the sins of ages thereby destroyed? What are the ways, ordinances and duties and sadāchāras, by the observance of which, you remaining there, become pleased with your Bhaktas and grant imperishable position to them? Pray explain all these to me, for I am very curious to know all these"—8,12

Mahādeva said—"O Devi! Hear with attention! I shall relate to you the glory of the avimuktatīthā, which is the best among all the sacred places, and so dear and near to me. I am telling you a great secret. Sixty-eight sacred places have been already described, and the one where Itdra is Omnipresent and never absent from there is called the avimuktatīthā and is the first best of all the rest. I never forsake avimuktakṣetra (Kāśī), hence it is called Avimukta Kṣetra. Emancipation is readily obtainable here, and the charities, meditations, sacrifices, recitations and other similar deeds performed there beget everlasting benefits, and the sins of thousands of ages are destroyed the moment one enters the sacred place. The sins are consumed like cotton in the fire—13,18

O Devi! the Brāhmaṇas, Kṣatriyas, Vaiśyas, Śūdras, bastards, sinners, animals, insects, flies, deer, birds, Mlecchas, dying in course of time in avimuktatīthā, go to My realm (of Śiva) and become Itdras, who wear a crescent on their foreheads, and get eyes on their foreheads, and become like Me—19,21

Whether they aspire or not, but in every case they attain My realm, by dying in avimukta, no matter whether they be men or lower animals—22

Far better it is for one when he goes to Kāśī, to fix himself down to the earth, by tying a piece of stone on his legs, and never leave this place, and thereby enable him to go to My realm—23,24

He who never goes out of the precincts of Kāśī, attains My realm, there is no doubt in this. Vasaprada, Rudrakotī, Śīlavaiṣṇava, Gokarna, Rudrakarpa, Suvarṇakṣeta, Amara, Mahākāla and Kāyāvarobana, are all
sancified places, and I am present at all those places, in both the morning and evening Sandhyas—25-26

Besides them, the Kālanjaravana, Sankukarna, Sthaleśvara, are all sanctified by my presence, but Dear! My presence in Avimukta is undoubtedly on all the occasions. Besides these Harischandra Tirtha, Amrātakēśvara, Jaleśvara, Śrīpravata are also most sacred. They all are mysterious and secret—27-28

Mahālaya, Krimichandeśvara, kedāranath, Mahābhāravān, are also highly sacred. As I am present at the aforementioned eight places always, thus I am present at Avimukta at all times—29-30

Dear! The other sacred places, that exist in the three Lokas, always remain at the feet of Avimukta. You, son, Śvāmi Kārtika will relate the glory of Avimukta and the glories of the Rṣis, who will come in future”—31-32

Here ends the one hundred and eighty first chapter on the Mahātmya of Avimukta kṣetram

CHAPTER CLXXXII

Śūta said—Once upon a time, the Rṣis Sanaka, Sanandana, &c. and the devotees of Śiva asked Śvāmi Kārtika, the chief of the knowers of Brahma, on the summit of Kailāsa—"Brāhma! Pray explain to us about the abode of Śiva in the earth where Bhagavān Śiva always dwells"—1-2

Śvāmi Kārtika said—"The soul of all, the Eternal Lord Mahādeva, the High Soul, remains in his terrible form, rare to the Devas and Dānavas, at Avimukta like a pillar, motionless and stable, till pralaya. This is the most mysterious place—3-4

The Siddhás always remain there owing to the presence of the Lord Śiva, who has described Avimukta to excel all the sacred places, nor is there any other place more sacred than it. Every part of it is holy and endowed with a holy tirtha. There exists a divine abode, over the cremation ground there, and it is not visible to all. Yet it is connected with the earth. There the abode of Śiva (Śivālaya) is situated in the space. Unworthy people, who are not yogis, cannot behold the Lord's abode, but the Yogis, the Brahmacarīs, and the knowers of the Vedas, can see it. Those who are Brahmacarīs, the Siddhás, the Vedāntis, and do not leave this place till death, they attaining all the benefits of sacrifices and washed off from all their sins, attain the highest position. The Brāhmaṇas living there on three meals a day, and without any Yoga or their mind under control, attain virtues, like the one living merely on air, and get the highest position that an ascetic would get—5-10

The one who leads a calm life, after subduing all his passions in this place even for a moment, begets the fruits of highest asceticism, and the one who remains there like that for a month, begets the benefits of having observed the Pāśupata ordinance. In other words, he attains bliss after being liberated from the cycle of births and deaths. He attains the position of yoga and the final beatitude. The fruits derived here by the
glory of Śiva and of this Avimukta kēśṭtram, are not obtained even by the practice of yoga for ages. The one who goes there is purified of the sin of even killing a Brähmana. One who continually resides there, for all his life, unmoved in mind, is not only purified of his sin committed in this life, but also of his Brahmahatiya sin in his previous birth, and attains Śiva and does not get any other births. He gets the favour of Śiva and all his desires are fulfilled, and he gets the same end as the knower of Sāmkhya does. He remains there all his lives and never quits it—11-18

Mahādeva resides in Avimukta with all His attendants, consequently one begets highest attainments and renunciation there. Emancipation is attained by living there permanently, and he is never re-born. Avimukta is the highest kēśṭtram, it is the highest goal. One may be able to describe the seven isles round the Mount Meru and all the oceans, but I cannot adequately relate the glory of Avimukta. People at the point of death suffer agonies, and do not remain conscious and lose their memories, but the devotees of Śiva, giving up life at Avimukta, are blessed by being whispered into their ear the most sacred formula “Tāraka Brahma” by the Lord Śiva Himself. If one dies at Manikarnā kā ghāṭ he attains his desired goal—19-24

He is always blessed by the favour of Śiva, and attains that goal, which unmeritorious persons do not get. People should realise the unrealities of life, and that it is full of all sins, and in order to free themselves from the troubles of the world they ought to devote themselves to Avimukta-tīrtha, which is the giver of yoga, peace, and the deserrer of fears of this world and of all other obstacles. One who remains at Avimukta, even bearing all troubles and difficulties, attains emancipation, in course of his life, being liberated from the cycle of birth and death. He attains union with Śiva—25-27

Here ends the one hundred and eighty second chapter on the Mahātmya of Kāśi

CHAPTER CLXXXIII

Śri Pārvatī said—Mahādeva! What is the cause of your giving preference to Avimukta-tīrtha over the mounts Himavān, Mandarāchala, Gandhamādana, Kailāsa, Niśadha, Sumervo, Trishkhira, Mināsa, the Nandavan of the Devas, as well as other sacred places? What invisible high sanctity attaches to it, that you in company of your attendants, remain there? What favours do you show to the people residing there? Pray explain all that to Me—1-5

Mahādeva said—Dear charming Lady, this question of yours is indeed very interesting. I shall explain everything to you, please listen with attention. A very sacred stream, adored by the Siddhas and the Gandharvas, flows through Kāśi and the Ganges merges into the same. That stream feels gratified by being devoted to me, consequently, this place Avimukta (ever blessed with my presence) is sacred of all and, therefore, I also hold it so dear and I am present in the Linga located in that sacred place—6-9.
I shall now relate those virtues of this sacred place, by merely hearing which, a man undoubtedly is washed of all his sins—10

A false man or an irreligious one, though he be full of deceit, irreligion and sin, is washed of all his sins by pilgrimaging to that sacred place—11

When all the immoveable and moveable creation are destroyed, even then I do not forsake it, and reside there with hundreds of my attendants—12

At the end of the cycle, all the Devas, Gandharvas, Yaksas, Nāgas and Rāksasas, &c., enter my mouth on this very spot and I accept their worship. This place is best of all my secret retreats and is most dear to me—19-14

Blessed are the devotees who resort to this place, the twice-born who breathe their last here, remaining devoted to me, get emancipation. I am always pleased with one who offers oblations to the fire, chanting the Rudra mantra and bestows charity. One who gives away everything in charity, and performs sacrifices, and bathes in the sacred waters of all the tirthas, attains Me on this spot. Those who reside here, and those who are devoted to you, go to heaven where through My favour they enjoy peace and are free from all sins. My devotees, on coming here, become purified and liberated from all sins"—15-21

Pārvatī said—"You destroyed the sacrifice of Dakṣa for your regard of Me such is your kindness on Me. I am not sufficiently satisfied with this narration of the glories of Avimukta-tīrtha, pray therefore be pleased to tell Me something more about it."—22

Mahādeva said—"O most beloved lady of auspicious luck! Yes, it is true that out of great regard for you, I angrily destroyed the sacrifice of Dakṣa, My devotees who adore Me with devotion are not liable to re-birth for hundreds of cycles"—23-24

Pārvatī said—"Deva! The glories of this place that you have related to me may be good enough to repeat in greater detail. I wish to know all about it, for I am so full of wonder."—25

Mahādeva said—"Those who reside at Avimukta-tīrtha acquire immortality and finally merge into Me. What more do you wish to hear?"—26

Pārvatī said—"Mahādeva! Indeed the glories of Avimukta-tīrtha are very great and I am never satiated of hearing them. Pray therefore tell me something more about it."—27

Mahādeva said—"Pārvatī! you are supremely dear to Me, I, therefore, again continue the relation of the glories of Avimukta. Listen then with attention. It has endless glories. Those who reside here are superior to those who live on mere salādas and have subdued their passions, live on raw grain, sipping only as much water as remains on the tip of the kūsha blade and that too after a month, seated on the root of trees, sleeping on the slabs of stone, refulgent like the Sun, free from anger and thus virtuous in many ways. In other words, those practising austerities elsewhere, do not get so much perfection, and those living here are like those en-
shrined in heaven O Pārvatī as there is no one of the male being like Me, and no one of the female sex like you, similarly neither there is, nor will there be, any place sacred like the Aviduktā-tīrtha Paramayoga, Paramagati and Paramamokṣa are obtained at Aviduktā-tīrtha, consequently there is no such place like this Devi now hear the most secret thing One attains this Aviduktā-tīrtha, by virtue of the yoga practised during hundreds of lives My devotee at this place attains yoga and emancipation, in course of one life Devi People coming here with unshaken devotion attain final beatitude There is no such place, nor will there be any like it, on the earth Dharma is always inherent there in its full form People of all the four varnas (castes) attain emancipation here”—28-41

Pārvatī said —“I have heard the story of this sacred city of yours, pray also tell me whom do the Brāhmaṇas worship through sacrifices”—42

Mahādeva said —“Beautiful lady! They all worship Me, by reciting sacred mantras and by performing sacrifices Those who worship Rudra and Mahādeva have no fear in this world Devi! There are two kinds of worship, viz., with mantra and without mantra There are two kinds of yogas, viz.—Sānkhya and Yoga Those who regard Me omnipresent are Yogis Those who see Me as the soul in all the beings and never separate Me from themselves never perish Nīgūna and Sāgūna are two kinds of yogas Sāgūna yoga is comprehensible but Nīgūna yoga cannot even be comprehended Devi! I have told you what you asked Me to explain”—43-48

Pārvatī said —“Śiva! I wish to know the three kinds of devotion mentioned by you”

Mahādeva —“O, Pārvatī thou who art attached to thy devotees! A man reaches the end of all his troubles by Sāṅkhyā and Yoga, and one who clings to Me even by living on alms merges into Me Those who are deluded by seeing different things in the Śāsthas do not see Me Those who are contented by being possessed with the supreme knowledge, and incessantly think of Me by being blessed with clear conscience, through Divine knowledge, they get felicity and bliss”—49-54

A learned man sees me endowed with the three Gūnas, Devi! I have explained everything before you, now let Me know what you feel desirous to hear—55

I shall again relate to you even the most secret thing for your satisfaction, pray bear with attention”

Pārvatī —“Which form of yours do the Yogis see? I beg you to remove My doubt”

Mahādeva —The true nature of mine is really formless But that which is manifested as my form is mere light—consisting light, to realise which a learned man ought to make great efforts The Lord of the universe in his formless condition cannot be described It can only be described, if at all, by the present efforts of hundreds of years

Pārvatī —“Mahādeva! What is the extent of that shrine where you dwell endowed with atoms? Pray explain all that to Me”
Mahâdeva — "It is two yojanas in extent between the East and the West — 56-61

Within that space Avimukta-tirtha is situated having a width of half yojana extending from North and South, and the sacred Ganges flows by it — 62

The attendants of Siva, some having faces like those of infuriated lions and wolves, have their abode there between Bhismachandika and Parvatesvara. Some of them have hunch-backs, some are dwarfs, and some crooked. On the same spot Mahâkālu, Chandaghanta, Dandachandesa, Ghatâkarna, and others, having huge stomachs, gigantic forms, armed with clubs, tridents, &c., stand and guard the Avimukta-tapovana. Many of the attendants armed with tridents, clubs &c., stand at the gate — 63-67

O Pârvati! one who gives away a cow, that gives good quantity of milk, in charity, with its horns mounted with gold, its hoofs covered with silver, having three colours, to a Brâhmaṇa well-versed in Vedas, on the banks of Varanâsi, undoubtedly liberates seven generations of his ancestors from bondage. So also one who gives away in charity to a Brâhmaṇa, gold, silver, clothes, and grain, &c., in that Avimukta-tirtha acquires everlasting merits. People become free from diseases by bathing at that tirtha and get the benefit of ten auspicious sacrifices. Any virtuous man who gives some sort of charity to the Brâhmaṇas after his ablution attains felicity and shines like fire. One who gives away grain in charity at the confluence of the Varunâ and Asi with the Ganges, according to the prescribed rites, is not re-born. Devi! I have narrated to you the glory of this sacred place. One who fasts and then feeds the Brâhmaṇas in this tirtha attains the benefit of Saurâmani sacrifice. Dear Pârvati, one who lives on only one meal a day for a month washes off all his lifelong sin. One who enters the fire according to the prescribed rites undoubtedly enters My mouth. One who gives away ten gold coins in charity gets the benefits of Agnihotra sacrifice, and one who gives away incense, &c., derives the benefit of having given away land in charity. One who gives away a broom gets the benefit of having given away 500 gold coins. The giver of sandal gets the benefit of having given away 1,000 gold coins — 68-80

The charity of flowers and garlands is equivalent to the giving away of 1,000 gold coins. The one who sings hymns accompanied by music begets everlasting benefits"

Pârvati — "Mahâdeva! you have indeed told me wonderful things, but please let me know the reason of your not leaving this unique place"

Mahâdeva — "In the days of yore Lord Brahmâ had five heads and the fifth one was shining like gold. Once Brahmâ said to Me: 'I know thy genesis,' when I angrily cut off His fifth head with the nail of my left toe. Then Brahmâ said: 'Thou hast beheaded Me without any fault, and through My curse thou shalt bear a skull as the badge of the sin of inflicting injury on Brahmâ. Thou shalt roam about in the sacred places' — 81-86

Hearing His curse I went to the Himalaya mountain where I begged Nârâyana to give me alms. He on his side dug His fingernail
and a volume of blood rushed out, and it spread itself to the length of 50 yojanas, but the skull was not filled — 87-89

After that, that stream of blood ran for a thousand Divine years. Lord Visnu said to Me "How such a skull was brought into existence. Explain it to Me to drive away My doubts" I replied, "Deva! hear about it In ancient times Brahmā was endowed with Divine form after thousands of years asceticism and through His asceticism He got a fifth head shining like gold I cut it off in anger It follows Me wherever I go" — 90-94

Hearing such words of Mine the Lord Puruṣottama said "go back and please Brahmā and by His glorious power this skull will become fixed in your holy abode (kṣetra)" Dear Pārāvati after hearing that I went to all the sacred places, but nowhere did this skull leave Me But when I came and settled Myself at My Avimukta-tīrtha the effects of the curse instantly disappeared, and through the favour of Visnu the skull also fell down there and was divided into a thousand pieces It disappeared like the riches a man obtains in his dream — 95-99

This place I have made the dispeller of the sin of killing a Brāhmaṇ (Brahma-hātya) and it is the cremation ground of all the Devas including Myself — 100

I annihilate the universe by manifesting Myself as the Destructor and also create everything Deva! this sequestered place of Mine is most dear to Me — 101

My devotees as well as the devotees of Visnu and the Sun, who come and die here merge into Me" — 102

Pārāvati said. "Deva! This place is indeed most wonderful as described by you This is your place as pointed out by Visnu. You reside here, and for these reasons other sacred places cannot equal it. The places where Visnu and Mahādeva dwell are worth a thousand sacred places O Deva! You are My salvation and you are said to be the emancipation of Brahmā and all others" — 703-106

Here ends the one hundred and eighty-third, chapter on the Mahāmyāt of Kāśi.

CHAPTER CLXXXIV

Mahādeva said "— Those who reside here, with the desire of winning emancipation, to them this sacred place is like a wood of penance (tapāvāna) People residing here are never reborn The dwellers of this place get the same end as those who are eager to acquire beatitude by means of Divine Knowledge This place is extremely dear to Me It gives everlasting fruits and immortality This Avimukta-tīrtha is also called the cremation ground, and is most mysterious Those who do not feel attached to it are really the losers The dust of this place falling on the sinners bestows on them beatitude The piles of sins, huge as the mountain Sumārau and Mandarāchala, become annihilated there — 1-7

There is Avimukta temple which is renowned by the name of "The cremation ground" It is the "cave of retreat and wood of asceticism" and
the tapōvana of the Lord Śiva. There Nārāyaṇa, Brahmā, etc., the Sādhyā Devas, the Yogīs etc., carry on Their worship of Śanātana Śiva and My devotees worship Me. Those who die at Avimukta-tirtha get the same benefit as those who perform sacrifices and devote themselves to asceticism Brahmā the Creator, the Destructer of the universe, the Virūta manifestation of Bhagavān, the seven realms,—they all originate here, and Mahāra- loka, Janaloka, Tapoloka, Satyaloka, the great Yoga of the mind, all the immoveable and moveable creation upwards to Brahmā, the origin of beings,—they all appear here—8-13

Those who never forsake this place remain in peace. This is the best and holiest of all the places. It is the best place among the Kshetras, the foremost of the cremation grounds. It is the best of all the streams, mountains and lakes, and, therefore, this Avimukta-tirtha is adored by the pious devotees of Śiva. This Avimukta-tirtha is the great seat of Brahmā also Brahmā resides here. It is inhabited and guarded by Brahmā. It is as if all the realms are located here. The golden Mount Meru and the hard asceticism practised by Brahmā are inherent here. Brahmā remains merged in the image of Śiva. It is the holiest of the holy. It is inhabited by all the hoary people—14-19

The Brāhmaṇas worshipping the sun have attained the position of Devas in this place. Those who remain firm in their devotion to Śiva and die at this Avimukta-tirtha, attain emancipation. Those who reside there for eight months and subdue their passions or stay there even for four months in sexual abstinence, also attain emancipation—20-24

How far may I describe its glory? Even the unchaste women dying there attain bliss. Men attain here Yoga and bliss, unattainable by men elsewhere. Those who stick to Avimukta-tirtha and do not go elsewhere, undoubtedly become adorables by Brāhmaṇas. One who resides in Avimukta-tirtha becomes undeniably like Me—25-27

It is called Avimukta-tirtha on account of My being present in it at all times. Those who do not resort to Avimukta-tirtha are idiots, full of the darkness of ignorance, Tamoguna. Such men always pass through the ordeal of birth and rebirth. Licentiousness, anger, greed, attachment, hypocrisy, drowsiness, sloth and backbiting,—these obstacles created by Indra are always present here and many hindrances overpower a man. In spite of all that, this sacred place is the holiest for the devotees. All the Rsis and Devas have also called it to be the most sacred place—28-32

The body made of clay and fat becomes purified at Avimukta-tirtha, because Lord Śiva keeps guard there. Consequently, the learned do not bury there. The devotees who worship Śiva, then merge in Him, like the offering of clarified butter in the fire. They consider their souls blessed on merging in the Lord, and the Rsis, Devas, Yatis, Rākṣasas, reside in Avimukta-tirtha and devote themselves to meditation and sacrifices, etc. No one dying there goes to hell. There, by the favour of Śiva, every being gets his final bliss. This tirtha is two-and-a-half yojanas in extent towards the east and the west. The rivers Vārāṇasi, etc., at the
distance of half a yojana from each other are situated there, and the Sukla river flows alongside — 33-40

Mahādeva has thus described this Kṣetra. People desirous of supreme felicity attain knowledge and yoga, and those who devoutly always reside there are free from all cares. This place of asceticism always remains full of the Siddhas, the Gandharvas, etc. There is no river or mountain equal to this Avimukta-tīrtha — 41-43

All the sacred places located on the earth as well as in the heaven are second to this place. It is the supreme of all. Those who, after renouncing the world and subduing their passions recite the Rādha Mantra a hundred times, such devotees of Śiva undoubtedly enjoy in the company of the Lord Mahādeva. Those who have forsaken all desires and are firm and fixed in devotion, become free from fear after attaining Śiva and are never born — 44-48.

They are not born even after hundreds and billions of Kalpas. As the ocean is full of various kinds of gems, so is Avimukta full of many attributes. This place is the giver of delusion to the non-devotees, and devotion to those who are staunch adherents of Śiva. The fools, regarding this as cremation ground, do not consider it to be the foremost of all the sacred places, and the learned do not abandon it, in spite of hundreds of obstacles. They go to such a place, whence they are never reborn and are liberated from the pangs of old age, death, etc. They go direct to the realm of Śiva — 49-53.

Those who are desirous of beatitude beget such as causes them the utmost gratification. The end attained by the mere residence at Avimukta-tīrtha is not obtained even by charities, asceticism, sacrifices, and Divine Knowledge, etc. — 54-55

The best remedy for all sinners is their attainment of Avimukta-tīrtha. The various classes of people dying at Avimukta-tīrtha in their attachment for Śiva are never re-born. The meditation, sacrifices, asceticism, and charity performed at Avimukta-tīrtha beget everlasting fruits, and those who die there attain supreme bliss. The sinner, repenting on thousands of his sins, going there attains felicity. Those who die there need not think of Uttarāyana or Dakṣināyana, for every hour for them is equally auspicious. There is no occasion for thinking of auspiciousness or inauspiciousness there, for that place, owing to the glory of Śiva, is always sacred. Thus all the Rishis heard the glory of such a sanctified place and of Śiva from Śvāmikārūka, and began to meditate over them — 56-63

Here ends the one hundred and eighty-fourth chapter on the Avimukta-tīrtha

CHAPTER CLXXXV

Sūta said — "O Rishis! the godly devotees, seers, and the pious residing at Avimukta were filled with astonishment and overcome with delight. They again said to Śvāmikārūka. — 'You have been born of the glory of
Śiva and Brahmā — You are dear to the Brāhmaṇas and are the knower of Brahma. You have attained the realm of Brahma and are kind to the Brāhmaṇas — 1-3

Like Brahmā, you are the Creator, we all salute you! We have all become purified by listening to this narration. We have realized the highest secret. May you be blessed! We are now going to that mundane region of the Lord Śiva where He, the Lord of all, is practising austerities unmoved, for the benefit of the Universe — 4-6

By the virtue of His asceticism He merges Himself in the formidable form and remains adorned with all His attributes along with His attendants. The Devas, Brahmā, devotees and the Siddhas are eager to see the Lord, through your favour. We are, therefore, eager to pass our days at Avimukta, for blessed are those who reside there — 7-9

Those who are righteous, devoid of anger and lust, having their passions under their control, devoted to the practice of yoga, attain emancipation there. There the devoted yogis adore the Lord Śiva, the Giver of beatitude, and attain bliss. It is the most mysterious of all the cremation grounds, and no one attains bliss in this world without the help of yoga — 10-12

People residing at Avimukta beget both yoga and bliss. In other words, they attain sublime felicity in this life. Deva! the inhabitants of Avimukta get bliss during their lifetime, such is its glory. Once upon a time Vedavyāsa could not get any alms there, and, agitated with the pangs of hunger, he felt inclined to pronounce a curse. He passed a period of six months with great privations — 13-16

He said to himself, ‘How has this place become cursed and does me no alms? The Brāhmaṇas, the Kṣatriyas, the widows, the married ladies, none of them give me any alms — which is most strange. I shall pronounce my curse on all of them and on the whole city to the effect that this sacred place may become devoid of its sanctity and that there be no pelt and learning left among the people of all the three classes residing here. No friendship should exist among them. I shall also create such troubles for those residing at Avimukta as they may not attain their ends’ — 17-21

Realising the intentions of Vedavyāsa, the Lord Śiva became terrified and said to Pārvati — 22

‘Devi! hear Me. Now Vedavyāsa is prepared to pronounce his curse’ — 23

Pārvati enquired — ‘Why is Vyāsa so angry? Who has annoyed him? What harm has been done to him that he is disposed to pronounce a curse?’ — 24

Mahādeva said — ‘Dear Pārvati? He has practised glorious asceticism for a long time. He has lived in contemplation by observing the vow of silence for a period of 12 years. He begged for alms when he felt hungry, and no one gave him even half a morsel. He has thus passed six months under serious privations, consequently, he has now made up his mind to pronounce a curse. Some plan should be devised to obviate the situation before he pronounces his curse. Vedavyāsa has attained supernatural
powers, and everyone is afraid of his curse. He has the power to bring about what is not destined and to mar the effects of destiny. I shall assume the form of a human being and engage him in conversation, when alms should be given to him."—25-30

Pārvati, thus instructed, also assumed human form and said to Vedavyāsa: 'Bhadragovana! come here and receive alms. Seer! you never blessed my home.'—31-32

Hearing which, the sage cheerfully accepted the alms that contained savoury victuals. He did full justice to it, and was completely satisfied. Afterwards the seer made his salutations to the Lord Mahādeva and Pārvati, and said to the latter: "O one with beautiful eyes! This is the residence of the Lord Mahādeva and Pārvati, and the Ganges flows through this place. Delicious edibles are also obtainable and emancipation is begotten. Who would not therefore reside in such a Kāśi?"—33-36

Having said so, Vedavyāsa looked at the sacred Kāśi and began to think of the delicious alms that he was given. Mahādeva and Pārvati were standing before him. Lord said to him—"Seer! you have a very choleric temper, and you should not therefore reside in Kāśi."—37-39.

Vedavyāsa said—"Devā! Be pleased to permit me to come here on two days, viz., the eighth and fourteenth days of the fortnight, that is, Astami and Chaturdashi," to which the Lord replied in the affirmative.—40

Then the Lord disappeared then and there, and so did the Goddess Pārvati. In that way, in the days gone by, the illustrious Vedavyāsa, knowing the glory of Kāśi, fixed his abode in its vicinity, and consequently all the learned men sing the praises of this sacred place.—41-42

Oh! The blasphemers of the Devas and the Brāhmanas, the killers of the Brāhmanas, those ungrateful and other sinners, the scoffers of the preceptors, sacred places, and temples, the instigators, do not reside in the sacred Kāśi, as Dandanāyaka, one of the attendants of Śiva, is posted there to oust them. Dandanāyaka's duty is to guard the place, so He ought to be adored with incense, flowers, etc. He should be reverentially saluted, and his mantra should also be repeated and counted on the bead. Various classes of people reside in the sacred Kāśi, and all kinds of snakes, scorpions, etc., also abound there. They also become the attendants of Śiva. The Devas, devoted to Śiva and residing there, also attain the everlasting realm, according to Their choice. The sacred Kāśi is superior even to the heaven of the Devas. It is the Brahmaloka. It has been laid out by the Yogic power of the Lord, and there is no other region like it.—43-50

The sacred Kāśi is the fuller of cherished desires. It is free from diseases and the place of asceticism and yoga. Lord Śiva, enshrined there, is shining in His full glory. Those who practise asceticism there, attain the benefits of sacrifices, of bathing at sacred places, and of giving charities. The past and the present sins committed through ignorance are dispelled by mere sight of Avimukta. Men of calm disposition and those who keep their passions curbed, whatever charities they perform at Avimukta, get huge return. Those who worship Śiva at Avimukta are not reborn.
in this world for crores of cycles Thousands of Devas enjoy the company of Śiva and, therefore, this place is the best of all. Those who adore Mahādeva there, are liberated from their sins and become like Devas. All the sacrifices performed with a motive are liable to ordain the re-birth of a man, but those who die at Avimukta are never born. The stars and planets perish at a certain fixed period, but those dying at Avimukta are not liable to it. Those who die there are not re-born even after crores of cycles (kalpas). Blessed are those who reach the sacred Manikarnikā at their last hour, after having undergone the trials of life. They are also blessed who do not forsake Avimukta realizing the grim pinch of the Kali-yuga. The inhabitant of Avimukta, when he goes elsewhere, is ridiculed by everybody—51-64.

Those who succumb to the influence of lust, anger, and greed, go away from that sacred place for fear of Dandanāyaka Ignorant people, devoid of meditation, also those oppressed with miseries, attain emancipation there. There are five principal places there, viz. Deśāvatamādhva, Lokārka, Keśava, Vindumādhava, Manikarnikā. I have related to you the glory of Avimukta, as narrated by Lord Śiva to Pārvatī—65-69.

Here ends the one hundred and eighty-fifth chapter on the Māhātmya of Avimukta Tīrtha

CHAPTER CLXXXVI

The Rishi said—"Śūta! you have well-described to us the glory of Avimukta. Now we are eager to hear the glory of the sacred Narmāḍa which is good enough to describe to us. Omkāra, the confluence of Kapilā, and the dispeller of all sins, the Lord Amraśa, are also said to be situate there. How was the sacred Narmāḍa saved from annihilation at the time of the destruction of the universe? How was Mārkanḍeśa saved from annihilation? You have told us something about them, but we wish to hear more of them in detail"—1-3.

Śūta said—Once before, the King Yudhīśṭhira asked the sage Mārkanḍeśa the glory of Narmāḍa, when the king was practising austerities in the forest—4-5.

Yudhīśṭhira said—"Virtuous one! through your grace, I have heard about various kinds of Dharma, but I feel eager to hear more about them which please narrate to me. First of all, please explain to me how the Narmāḍa came into existence"—6-7.

Mārkanḍeśa said—"The Narmāḍa is the foremost among all the rivers. It is the dispeller of everybody's sins. King Yudhīśṭhira! the glory of the sacred Narmāḍa as I have read in several Purāṇas, I shall explain to you. Sacred is the river Ganges at Kankhala, sacred is Sarasvati in Kurukṣetra. The sacred Narmāḍa is supreme everywhere—in the forest as well as in places of habitation. The waters of the Sarasvati purify one in course of five days, those of the Yamunā in seven days, of the Ganges instantaneously, and of the Narmāḍa at the mere sight of it.
CHAPTER CLXXVI.

The Narmadâ is most charming and attractive of the country of Kalinga, the forest of Amarakantaka, and of all the three realms —8-12

King the Devas, the demons, the Gandharvas, the ascetics, the Rishis—they all attain emancipation on the banks of the Narmadâ. One who follows the prescribed order of religion and observes a complete fast for a day, after bathing in the Narmadâ, liberates his seven generations from sin. The manes of those who offer them libations at Jalesvâra, after bathing in it, remain happy till the end of the cycle —13-15

Lord Śiva becomes pleased with one who bathes in the Narmadâ, near the hill abounding with the group of Rudrâs, and worships Them with sandal, flower and incense. The Lord is enshrined close to that hill, to the west, where one ought to offer libations to the manes with devotion and by keeping one's passions under control. Libations of water mixed with barley should be offered to the Devas, and water mixed with sesamum should be offered to the manes. One who does so makes his seven generations go to the heaven, and he himself enjoys in heaven for 60,000 years with the celestial nympha, the Gandharvas and the Siddhâs. Afterwards he is born as a wealthy man, and, after a life of charities, he returns to the very same sanctified place —16-22

Then he goes to the domain of Śiva, after liberating his seven generations from sin. The length of the Narmadâ is 100 yojanas, and its breadth is 16 miles. There are 60,000,000 of tirthas round the Narmadâ. One who is calm and has his passions under his control, free from anger, and the sin of causing pain to others, and is a benefactor of all the beings and a devotee to the Lord Śiva, if he happens to die at the banks of the Narmadâ, resides in heaven for a century, consisting of the length of days of the gods. There he is in the company of the nympha, and is adored by the Siddhâs and the Gandharvas with incense, flowers, &c. He has also the privilege to live in the company of the Devas of all classes, and, on being re-born, becomes a most illustrious king. There, he is the owner of a majestic palace, studded with jewels and supported on mighty pillars of precious stones, surrounded by a large retinue of servants and maids. Majestic elephants and a multitude of neighing horses adorn his gateway —23-31

His gateway is also illustrious like that of Indra. In such a place he is the beloved lord of beautiful ladies, and enjoys himself for a divine century, without being oppressed with any kind of disease —32-33

One who dies at Amarakantaka gets many blessings and never perishes by fire, poison drowning. He gets the power of moving about in the space with the rapidity of the wind. The man who dies at Amareśa is blessed with all kinds of enjoyment including 3,000 maids who are at his command for a considerable length of time. One who offers flowers, incense, &c., to the Rudrâs enshrined round the hill, after having his ablution in the river, undoubtedly was the pleasure of all of Them —34-38

To the west of the hill is enshrined Lord Maheśvâra, where one who offers libations, according to the prescribed rituals to the Devas and the Pitřas after his bath, is the bestower of heaven on his seven generations, and he himself resides in heaven for sixty divine years, where various
comforts and enjoyments fall to his lot. On coming down from heaven, he is born in a wealthy house, and is most charitable and righteous. He again remembers the sacred Narmadā and goes there, where he again works out the salvation of his ancestors of the past seven generations, and then attains the abode of Śiva. When he is reborn, he becomes a matchless sovereign. Such is the glory of Amarakantaka. Now hear of the tirthas situated to the west of the hill. The lake Jalesvara, situated there, is renowned all over the world, where, by performing the daily prayers and by offering libations to the manes, the Pitris remain satiated to their fill, for a period of ten years—39-46.

The river Kapilā is on the right bank of the Narmadā which is covered with Arjuna and various kinds of trees. This river is renowned as the most sacred in all the three realms, and there are millions of tirthas round it—47-48.

It is said in the Purānas that the trees on its banks also attain emancipation after they decay. The Viśālyakaṇṭha is the second river, by bathing in it one becomes purified instantly. All the Devas, the Kinnaras, the Gandharvas, the mighty serpents, the Rākshasas, the Yakṣas and the ascetics, reside on the Mount Amarakantaka. The Rishi, going there, have sanctified that river. This river is also the dispeller of all sins. One who passes a night there in celibacy and observes a fast after bathing in it, liberates his seven generations. In ancient times, both the Kapilā and the Viśālyā were laid out by the God to fulfil their missions. The people bathing there derive the benefit of Āśvamedha sacrifice. Only he who dies there is liberated from all his sins and attains Rudraloka—49-57.

In fact, the devotee bathing in any tirtha situated on the banks of the Narmadā gets the benefit of Āśvamedha sacrifice. Those residing on the northern bank of this river attain Rudraloka. Śaṅkara has said that by bathing in and giving charities at the Sarasvati, the Ganges and the Narmadā, one begets equal benefits. The resident of Amarakantaka remains in Rudraloka for 100 crores of years. The waters of the Narmadā adorned with froth and ripples are worthy of being saluted. The sacred waters dispel all the sins. The holy Narmadā dispels all the sins, including those of killing Brāhmanas, and bestows sublime lustre. This great river is held sacred in all the three worlds. The people residing at Vatēśvara, Gagādvāra, and Tapovana, are said to be great ascetics. By bathing in the Narmadā and at its confluence with the sea, one gets tenfold merits—53-65.

Here ends the one hundred and eighty-sixth chapter on the Narmadā Muhāntya.

CHAPTER CLXXXVII

Mārakandeya said—The Narmadā is most sacred and renowned and the sages desirous of emancipation have made numberless divisions, each of the measure of a Brahman’s sacred thread. By bathing in them one is liberated from all sins. The sacred Jalesvara is renowned in the
three worlds. In the days gone by the sages, the Maruts, and Indra, etc., shivering with fear spoke to Siva "Protect us"—I-4

The Lord said "Devas! what is the fear in your mind which has brought you here? whom do you fear? what are your troubles? Tell me all about yourselves"—5-6

Rishi said "O Mahādeva! the most illustrious and valiant demon Vānāsura is the owner of Tripura which moves about in the firmament. We have come to seek your protection, being afraid of him. You are our salvation, pray, therefore, rescue us from the oppressions of that demon. Deva! be pleased to do what may be good to the Devas, the Gandharvas and the Rishis, etc.—7-10

Siva said —"Do not be anxious I shall do everything. You will attain peace ere long."—11

After thus consoling them, the Lord went to the banks of the Narmadā and began to devise plans for the destruction of that demon—12.

He said to himself "How shall I kill the demon?" He then thought of the sage Nārada who appeared then and there, and said "Mahādeva! what are your behests? Why have you summoned me? I shall carry out your commands."—13-14

Siva said —"Nārada! virtuous women reside within the Tripura of Vānāsura and by their virtue the Tripura moves about in the space. You should, therefore, go and delude those ladies in Tripura."—15-17

Hearing those words of the Lord, the sage went and did what he was directed to fulfil. That Tripura was decorated with various kinds of precious stones, was 100 yojanas broad and 200 yojanas in length. The sage saw Vānāsura in such a magnificent place—18-19

The demon king who was seated on a majestic throne with the brilliance of the twelve suns, wearing ear-rings, coronet, garlands and armlets of gold studded with precious stones, stood up to receive the sage Nārada; and said "Devarishi! you have come here of your own accord. I offer you an oblation and water for washing your feet." He then saluted the sage and said "Let me know your commands and I shall carry them out. You have come here after a long time. Pray take your seat."—20-23

Afterwards Annapurnā queen said —"Nārada! what dharma pleases the Devas? which ordinance is most gratifying to them?—24-25.

Nārada said —One who gives away a cow and sesame to a Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the Vedas gains the benefit of having given away lands beyond the seas. He enjoy himself in a Vimāna shining like crores of suns for a considerable period. The lady who gives away after observing a fast the following trees —Woodapple, roseapple, Kadamba, Champaka, Aśoka, Aswattha, plantain, banyan, pomegranate, Neem and Mahuā, her breasts take the form of the woodapple, her thighs become like the trunk of the plantain tree. She becomes adorable like the sacred Aswattha tree and sweet smelling like the Neem, illustrious like the Champaka, graceful like Aśoka, sweet like the Mahuā, soft like the leaves of the banyan. She always gets prosperity. The giving of pumpkins and creepers is not considered high, and the husband of a lady who worships the Devas
with Kadamba blossoms discarding the food cooked and uncooked as well as fruits, observing the vow of silence in the evening and worshipping Keśrapāla first, remains in happiness. The ladies who keep a fast on Așānī, Chaturthi, Panchami, Dwādāśi, Sākṛānti, undoubtedly go to heaven. They are liberated from the ills of the iron age and Dharmaśāja does not admit such ladies in his town —26-37

Anapamayā said "It is owing to the virtues performed in the past that you have graced our home with your august presence and I venture to enquire about other ordinances from you Vindhyādēvi the renowned queen of the king Bāli is my mother-in-law. She is never pleased with me, and same is the case with my father-in-law. The vicious Kumbhāvātī is my lord's sister who always treats me with contempt. How can I be happy under such circumstances? Pray let me know by what ordinance they would turn friendly to me for which I shall remain very grateful to you" —38-42

Nārada said "$ By observing the ordinance just explained to you, Pārasvātī became so dear to Śiva, and similarly Lakṣmī has become so dear to Viṣṇu, and Sarasvātī has become enfeoffed to Brahmā and Arundhatī to Vaśīṣṭha. Your lord will also become beholden to you by keeping up the very same ordinance and your father-in-law and mother-in-law will also be silenced." —43-45

Hearing such words of Nārada, that queen determined to observe that ordinance and said "$ Be pleased upon me, O sage! I shall offer you presents of gold, jewels, garments, which be pleased to accept. Let Lords Viṣṇu and Śiva be pleased upon me" —46-48

Nārada said "$ Lady! you should bestow these presents on some Brāhmaṇa who may be poor and in need of support. I am blessed with everything and you ought to show only your devotion to me" —49

In such a way Nārada after having softened the minds of all the ladies in Tripura returned to his abode and a breach was thus created in Tripura —50-51

Here ends the one hundred and eighty seventh chapter on Narmadā māhātmya

CHAPTER CLXXXVIII

Mārakandaya said "$ Hear from me, Yudhiṣṭhira! what you have asked me to explain. The spot on the banks of the Narmadā where the Lord is enshrined is renowned as Maheśvara in all the three worlds and at the very same place He devised His plans of annihilating Tripura —1-2

The Lord seated there lifted up the mount Maḍvardhācchala to serve as His Gāndiva bow. He then put the snake Viśukti in place of the bowstring and Śvāmikārtikā in place of the quiver. Viṣṇu in place of the arrow and the fire at the tip of it (the arrow). Afterwards the wind was made to propel the arrow. The four Vedas took the place of the horses
of the chariot Advinkumâra was employed in place of the reins and Indra in place of the axle Kuvera formed the banner — 3-5

Yama put himself to the right-hand of the Lord and Kâla to the left. The groups of the Devas and the Gandharvas formed the wheels of the chariot Brahma was the charioteer. In that way, Siva waited for thousands of years after making such preparations. When the three Purus (cities) fell in one line the Lord let out His arrow on Tripura. When the inmates of Tripura became helpless and many kinds of destructive omens occurred there, the wooden horses began to neigh and painted ones to wink. All the demons saw themselves dressed in red in course of their dream. One who dreams of things hostile to him becomes void of power and intellect by the glory of the Lord. Then the wind Sâmbar-taka that blows at the close of a cycle commenced — 8-14

It produced fire on account of which the trees of Tripura began to crumble down. There was chaos everywhere. All the gardens were burnt down in an instant. The huge storm devastated the houses and trees that were on fire which furiously pervaded in all the directions. The dreadful tongues of fire gave a gory appearance to the whole of Tripura. Owing to the dense folds of smoke the demons could not go about from one house to another. The Tripura was thus agitated by the fury of the Lord. Thousands of palaces fell down in all directions and the inmates rushed towards the temples and thousands of demons were reduced to ashes groaning and moaning piteously. Various kinds of Vimánas and picturesque places were consumed by the fearful fire — 15-24

The pleasure gardens smiling with lotus beds were also burnt down along with the swans and cranes. The lofty palace tops looking like the mountain peaks, adorned with gems and lotuses, fell down on being burnt up, like a heap of clouds. The fire of the Lord’s fury burnt down quite unsparingingly several children, cows, birds, horses, women, and many people sleeping as well as awake — 25-28

The nymph-like beauties of Tripura fell down burnt with their young ones hugged to their breasts. Some ladies wearing garlands of pearl and gold fell down on the ground consumed by flames and suffocated by smoke. Some beauties seeing their Lord lying on the ground jumped down from the upper storey of their mansion and were instantly eaten up by the flames. The belaboured demons lying on the ground got up with their sword but were soon consumed by the raging fire. Some ladies of the cloudy hue wearing garlands and armlets, some fair-complexioned beauties giving milk to their dear little ones were also consumed by fire. Some ladies seeing their children eaten up by the fire sent forth shrilling wails. Some ladies wearing diamond and emerald necklaces and shining like the moon with their children in their lap, fell down on the ground after being charred. Some moon-faced beauties waking up from their sleep found their mansion on fire and began to lament on realizing their children being burnt. Some ladies adorned with golden ornaments fell down on the ground holding their consumed children in their arms. Some fainted away by the fumes of smoke and fell down grasping the hand of their maids — 29-40
Some overcome by the fury of the fire with their hands folded and uplifted began to pray as follows —

"Agni! if thou art angry with male population hostile to thee, what is the fault of the women confined in the houses like so many domesticated Kokilas pent up in cages? O sinner, merciless! why art thou enraged with the women Thou art devoid of right understanding, shame and heroic virtues and truth O sinner! hast thou not heard commonly said in the world that the women of the enemy should not be killed? To consume is thy attribute but thou hast no mercy and right understanding. Even a Milchchha is moved to compassion to see a burning woman This attribute of consumption is also useless in thee It is simply thy vice, for what is the good of thy killing women? O sinner, wicked, merciless, miserable wretch Agni! thou art indeed most unfortunate Thou burnest us by force"—41-48

She was rendered senseless after thus wailing and thinking of her children for a long time The fire like an old foe of the precious lives also dried up the wells and the tanks —49-50

"Milchchha! what will be thy faith after burning us? Hearing such speech of the ladies the Agni said "I am not consuming you of my own will I have been born to cause destruction I have no mercy I make my way everywhere freely through the glory of Siva" Afterwards Vānāsura also saw Tripura burning —51-53

He said from his throne "The wicked Devas of little valour have worked out my ruin which is decidedly due to the glory of Siva The Lord is consuming me without any examination of the reasons for his action No one can kill me without the aid of Siva"—54-55

Saying so the demon king abandoned his sons, friends, &c., and set out of the town with the idol of Siva placed on his head putting many women and various kinds of jewels in front of the idol He stood up on the serial track and after making his salutations to the Lord of the three worlds said "Deva! I have given up this town and you should not kill me Deva! if you, however, feel disposed to kill me, do not consume this idol of my worship which I have always adored with great devotion Deva! I have been a slave of Thy feet in every past life and now I offer my prayer to Thee, composed in these Tatava stanzas O Siva, Sankara, Sarha, Harha, Bhima, Mahēvara, the Destroyer of Kāma, the Annihilator of Tripura, the wielder of the Trident! I salute Thee O Pramādāpriya, the one saluted by the demons as well as by the Devas, having a most illustrious face wider than that of a horse, a monkey and a lion, I salute Thee The Devas and the demons cause me pain Deva! I am always engaged in my devotion to Thee I have not the wealth in shape of sons, wife, horses, &c I only depend on my attachment to Thee I am greatly oppressed and feel as if I were in hell My inborn vice does not show signs of decline and my understanding leaves off virtues The vices can only be abandoned by Thy grace"—56-66

One who would recite this prayer will be granted some handsome boon like the one granted to Vānāsura by the Lord —67
Mahādeva, on hearing the above beautiful prayer said joyfully —

"Son! Be not afraid. Get into the golden Pura and carry your family and relations with you. Vānāsura, you will not be killed by the Devas from now till the time of your doom."

The Lord thus again granted such a boon to that demon, and told him to roam about in the world fearlessly and also quenched the raging fire — 69-71

"For this reason the Lord did not consume his third Pura, which is sailing about the sky by the power of Śiva. The other two Puras fell down to the ground after being reduced to the ashes. Śrīśaila mount was formed on the spot where the first city fell and similarly Amarakāntaka sprang up on the spot where the second Pura fell down — 72-74

"Rājendra! On the top of those Puras the groups of Rudras were enshrined. The spot where the burning Pura fell down is marked by the famous Jwālesvara. When the tongues of fire flashed into the sky from the burning city, there was a tremendous uproar among the Devas and the demons when the Lord took down His arrow from His bow. All this happened on the Mount Amarakāntaka — 75-77

Consequently, the people observing fasts, etc., are born as sole monarchs in this world after a period of 30 crores and a thousand years when they have enjoyed the pleasures of the fourteen worlds "— 78-79

O King Yudhisṭhira! in this way the sacred place Amarakāntaka is the most sanctified and therefore one who goes there on the occasion of a solar or a lunar eclipse and gets the merits ten times more than that of the Adinātha sacrifice. One attains heaven by worshipping Mahēśvara there. The sin of killing a Brāhmaṇa is driven away by going there on the occasion of a solar eclipse. This is the glory of the sacred Mount Amarakāntaka — 80-82

One who thinks of this Mount Amarakāntaka with devotion undoubtedly gets the benefit of a hundred Chāndrayana ordinances — 83

Amarakāntaka is renowned in all the three worlds. It is adorned by the Siddhas, the Gandharvas, etc — 84

It abounds with various kinds of flowers, creepers, deer, Siddhas and the Lord Śiva is enshrined there in company of His noble consort Pārvatī. It is pervaded by Brahmā, Viṣṇu, Indra, Viḍyādhara, Rāsi, Kinnaras, and Yakṣas. The serpent Vāsuki loiters there. One who circumambulates that sacred Amarakāntaka gets the benefit of the Pundarika sacrifice — 85-88

The Lord Jwālesvara is also adored by the Siddhas there. People dying there after bathing in the sacred waters attain heaven. King Yudhisṭhira, hear the benefits attained by those who die there on the occasion of an eclipse — solar or lunar — 89-90

Such blessed one after being liberated from all actions and endowed with supreme intellect go and reside in the region of Rudra till the end of the cycle — 91
Crores of Rishis practise asceticism on the either side of Amarendra
This Mount Amarakanta is one yojana in extent all round Those who bathe in the sacred Narmadā with or without an object in view, are liberated from all their sins and go to the realm of Rudra—92-94

Here ends the one hundred and eighty-eighth chapter on the
Narmadā māhātmya

CHAPTER CLXXXIX

Sūta said—The king Yudhishthira along with the Ṛṣis asked Mārakandeya “Oh Bhagavān! Be pleased to relate to us about the junction of the sacred Kāveri. We are desirous of hearing from you the account of the sacred Kāveri by bathing into which the vilest of sinners get emancipation”—2-3

Mārakandeya said—O Yudhishthira and O Ṛṣis! hear with attention that even the illustrious Kuvera the Lord of the Yaksas got his position by oblations in the sacred Kāveri. Now hear from me how he acquired all his glory—4-5

At the confluence of the Kāveri and the Narmadā, Kuvera practised asceticism after bathing in the sacred waters, for a divine century when the Lord Śiva on being pleased with him said “Kuvera! Ask for what you wish”—6-8

Kuvera said—“Deva deva! if you are pleased to grant me a boon, I wish to become the king of the Yaksas”—9

Hearing those words of Kuvera, the Lord said “Be it so” and vanished then and there—10.

Afterwards Kuvera by virtue of that boon became the Lord of the Yaksas—11

Such is the glory of the confluence of the sacred Kāveri with the Narmadā. It is the dispeller of all sins. Those who do not know about it are undoubtedly deluded. One should, therefore, bathe there according to the prescribed rites. Both the sacred Kāveri and the Narmadā are the most sacred. One who worships Śiva after bathing there begets the benefit of Āśvamedha sacrifice and goes to the realm of Rudra. One who is burnt there or keeps up a fast there, gets access everywhere. Mahādeva has said that such a person after getting access everywhere enjoys the company of beautiful ladies in Rudraloka for 600060000 years. Afterwards he is born as a most illustrious king. One who drinks the water of the Kāveri and the Narmadā gets the benefit of Chândāyana. He gets the benefit of having bathed in the confluence of the Ganges and the Yamuna and attains heaven. King! such is the glory of the junction of the Kāveri and the Narmadā where, to bathe and perform charities is to dispel all ills and sins”—12-20

Here ends the one hundred and eighty-ninth chapter on the Narmadā māhātmya
CHAPTER CXC

Māraṅkandeya said —To the north of the Narmadā there is the sacred Mantresvara extending to one yojana. One who bathes there goes to heaven and remains with the Devas for 5000 years. The sacred Garjunā is quite close to it which has originated from the clouds. By virtue of the same the son of Rāvaṇa was named Indrajita. Here it is the Meghanātha-tīrtha by going where Meghanāda attained great glory. —1-4

Further on is Amrātaka by bathing where one gets the benefit of having given away a thousand cows. —5

To the north of the Narmadā is Viśrūta. By bathing there and offering libation to the manes and the Devas one gets his desires fulfilled. Afterwards the devotee should go to the Brahmrīvarta-tīrtha. —6-7

Brahmā resides at Brahmrīvarta-tīrtha almost every day. By bathing in it one goes to the realm of Brahmrī. —8

Then an advance should be made to the sacred Agṛresvara after observing the prescribed ordinances. By going there one attains Rudraloka after being liberated from all his sins. —9

Kapilā-tīrtha should be visited afterwards. By bathing in it the devotee gets the benefit of having given away a milch cow in charity. —10

One who goes to the sacred Karanja and bathes there attains the Goloka. —11

Then the devotee should proceed to Kundaśvara where Mahādeva is in residence with Pārvatī. —12

One who bathes there is invulnerable even by the Devas. The picturesque Vīm Alecātara should then be visited where the Lord has consecrated the Devashā. Dying there one attains the realm of Rudra. —13-15

Then he should go to the river Puṣkarinī by bathing into which the devotee becomes entitled to take his seat on the throne of Indra by his side. —16

It is for these reasons that the sacred Narmadā coming out from the Lord Śiva is the best of all the streams and the giver of bliss to the animate and the inanimate world. This Narmadā has been described to be the most sacred by Śiva the Lord of all the Devas before the Rūṣis. This river is adorable by all the Devas and is the dispeller of all sins and is venerated by the Devas, the Gandharvas and the nymphs. I make my salutations to the sacred and peace-giving Narmadā that falls into the sea. —17-21

I make my salutations to the sacred Narmadā adorned by the Siddhas, Rūṣis, born of Śiva, and the giver of boons to the virtuous. —22

One who recites the foregoing prayers with devotion becomes well-versed in the Vedas if he is a Brāhmaṇa, and becomes victorious in war if he is a Kṣatriya. The Vasiṣṭha becomes wealthy and the Śādra attains bliss. One anxious for wealth gets pelf. The sacred Narmadā is daily resorted to by the Lord Śiva in consequence of which it is the most sacred and dispeller of all sins. —23-25

Here ends the one hundred and nineteenth chapter on the Narmadā māhātmya.
CHAPTER CXCI

Mārakandeya said — O king! since that time the Devas, the Rājas and the Munis resort to the banks of the Narmadā and become free from anger and passions — 1

Yudhīṣṭhira said — When did the trident of Śiva fall on this earth and what is the virtue of that spot where it fell? Pray explain it to me — 2

Mārakandeya said — The place where the trident fell is known by the name of Sūlabheda and one who worships there after bath gets the benefit of having given away a thousand cows in charity. One who remains there for three days and worships Śiva is liberated from the cycle of birth. Afterwards the devotee becomes blessed by worshipping Ādityaśa, Nandikėśa at Bhimēṣvara and Nāradaśvāra tīrthas. Then Varuneśa and Svatantrēśvara should be worshipped. By going to these five tīrthas the devotee gets the benefit of visiting all the sacred places — 3-6

Then a visit should be paid to Kottī-sīrtha where there was a great battle between the Devas and the demons and where the latter were deluded. There the heads of the valiant demons have been severed by the Devas and the latter have enshrined Śulapāṇi Mahādeva. By worshipping Him one ascends to heaven even when he has not parted with his life. The portals of heaven have been shut by Indra by means of Vajrapīṭaka out of the narrowness of his mind. One who having eaten a Būva fruit and clarified butter carries a burning lamp on his head and perambulates Kottī-sīrtha becomes a most flourishing king. One who dies there goes to the region of Rudra and is born as a king in his next life after which he goes to heaven. — 7-13

On the thirteenth day of a fortnight the devotee attains the benefits of all the sacrifices by bathing at the Bāhanātīrtha — 14

After that the beautiful Agastēśvara-sīrtha should be visited. By bathing there one goes to the region of Brahmā. One who bathes the Lord in clarified butter on the fourteenth day of a dark fortnight and devotes himself to meditation observing perfect celibacy, resides in the realm of Śiva along with 21 generations of his Pitrīs and never falls from there. One who gives away a cow, a pair of shoes, umbrella, clarified-butter, blanket, etc., in charity and feeds the Brāhmaṇas derives manifold benefits — 15-18.

After that Vīṣṇu-sīrtha should be visited. By bathing there one becomes the Lord of a throne — 19

The Indra-sīrtha on the right bank of the Narmadā is renowned. One who fasts there for one month and then worships Janārdana after bath gets the merit of giving away a thousand cows in charity and goes to the region of Viṣṇu. Then the devotee gets the benefit of giving away a thousand cows merely by bathing at Rūti-sīrtha — 20-22

Afterwards a visit should be paid to the tīrtha of Brahmā. By bathing into it one attains the realm of Brahmā — 23

Then merely by bathing at the shrine of Lord Amarakantaka enshrined by the Devas one attains the realm of Rudra. — 24
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Afterwards the shrine of Rāvanēśvara should be visited by whose grace the sin of killing a Brāhmaṇa is cleansed — 25

Then a visit should be paid to Rīṣi-tirtha which exonerates the devotee from all his debts (of duty) after which by going to Bāṭēśvara he is blessed — 26

Bhūmesvara Mahādeva should be visited next. By bathing there one is freed from all his troubles. By worshipping Śiva at the Turāsanga-tirtha after bathing there one earns his emancipation — 27-28

Afterwards the devotee should go and adore the moon at Soma-tirtha. By bathing there with devotion one gets divine form and remains in bliss for a considerable length of time like Śiva and enjoys life in the realm of Rudra for 60,000 years. Later on a visit should be paid to the Lord Pingaleśvara where by observing a fast for 24 hours one derives the benefit of having observed it for three nights. One who gives away a milch cow in charity goes and enjoys in the realm of Rudra for as many years as there are hair on the body of that cow. One who dies there remains in the realm of Rudra till the existence of the Sun and the Moon. Those residing on the banks of the Narmadā remain in heaven like the pious. The devotee should also visit the shrines of Suresvara and Karkotakesvara — 29-35

There, undoubtedly the sacred Ganges appears on an auspicious day. By bathing at the Nandi-tirtha, the Lord Naḍiśa becomes pleased with the devotee and he ascends to the world of the Moon. Lord Dīpesvara should be visited next where there is the tirtha of Vedavyāsa in a beautiful forest. In the days gone by, the sacred Narmadā for fear of the sage Vyāsa flowed in the opposite direction and her course was turned to the south only when the sage forced her with a roaring cry — 36-38

One who circumambulates that sacred place remains in the region of Śiva till the existence of the Sun and the Moon — 39

There, Vedavyāsa becomes pleased and fulfills the desires of the devotee. One who lights up a wick on a platform after tying it round with thread remains in the region of Rudra till the end of the cycle. Afterwards the devotee should go to the Airandi-tirtha and bathe at the junction of rivers which liberates him from all sins. The river Airandi is renowned in all the three worlds and is the dispeller of all sins. The devotee should observe a complete fast after bathing there on the 8th day of the bright fortnight in the month of Aśvin and then he should feed a Brāhmaṇa. He gets the benefit of feeding crores of Brāhmaṇas. One who dives in the sacred stream after rubbing on his head the earth of that place is freed from all his sins. One who circumambulates that sacred place gets the merits of circumambulating all the world along with the seven oceans. Afterwards one who gives away gold in charity after bathing in the water mingled with gold enjoys in Rudraloka seated in a Vimāna of gold and is born as a king. Afterwards the devotee should go to the junction of the river Hīkṣu. That beautiful tirtha is renowned in the three worlds and the Lord Śiva resides there — 40-48

The person bathing there becomes one of the chief attendants of
Śiva. Then the Svāmikārttika-tīrtha—the dispeller of all sins—should be visited. Merely by bathing there the devotee is purified of three kinds of sins. Then the devotee should bathe at Lingasāra-tīrtha by doing which one gets the merit of having given away a thousand cows in charity and he resides in the realm of Rudra. Bhangā-tīrtha is the dispeller of all sins. By bathing there the sins of the seven generations are annihilated—49-52

Then Bāḷēśvara the foremost of all the sacred places should be visited. By bathing there one gets the merit of having given away thousand cows—53

Sangameśa-tīrtha is venerated by all the Devas, by bathing there one becomes like Indra—54

By bathing at Kott-tīrtha one undoubtedly becomes the ruler of a kingdom. One who gives any charity there gets manifold blessings. Any woman bathing there becomes the queen of Indra after becoming beautiful like Pārvatī—55-57

Angarēśa-tīrtha should be visited next. By doing it one remains in bliss till the destruction of the universe—58-59

One who bathes at Ayonīsambhava-tīrtha never experiences the sufferings of birth after which the devotees should bathe at Pāṇḍavaśa—60

By bathing there one gets lasting happiness and becomes invulnerable even by the Devas and goes and enjoys in the realm of Viṣṇu and on being reborn he becomes a king. Then the devotee should bathe at Kāthāśvāra-tīrtha and his desires are fulfilled by remaining there during the summer solstice. Afterwards he should bathe in the river Chandrabhāgā—61-63.

The devotee bathing in the Chandrabhāgā goes to the region of the Moon. Afterwards he should visit the Indra-tīrtha where Indra performed his worship. One who gives away gold in charity after bathing there or a black bull, remains in the realm of Śiva for as many years as there are hairs on the body of that bull and on its calf. He is afterwards reborn as a valiant king and is the master of thousands of white horses—64-68

Then the devotee should bathe at Brahmāvara-tīrtha and offer libation to the manes and the Devas and observe a fast for the night. One who offers the balls of rice to the manes on the Kanyā-sankrānti gets innumerable blessings—69-70

One who gives away a milk cow after bathing at Kapilā-tīrtha gets the benefit of having given away the whole world in charity. The sacred place Narmadeśa is unparalleled—71-72

The person bathing there gets the merit of having performed Adviṣṣa sacrifice. Sangameśvara-tīrtha is on the northern bank of the Narmādā. By bathing there the devotee gets the benefit of all the sacrifices. There the man doing even the smallest act of virtue becomes free from all ills and attains kingship. On the same bank of the Narmādā is the Parmasobhana-tīrtha which is the best place of Ādiyā. And Lord Śiva has said that any charity performed there begets everlasting merits—73-76
The ill-doers and those suffering from jaundice bathing there are freed from all the sins and go to the region of the Sun —77.

On the seventh day of the bright fortnight in the month of Māgha, he who remains there after observing a fast, is free from the effects of the old age, sufferings and is never dumb, blind and deaf. He is handsome and the beloved of women —78-79.

In such a way is the most sacred place and those who do not know about it are undoubtedly deluded —80.

Afterwards one should go and bathe at Gangadāvara by means of which one attains heaven —81

He enjoys in the heaven till the conclusion of the away of fourteen Indras. Nāgadāvara-tapovana is close to that tirtha. One who bathes there attains Nāgaloka and enjoys there for a long time —82-83.

The devotee should also go to the shrine of Kuvera. There the Lord Kālesvara is enshrined and there Kuvera was blessed. The devotee bathing there attains all kinds of bliss. Afterwards a visit should be paid to Mārūtālaya-tirtha. One who gives away gold in charity after bath with an easy mind, goes to Vāyu-loka, seated in the Puṣpaka-vimāna. A visit should be paid to Paya-tirtha, during the month of Māgha. There the devotee should break his fast in course of the night after bathing there on the fourteenth day of the dark fortnight. Such a man does not experience the sufferings of birth —84-88.

Then bathing should be performed at Ahalyā-tirtha, and such a devotee enjoys intercourse with the nymphs —89.

It was there where Ahalyā attained emancipation after practising asceticism. One who worships Ahalyā there on the 14th day of the lunar fortnight in the month of Chaṭṭha, is always born as a male and is the beloved of women and handsome like Cupid. In the sacred Ayodhya lies the tirtha of Śrī Rāmachandra where merely by bathing all the sins are dispelled after which, bathing should be performed at the Soma-tirtha —90-93.

By bathing there all the ills are dispelled. The Somagā-tirtha is renowned all the world over. It is the disperser of all sins. It has manifold virtues. One who observes Chāndrayana fast there, attains the Chandra-loka after being liberated from all the sins. One who enters into the fire there or plunges himself into the water or lives only on fruits till the time of his death, and gives up his life at that sacred place, is never re-born. Afterwards the devotee should bathe at Śubha-tirtha by means of which one attains Goloka. Then a move should be made to Viśu-tirtha. There Viśhilipurā is renowned where Lord Viṣṇu fought with millions of demons —94-99.

Lord Viṣṇu is pleased by observing a full-day’s fast at Śuka-tirtha and the sin of killing a Brāhmaṇa is dispelled there —100.

Afterwards Tāpaseśvara-tirtha should be visited where a deer fell down for fear of a hunter and dying in the sacred waters she ascended to the heaven which highly amazed the hunter. Such is the glory of that Tāpaseśvara-tirtha. There is no such tirtha. Afterwards a visit should be
paid to the sacred Brahma-tirtha, which is also known as Amohaka where
libations should be offered to the manes and śrāddha should be performed
on the full moon day or the Amāvāsyā. There a huge piece of rock like
an elephant is lying in the water on which the balls of rice should be
offered to the manes and there is very great merit in giving the balls of
rice to the manes on the full moon-day during the month of Vaisākha by
which the manes remain gratified till the end of the world —101-106

Afterwards a visit should be paid to Siddhāsvara-tirtha By bathing
here one becomes the chief attendant of Śiva —107

Then a visit should be paid to the shrine of Janārdana By bathing
there one attains the realm of Visnu —108

Śobhana-Kusumesvara-tirtha is on the right bank of the Narmadā
where the sage Vāmadeva practised great austerities. He continued his
austerities for a thousand years of the gods and on the same spot,
Śvetaparvā, Dharmarāja and Agni also practised penances and they were
all overcame by the arrows of Cupid. At that time, Lord Śiva and Pārvati
became pleased and blessed them. After that the Lord weaned them
from their asceticism and located them on the banks of the Narmadā. By
virtue of that asceticism they all became Devas again —109-113

They all said to Mahādeva —“Let this place become most sacred
by Your blessing.” Afterwards that tirtha became four square miles in
area. One who bathes and fasts there becomes handsome like Cupid and
attains the realm of Śiva —114-115

Agni, Dharmarāja and Vāyu have attained emancipation by practising
asceticism there—116

There is a tree of Alangium hexapetalum and the devotees bathing
there, performing charity, feeding the Brāhmaṇas, offering balls of rice to
the manes, entering into fire, living on meals of fruits and giving up life
there gets access everywhere in his next life. One who offers balls of rice
according to the prescribed rites at the root of the tree and pours libations
into the fire after reciting Tryamvaka mantra, gratifies his manes till
the existence of the Sun and the Moon. A man or a woman who bathes
there at the time of the summer solstice gets a most sacred place to live.
One who worships the Lord Siddhāsvara in the morning attains the benefit
which is not otherwise obtainable even by performing sacrifices. When
such a man is born he becomes an emperor of vast dominions —117-123

Without visiting Karna-kundala-tirtha the whole pilgrimage remains
incomplete and void of fruits. Such is the glory of the sacred place
The Kusumesvara is so called because the Devas showered flowers on
knowing its great glory —124

Here ends the one hundred and ninety-one chapter on the
Narmadā māhātmya.

CHAPTER CXCIII

Mārakandeya said —Bhārgavēśa-tirtha should be visited where the
Lord Śiva destroyed the valiant demons when they proved troublesome to
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Janārdana By bathing there one becomes free from all ills. Son of Pāṇḍu, I shall now relate to you about the Sukla-tirtha. I saw the Lord Śiva sitting along with Pārvatī, Śrīmukhāṭika—the well-wisher of the universe—and other attendants like Nandā on the beautiful summit abounding with the flowers of the golden hue, shining like the rising sun having steps studded with precious stones and beautiful rocks all round, and I asked Him—"Devadeva! adorn by Brahmā, Viṣṇu and others, I am oppressed with the troubles of the world, be pleased to point out to me some way leading to happiness. Bhagavān! Bhūta! Bhūvāsa! the Dispeller of all sins! pray tell me the best of all the sacred places."—1-8

Śiva said—Hear, O learned Brāhmaṇa! you should go with the Rishi to bathe at the sacred places—9

Bear in mind that Manu, Atri, Kāśyapa, Yājñavalkya, Śukra, Aṅgirā, Dharmarāja, Āpastamba, Sambarta, Kātyāyana, Bhāsāpati, Nārada and Gautama, etc., venerate the Ganges, Kaśikā, Prayāga, Puskara and Gaya, etc. They go to the most sacred Kurukṣetra at the time of solar eclipse, but Sukla-tirtha is said to be sacred on all occasions. By seeing it, by touching its sacred waters, and thereby performing charities, practising penances, performing sacrifices, keeping up fasts, and by observing other similar austerities, the devotee gets the greatest of the boons—10-13

The Sukla-tirtha in the Narmadā is the giver of the greatest boon. There Rājīrā Chānaka attained Siddhi. This sacred place—the dispeller of all ills—is most charming. It extends to a yojana in a circle. By the sight of the branches of the trees growing there one becomes cleansed of the sin of having killed a Brāhmaṇa, and by the sight of its sacred land one gets freed from the sin of infanticide—14-16

O, good Rishi! on the fourth day of the dark fortnight in the months of Vaśāka and Chaitra, I go to reside there in company of my consort Pārvatī after leaving Kailāsa. There also the demons, the Devas, the Siddhas, the Gandharvas, the Vidyādharas, the nymphs, the serpents, they all seated in their Vimānas stay on the aural tract for the fulfilment of their aims—17-19

The devotees going there with a right frame of mind become purified like the cloth washed by the washerman. The Sukla-tirtha washes off all the sins of one's lifetime. O Mārakandeya! by bathing at that sacred place and by performing charities there, one gets the highest of boons. In fact, neither there is nor will there ever be a sacred place to match with it. The sins committed during the first period of life are consumed by observing a fast of 24 hours. The merits that accrue there, by feeding Brāhmaṇas, by performing sacrifices, charities and by worship, cannot be acquired by doing similar things at hundreds of other sacred places. There one who bathes Lord Śiva in clarified butter on the 14th day of the dark fortnight during the month of Kārtika and observes a fast for the night, goes to the domain of Śiva along with his ancestors of 21 generations and also becomes liberated from the cycle of births—20-25
This most sacred Sukla-tirtha is adored by the Rishis, one who bathes there is not re-born. There after bathing one should worship Śiva. The ardhāṅga image of the Lord and the Goddess should be inscribed on a slab of wood and worshipped, accompanied by the music of conches and cymbals and the recitations of the Vedas. The devotee should not sleep in the night. He should observe festivities and get sacred songs sung. On the following morning he should bathe at the Sukla-tirtha and worship Śiva again—28-29.

Note—śāṅkha = Lit. Half-body. The composite image consisting of half Śiva and half Pārvatī blended into one form

Afterwards he should feed the devotees of Śiva and give them presents according to his means without stint—30

Then he should after circumambulating that sacred place go to Śiva’s temple. One who does this goes to heaven where he resides till the destruction of the universe in company of the nymphs seated in an aerial chariot—31-32.

The lady who gives away gold in charity at Sukla-tirtha, and bathes Śiva devoutfully with clarified butter and also worships Svāmikārtika, resides in the realm of the Lord during the sway of 14 Indras—33-34

One who gives away charities after bathing on day of the full moon, the fourth day of a fortnight, and Śankrānti, according to his means, pleases Lords Viṣṇu and Śiva. In such a way the charities performed there beg manifold blessings—35-36

One who participates in the marriage of a poor or a wealthy Brāhmaṇa at that sacred place, remains in the realm of Śiva for as many years as there are hair on the person of that Brāhmaṇa or even on the offspring begotten by that married couple—37-38

Here ends the one hundred and ninety-second chapter on the Narmadā māhāmya

CHAPTER CXCIII

Māvakandeśa said—Those who go and bathe at the Anaraka-tirtha do not go to hell. The one whose bones are deposited in that sacred tirtha becomes purified of all his sins and is re-born as a most handsome man by the glory of that tirtha. Those who go to Go-tirtha are liberated from their sins and those who go to Kapila-tirtha get the benefit of having given away a thousand cows in charity. One who observes a fast there chiefly on the fourth day of the month of Jāṭha and gives away a milch cow adorned with bells and cloth, with devotion, and sits up a wick in clarified butter and bathes Mahādeva in clarified butter and eats coconuts and clarified butter, becomes valuable like the Lord Śiva and resides in His realm and is never re-born—1-7

On the 4th day of a fortnight falling on Tuesday, one who feeds the Brāhmaṇas after devoutly worshipping the Lord Śiva, and one who
bathes Śiva in clarified butter on the 9th day of a fortnight and on the Amāvāsyā day falling on a Tuesday, and then feeds the Brāhmaṇas, goes to the domain of Śiva seated in the Puspaka chariot where he enjoys like Rudra, and on the completion of his virtues is re-born as a virtuous, handsome and powerful king. Such is the glory of the Gopālītīrtha — 8-12

Besides these one should go to the sacred Rṣī tīrtha. In ancient times the sage Tīrṇavindu overpowered by his ills fixed up his abode there. By the glory of the tīrtha he was liberated from his ills as well as from the effects of the curses pronounced upon him. Afterwards Gangesvara-tīrtha should also be visited. Those who bathe there on the 14th day of the dark fortnight during the month of Śrāvana go to Rudraloka. One who offers libations of water to the manes is liberated from all the three debts. The most beautiful Gangāvadanā tīrtha is close to Gangesvara where by bathing one is undoubtedly freed from all his sins — 13-17

Note.—Everyone that is born has the following three debts to pay, viz.—(1) to sages, (2) to gods, and (3) to the manes. One who learns the Vedas, offers sacrifices to gods, and begets a son, becomes free from these debts.

One who bathes there goes before the Lord Śiva. One who bathes and offers libations to the manes on the occasion of each festival, at that sacred place, gets the benefit of Ādvedha sacrifice. The devotee gets all the benefits that accrue at Prāyāga as detailed by Śankarāchārya. To the west of Gangāvadanā is the sacred Dāsādvamedhajana-tīrtha which is known in all the three realms. One who observes a fast for a night in the month of Bhādra and one who bathes there on Amāvāsyā goes to the realm of Śiva. One should bathe there on all festivals — 18-22

One who offers libations to the manes there gets all the benefits of having performed the Ādvedha sacrifice. The sage Bhrigu practised austerities to the west of Dāsādvamedha for a thousand Divine years. He was covered with anthills and nests of birds which amazed the Lord Śiva and His consort Pārvati. Pārvati asked the Lord as to who he was. — 23-25

She said — "Is he Deva or demon?" Lord said "Dear Pārvati, He is the great sage Bhrigu who is absorbed in contemplation." The Goddess smilingly said "His top-knot has become like smoke and even then you are not compassionate on him. Indeed you are very hard to be moved." — 26-28

The Lord said — "Devi! you do not know! This sage is full of wrath which I shall show you practically." — 29

The Lord then thought of Dharma in the form of a bull that appeared then and there, and spoke in human speech "Lord! what are your commands for me?" — 30

The Lord said — "Remove the anthills and the nests and then throw this Brāhmaṇa down on the ground." — 31

Afterwards the bull throw down the sage on the ground when the latter overcome by anger pronounced the following curse on him — 32
"Bull! whither are you going now? I shall destroy you by my fury." Having said so the sage Bhrigu rose to heaven, on seeing it the Lord stood in front of the sage and brought him down by opening His third eye on him—33-35

Then the sage after making his salutations to the Lord adored Him thus—"Thou art Divine, I am at Thy mercy O Lord of all! I devoutly pray to Thee. Indeed none can enunciate Thy glory adequately. Even the thousand-faced Sesa cannot do so—36-37

"Therefore, O Lord! I cannot adequately offer my prayers to Thee, but I throw myself at Thy feet. Thou be kind to me. Lord! Thou fillest yourself in with Sataguna, Rajaguna and Tamaguna on the occasions of Sthitu, Utpatti and Samhara, respectively. There is no other Lord than Thyself—38-39

"Yoga, sacrifices, chartues, study of the Vedas, cannot compare even in the smallest measure with devotion for Thee. Thy devotees attain various kinds of Siddhas. Although Thy devotee does not become meek in his ignorance, still Thou bleesest him. Only devotion for Thee, can carry one across the seas of troubles and lead to final beatitude—40-42

"O, Lord of Devas! be merciful to me in spite of my conceit, wickedness and viciousness. Protect this humble devotee of Thine in spite of his being full of lust for the women and self of others, overcome by contempt, pain and sufferings O, Lord of the Universe! desires are killing this ignorant devotee of Thine. Pray, do drive away my cravings by granting me accomplishment. O, Mahadeva! cut the noose of conceit and delusion and work out my salvation"—43-46

The above prayer is the giver of great benefits. One who reads it with devotion, pleases the Lord Mahadeva—47

Marakandeya said—On hearing the above prayer the Lord said "I am pleased with you. Ask me what you wish"—48

Bhrigu said—"Deva! if Thou art pleased with me and wishest to confer a boon on me, let me be the knower of Rudra, and let this spot be sacred after my name"—49

Siva said—"Be it so. Son! now you will be free from anger. You will have harmony with your father and sons"—50

Since then all the Devas including Brahma and the Kinnaras adore that Bhrigu-tirtha. Sins disappear by the mere sight of that tirtha. Those who give up their lives there attain bliss. This tirtha is the most extensive and the dispeller of all sins—51-53

Those who bathe there go to heaven, and those who die there are not reborn. Those who give away shoes, umbrellas, grain, gold and edibles in charity according to their means, get manifold blessings. Those who give chartues on the occasion of solar eclipse, also get many benefits. The benefits that accrue at Amarkant on the occasion of solar and lunar eclipses, are obtained without doubt at Bhrigu-tirtha. All the stores of austerities and chartues decline in process of time, but the penances practised at Bhrigu-tirtha are never exhausted. The Lord Mahadeva on
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account of his having become pleased with Bṛigu stays at that tīrtha, and so it is renowned in all the three worlds—54-59

Devi in spite of all this, people do not know the full glory of Bṛigu-tīrtha owing to the delusion caused by the Lord Viṣṇu—60

The sacred tīrtha is on the banks of the Narmāṇḍā. One who hears the glory of this place, goes to the realm of Rudra on being liberated from all sins. Beyond it, is the famous Gautamesvāra-tīrtha where by bathing and keeping up fast, one goes to Brahmālaka seated on a golden chariot—61-63

Afterwards the devotee should go to Dhautapāpa tīrtha where Vṛśabha washed off his sins. One who bathes there is freed from the sin of having killed a Brāhmaṇa. One who gives up his life there becomes valiant like Śiva and gets four hands and three eyes, and remains in the realm of Śiva for ten thousand years of the gods. On being re-born he becomes a king—64-66

The devotee should go to the sacred Airandu-tīrtha. It brings the same benefits as are obtained by bathing at Prayāga. One who bathes there on the 14th day of the bright fortnight during the month of Bhādra, after observing a fast for a night, is not persecuted by the attendants of Yama and goes to the realm of Rudra—67-70

Then the sacred Hiranyadvipa should be visited. It is also the dispeller of all ills. Those who bathe there become wealthy and handsome—71

Afterwards the most sacred Kaśakhala should be visited where Garuḍa practised austerities. Yoginis reside there and they please themselves in the company of the Yogis, and dance with Śiva. This tīrtha is renowned in all the three worlds. Those who bathe there go to the Rudraloka. Afterwards Hamsa-tīrtha should be visited where the liberated Pārmahāṁsa undoubtedly ascend to higher realms. The place where Lord Janārdana has been worshipped in His Vārāha incarnation is known as the Vārāha-tīrtha. One who bathes there on the 12th day of a fortnight goes to the region of Viṣṇu and does not go to hell. Then the most sacred Chandra-tīrtha should be visited—72-77

Note—वाचस्पति An ascetic of the highest order.

There one should bathe chiefly on the full moon day by doing which one goes to the Lunar region.—78

On the right bank of the Chandra-tīrtha is the Kanyā-tīrtha where one should bathe on the third day of the bright fortnight. If salutations are made to Lord Śiva there the demon Bāli becomes pleased. When the people are fast asleep during the night, then sometimes a rainbow makes its appearance in which the city of the king Harshchandra is visible. The trees are drowned in the waters of the Narmāṇḍā. In ancient times Lord Viṣṇu said to Śiva that the place should be fixed as His residence, since then Dīpēśvaran-tīrtha exists there by bathing where one gets plenty of gold—79-82
One who bathes at the confluence of the Kanyā-tīrtha goes to the realm of the Goddess Pārvatī — 83

Then comes the Deva-tīrtha which is the most sacred of all, bathing where one goes and enjoys in the company of the Devas — 84

Then the sacred Sikh-tīrtha should be visited where the charities performed multiply infinitely. One who feeds a single Brāhmaṇa there after bathing on the Amāvāsyā day gets the benefit of having fed a crore of them — 85-86

A group of tīrthas lie near Bṛhiṇī tīrtha where one should bathe with or without motive. By bathing there one gets the benefits of performing Aśvamedha sacrifice and then goes and enjoys in the company of the Devas. Lord Śiva assumed His form there when the sage Bṛhiṇī attained his siddhi — 87-88

Here ends the one hundred and ninety-third chapter on the Narmādā mahātmāya

CHAPTER CXCIV

Mārakaṇḍeya said — King, the devotee should next visit the Aṅka- dēvara-tīrtha, by means of which he becomes freed from all sins. Then Narmādēvara-tīrtha should be visited by bathing where one goes to heaven. Afterwards a visit should be paid to Aśva-tīrtha by bathing there one becomes handsome and full of lustre — 1-3

The Pitāmaha-tīrtha made by Brahmā where the merits accruing from the libations to the manes performed devoutly with sesamum and Kusa become infinitely multiplied. One who bathes at the Sāvitrī-tīrtha goes to the domain of Brahmā after being liberated from his sins — 4-6

Those who bathe at the sacred Manohara-tīrtha go to the realm of the Pitris — 7

Afterwards Mānasa-tīrtha should be visited, by bathing there one goes to Rudraloka — 8

Then Kuṇja-tīrtha should be visited which is also renowned in all the three worlds as the dispeller of all ills. There one gets live stock, son, wealth and in fact anything that he desires for — 9-10

Then Tridāsajyotis-tīrtha, where the daughters of the Rṣis practised severe austerities, should be visited. By the pleasure of the Lord Mahādeva, all those girls were blessed to have Lord Krṣṇa as their husband. Beyond it is the Rṣikanyā-tīrtha where once upon a time some one was asking for a girl from a Rṣī where he was ultimately married to her. One who bathes there is freed from all sins. Further on is the Svarnavindu-tīrtha by bathing where one does not undergo any reverse of fortune. Then comes the Aśvara-tīrtha where one should go and bathe, by virtue of which he goes to Nāgaloka and enjoys there in company of the nymphs. Then the Narakatīrtha should be visited where by bathing and worshipping Śiva one does not go to hell. One who observes a fast
at Bhārabhūtītīrtha and then worships Śiva, goes to Rudraloka. Those who bathe at Bhārabhūtī become the attendant of Śiva after their death — 11-20.

On the 14th day in the month of Kārtika one who worships Śiva there gets ten times the merits of having performed the Aśvamedha sacrifice. Those who lit up a hundred wicks in lamps filled with clarified butter ascend to the realm of Śiva seated in a chariot shining like the sun — 21-22.

One who gives away a couch and a bull goes to Rudraloka seated in a chariot drawn by bulls. One who gives away a cow in charity and feeds the Brāhmanas with rice cooked in milk and sugar according to his means gets innumerable benefits — 23-25.

One who worships Śiva and drinks the water of the sacred Narmadā never fares ill. He goes to Rudraloka seated in a Vimāna, and resides in heaven till the existence of the Moon, the Sun, the Himālaya, the ocean, and the Ganges. One who keeps up a fast there is never subjected to the trial of births. Afterwards Aśādhi-tīrtha should be visited, by bathing where one becomes entitled to occupy half the throne of Indra by his side. Then Śri-tīrtha the dispenser of all ills should be visited, by bathing where one undoubtedly becomes Ganeśvara. The confluence of Airandī and the Narmadā is renowned in all the three worlds where by bathing and observing a fast one becomes freed from the sins of having killed a Brāhmaṇa. Then the sacred Jāmadagnya at the confluence of the Narmadā and the ocean should be visited. There Lord Janārādana attained siddhi and Indra became the Lord of the Devas by performing a series of sacrifices. One who bathes there gets three times the benefits of having performed the Aśvamedha sacrifice — 26-35.

On the western boundary of the ocean lies the Svargadwāra-tīrtha where the Devas, the Siddhas, the Gandharvas, the Rūṣis and the Chāragas worship the Lord Vīmalesvara. Those who bathe there go to Rudraloka. There is no higher tīrtha than Vīmalesvara. Those who keep up a fast and then adore Mahādeva at Vīmalesvara are freed from the sins of the past seven lives and go to heaven. Then the sacred Kaushi-tīrtha should be visited where one should keep up a fast for the night after having a bath. By the power of this tīrtha the sin of having slain a Brāhmaṇa is dispelled. By the mere sight of Lord Śāgareśa one gets the benefit of having sprinkled himself with the sacred waters of all the tīrthas. There the Lord Mahādeva resides within an area of a yojana. Merely by the sight of Him one gets the merit of having visited all the sacred places — 36-42.

After being freed from all sins the devotee goes to Rudraloka. Ten crores of tīrthas are said to lie between the confluence of the Narmadā and the Amarakanta, and Rūṣis reside in each of them — 43-44.

The Narmadā has been resorted to by the Agnihotra and learned men. This river is the giver of one’s wishes. One who would devoutly read or listen to the glory of it would get the merit of having sprinkled on him the sacred waters of all the tīrthas, and would please the Narmadā, Mārakandesya and Mahādeva — 45-47.

By listening to its glory a barren woman begets children, a maid...
gets a handsome husband, the Brāhmaṇa becomes versed in the Vedas, the unlucky becomes lucky, the Kṣatriya becomes in war victorious, the Vaiśya becomes wealthy, the Śūdra attains emancipation from bondage, and the idiot becomes learned. One who hears it never suffers the pangs of separation and hell—48-50

Here ends the one hundred and ninety-fourth chapter on the
Narmadā mahātmya

CHAPTER CXCV

Sūta said —Yudhisṭhira 1 hearing the glory of the Narmadā and Omkāresvara, king Vaivasvata Manu put these questions to the Lord Matsya in that vast ocean, viz—Relate the gotra (clan), vaṃśa (dynasty), avatār (descent), and prāvara (family) of the Rūṣis. Also explain the existence of the Vaivasvata-manvantara as well as about the curse that the Lord Śiva had pronounced on the Rūṣis during Śvāyambhuva-manvantara. Enumerate the progeny of Dakṣa and also the Rūṣis who are the promoters of Bhṛiguvaṃśa—1-4

Matsya said —King! first hear the doings of Brahmā during the Vaivasvata-manvantara—5

First, all the Rūṣis went to heaven after casting away their corporeal bodies by the curse of Śiva. There they were born of Brahmā when the mothers and the consorts of the Devas saw the dripping of the semen-virile of Brahmā and caused it to be poured as oblation into the fire which produced the most illustrious sage Bhṛigu out of the fire—6-8

The sage Aṅgirā was born out of the cinders, Attri was begotten from the flame, and Manuchi came out of the tongues of fire. Kapśa and Pulastya were born of the ban of Brahmā. The most illustrious Pulaha came out of the long tresses of hair—9-10

The lustre of fire produced Vasuśtha. The sage Bhṛigu was married to the daughter of Pulomā, and they gave birth to the following twelve Yājñika Devas—Bhuvana, Bhauvana, Sujanya, Sujana, Suchi, Kratu, Mārdhā, Tyāja, Vasuda, Prabhava, Avyaya and Dakṣa. They are known as the twelve Bhārgavas. The same Paulomi gave birth to the Vīpras—11-14

They are—Chyavana, Āpnuvāna. Āpnuvāna gave birth to Aurva the father of Jamadagni. The sage Aurva was the chief promoter of the Bhārgava Rūṣis. Now I shall describe to you the illustrious Rūṣis who promoted the Bhārgava clan. They are—Bhṛigu, Chyavana, Āpnuvāna, Aurva, Jamadagni, Vātasya, Danḍi, Nāḍyana, Vaigāyana, Vītahavya, Paśa, Śaunaka, Šaunakāyana, Jitvanti, Āvaida, Kārpīna, Vaihaniri, Vīraḍākṣa, Rauthtīyāyani, Vaisyānari, Nlla, Lūbdha, Śāvārnikā, Visnū, Paura, Balākūrālīka, Anantabhāgī, Brūtra, Bhārgaya, Mārkaṇḍa, Jābi, Bitt, Manda, Māṇḍavya, Māṇḍāka, Phainapa, Tanita, Sthala, Pindā, Śikhāvarṇa, Śākaraṇa, Jīlādhi, Sandhīka, Kṛubhya, Kusanya, Maudgāyana, Karmāyana, Devapati, Pāṇḍurochha, Gālava, Sāmkṛitya, Chātaki,
CHAPTER CXCVI.

Sārpi, Yagyapindāyana, Gārgyāyana, Gayand, Gārhāyana, Goṣṭhāyana, Vābhāyana, Vaisampāyana, Vaikarnini, Śārangarava, Yājñeyi, Bhrāgatakāyani, Lālāti, Nākuli, Laukṣyana, Parimandali, Aluki, Sauchaki, Kautsa, Paṅgalāyani, Sātāyant, Mālāyani, Kautsi, Kauchāhastika, Sauba Śokti, Sakaṇvākṣa, Kausi, Chāndramasi, Naikajihva, Jibvaka, Vyādhāyya, Lauharvairi, Śraddhatika, Netisyā, Lālāksi, Chalakundalā, Bāhāyāni, Anumati, Pūrṇimā, Agatika, and Asakritā, ordinarily each of these Rūṣis of the Bhriguvamśa are said to have five Pravaras—15-28

Bhrigu, Chyavana, Āpnuvāna, Aurva, Jamadagni are the five Pravaras—29

Now listen to the other descendants of Bhrigu, which I shall relate (These are) Jamadagni Vida, Paulasta, Vajavrita, Rishi Ubbhayajāta, Kāyani, Śakattāyana, Auruveya, and Māruta, are of all the most excellent Pravaras Bhrigu, Chyavana, and Āpnuvāna cannot intermarry among themselves—30-32

Bhrigudāsa, Mārgapatha, Grāmyāyani, Katāyani, Āpastambi, Bilvi, Naikas, Kapri, Ārṣṭiṣena, Gārdabhi, Kārdamāyani, Āśvyan, and Rūpi, are known as Arseya—33 34

Bhrigu, Chyavana, Āpnuvāna, Ārṣṭiṣena, and Rūpi are the five Pravaras—35

They also cannot intermarry among themselves Yāska, Viśvāyasa, Mathita, Dama, Jaivantyāyani, Mauji, Pili, Chali, Bhāgili, Bhāgavitti, Kauśāpi, Kāsyāpi, Bālāpi, Śraddagepi, Saura, Tithi Gārgyā, Jāvali, Paṇumāyani, Rāmada, are the Arseya Pravaras Bhrigu, Vitabhāyasa, Raivasa, Viśvasa also cannot intermarry among themselves Śālāyani, Śākatākṣa, Maitreyi, Khāṇḍava, Draumāyana, Raukmāyana, Āpūśi, Kāyani, Hamsajihva, are the Arseya Pravaras Bhrigu, Baddhbṛyāva, Divodāsa, also cannot intermarry among themselves—36-42

Aikāyana, Yājñapati, Matsyagandha, Pratyaha, Sauri, Aukṣi, Kārdamāyani, Gritsamada and Sanaka are the Arseya Pravaras—43-44

Bhrigu, Gritsamada are the two Arṣa Pravaras and they cannot inter-marry—45

All these Rūṣis of the Bhriguvamśa are most illustrious They are the promoters of the clan By the mere mention of their name all the sins are dispelled—46

Here ends the one hundred and ninety-fifth chapter on the Bhrigu family

CHAPTER CXCVI

Matsya said—"King 1 the sons of Marichi are known as Surūpā and the wife of the sage Āṅgirā gave birth to ten sons who became the Devas. They were—Ātmā, Āyu, Damana, Dakṣa, Sada, Prāṇa, Haviṣmāna, Gaurītha, Rita, and Satya. These Āṅgiraasas are known
as the Somapāyi Devas. The following Riṣis were born of Surūpa—
Bṛhaspati, Gautama, Saṃvarta, Utathya, Vāmadeva, Ajasya. They are all the propagators of the gotra. Now other Riṣis of the same gotra who propagated other gotras are enumerated Utathya, Gautama, Tauleya, Abhiṣa, Ārđhanemi, Langakṣi, Kuṇa, Kaṇṣṭkī, Rābkarsī, Saupuri, Kairātī, Sāmalomaki, Pauṣajitī, Bhārgavata, Airidava Riṣi, Kārotaka, Saṇjīvī, Upābindu, Suraśīna, Vāhirīpāti, Vahāli, Kraśāhā, Arunāyani, Soma, Atrāyani, Kāsorū, Kauśalya, Pārthīva, Raunâvyāyani, Kāvīgū, Mūla, Pāṇḍu, Kuṇā, Vīvakara, Ari, Pārikāli. They are the Arṣeya Pravara of the foregoing Riṣis. Now hear their Pravaras, viz., Aṅgirā, Suvacchaśāthya Udāja. They cannot intermarry among themselves—1-11

Atrāyāyani, Savaśīṣṭhiya, Agnīvalya, Śilāsthali, Bāhīmāyani, Aikepi, Bārāhī, Bākhali, Sāuti, Trinakārni, Prāvati, Ādevāya, Barhisdī, Sīkha-grivi, Kaurakā, Mahakāpi Udupati, Kauchaki, Dhamma, Puspaevāsa, Somatanvī, Brahmatanvī, Sāladi, Bāladi, Devarāni, Devaṣṭhāni, Hārīkarni, Śāndabhuvi, Prāvepi, Śādyasangrīvī, Gomeredandhika, Matsyāchādya, Mūlahara, Phulāhara, Gāngodādhi, Kaurupati, Kaurukṣetri, Nāyāki, Jatya, Jativalāyani, Āpastambi, Mahavāriṣṭi, Mārsta, Pungali, Palla, Śālāmkāyani, Dwadhyātya, Māruta. They are all Riṣis and Aṅgirā, Vṛhaspati, Bhāradvāja are the three Pravaras, they cannot intermarry among themselves—12-20

Kāvīyāyani, Kopachaya, Vatsyatarāyaṇa, Bhrāṣṭrapīta, Rāstrapindī, Laṅдрāṇi, Śāyakāyani, Kṛśṭakā, Babuvitii, Talakītī, Mādhurāvaha, Lāvakrīta, Kālavita, Gāthi, Mārkūti, Paṭukāyani, Skandasa, Chakri, Gārgya, Śrīmāyani, Bālāk, Sāhāri have the following five Arṣeya Pravaras, viz., Aṅgirā, Devāchārya, Vṛhaspati, Bhāradvāja, Garga, and Saitya. They do not intermarry among themselves Kapitara, Vatsitara, Dākṣi, Sakti, Patanjali, Bhūya, Jalasandhi, Vindirmādi, Kusikā, Uṛva, Rājakusā, Vaiṣādī, Sānāsā, Śāli, Kulākāṭhā, Kārīrāya, Kātāya, Dhāmāyani, Bhāvāsyāyani, Bhāradvāya, Sānbūdi, Laghī, Devamati, have Aṅgirā, Dama-vāhyā and Urukṣaya for their Arṣeya Pravara and the Riṣis of these Pravaras also do not intermarry among themselves. The above-mentioned Riṣis are said to have Lauka, Gargya, and Gālavi for their Pravaras and also Aṅgirā, Saṃkṛati, Gauravīti as well as Aṅgirā, Vṛhaduktha, Vāmadeva, who do not marry among themselves, and with those born in the Kutas-gotra with Kutsa Pravara—21-32

Aṅgirā, Vīrūpa, Rathtāra are the Arṣeya Pravaras of the Riṣi of the Rathtāra clan. They also do not intermarry in their gotra Viṣṇuvṛdhi, Śivamati, Jatirṇa, Kaṭriṇa, Putrata, Vairapārāyana also have three Pravaras—33-35

Aṅgirā, Matsyadadvath, and Mudgala are also the three Pravaras who also do not intermarry among themselves—36

Harṣajīva, Devajīva, Agnījīva, Viradapa, Apāgnāya, Aśvaya, Parānyāstāvi, Mudgala also have three Pravaras, viz., Aṅgirā, Tāndya,
Maudgalya who also do not intermarry among themselves. Amgirā, Ajamidha, Kaśva are the Pravaras of —Apāṇṇu, Guru, Śaṅkāyana, Pragāthama, Mārkanda, Marana, Śiva, Katu, Markatapa, Nāḍīyana, Śyāmāyana —37-41

They should not also intermarry among themselves Titira, Kapibhū, Gārgya, are the three Pravaras, so are Amgirā, Titira, Kapibhū. They should not intermarry among themselves Itukṣa, Bharadvāja, Rīśivāna, Mānava, Maitravara Rishi, are also known as the Ārēya Pravaras, and Amgirā, Bharadvāja, Vrihaspati, Maitravara Rishi, Rīśivāna, and Mānava also cannot intermarry among themselves —42-46

Bharadvāja, Huta, Śaṅgka, Śālmāyana belong to the Dvadhyaṃsyaṃyana-gotra and they have the following five Ārēya Pravaras, viz —Amgirā, Bharadvāja, Vrihaspati, Maudgalya, and Śudra —47-48

"King! I have enumerated to you the Rūpas of the Amgirā-gotra. By the mere mention of their name one becomes freed from all ills and attains bliss —49

Here ends the one hundred and ninety-seventh chapter on the Amgirā family

CHAPTER CXCVII

Matsya said —"King! I shall now name to you the Rūpas of the Atri clan Śārīyana, Udvali, Sona Karniratha, Šaukratu, Gauragriga, Gaurajina, Caitrīyana, Ardhapanyā, Bāmarathya, Gopana, Tukivindu, Karnaj’hva, Harapriti, Naidrāni, Śakalāyana, Tailapa, Bālaiya, Atri, Gontpati, Jalada, Bhagapāda, Saupushti, Chaudogyaya of the Kārdamayana Sākhā (branch) have Śyaśāva, Atri, Ārchanāvada for their Pravaras. They do not intermarry among themselves Dākṣa, Bāl, Parnava, Uṛnabhi, Śiladbh disc, Bījābāti, Śhrīka, Manuṣya, Kaśa, Gavīśthira, Bhavandana have Atri, Gavīśthira and Pūrvāśthi for their Pravaras, and they also do not marry among themselves" —1-8

Kālaiya, Bālaiya, Vāsaratthya, Dhātraṇa, Maitrāyi, are the sons of the daughter of the sage Ātraṇa. They have Atri, Vāmaratthya and Pautri for their Pravara, and they do not intermarry among themselves —9-10

"King! I have described before you all the Brahmans of the Atri family by the mere mention of whose name one becomes liberated from all ills" —11

Here ends the one hundred and ninety-seventh chapter on the Atri family

CHAPTER CXCVIII

Matsya said —"King! I shall now relate to you other descendants of Atri. Chandran ā has been born in the house of Atri in whose family Visvāmitra took his birth. By virtue of his asceticism Visvāmitra became a Brāhmaṇa from Kṣatriya. I shall now tell you about the family of Visvāmitra" —1-2
Viśvāmitra, Daivarāta, Vaiśravaṇa, Gālava, Vaśmanda, Lankā, Abhaya,  
Ayātāyana, Śyāmāyana, Yāgyavalkya, Jābala, Sandhāvayana, Bāhuravya,  
Kapiṣa, Saṃgrutya, Ulopa, Aupagahaya, Payoda, Janapādapa, Kharavaccha,  
Halayaṇa, Saśadha, Vastuksaṅka. They have three Ārṣa Pravaras, viz.,  
Viśvāmitra, Devarāta, and Udālaka —3-6

They also do not intermarry among themselves Daivarāta, Devarāta, Viśvāmitra are the three Pravaras of Daivarātvā, Sujātayā, Sansukā, Kārukāya, Vaidaiharatā, Kuśākā. They also do not intermarry Dhananjaya, Kapardaiya, Parikāta, Pārthiha, Pānini have Viśvāmitra, Madhuchchanda, Aghamarāana for their Pravaras. They also do not intermarry Kamalāyajna, Aśmarathya, Bāṇjula, are also the three Pravaras. They too do not intermarry —7-14

Viśvāmitra, Lohita, Aṣṭaka, Pūrana have Viśvāmitra, and Pūrana for their Pravaras. The Rūsis of the Pūrana-gotra do not intermarry Viśvāmitra, Lohita and Aṣṭaka are the three Ārṣeya Pravaras of Lohita and Aṣṭaka, and there is no intermarriage between Aṣṭaka and Lohita gotras —15-17

Udanaṇu, Krathaka, Udāvahi, Śatīyāni, Karīrāi, Śalakaṇāni,  
Lavakā, Manujāyani, are also known to have three Ārṣeya Pravara, viz.,  
Khilakhi, Vidya, Viśvāmitra. They do not intermarry —18-19

"King! I have named the Rūsis of the Viśvāmitra clan before you,  
by the mere mention of whose names one becomes liberated from his  
sins".—20

Here ends the one hundred and ninety-eighth chapter on the  
Viśvāmitra family

CHAPTER CXCIX.

Matsya said —Marichi's sons were known as Kaśyapa and the follow-  
ing Rūsis were the descendants of Kaśyapa —Āstāyani, Rūsigana, Maṛ-  
gaṇi, Rītakāyana, Udagrajā, Mātharā, Bhoja, Vinayalakṣana, Sālā, Halaiyā,  
Kaunisṭā, Kanyakā, Surayānā, Mandakini gave birth to Mrigayā, Shrutaya,  
Bhojeyāpanā, Devayānā, Gomayānā, Adhāchāyā, Kātyayānā, Śākāyānā,  
Bhīrīyogā, Gādāyanā, Bhavanaṇu, Mahāchakri, Dākapāyanā, Yodhayānā,  
Kārtivaya, Hastīdānā, Viśvāyana, Kṛitajā, Āśvālāyani, Pragāyānā, Pulau-  
mauli, Āśvavātayana, Kanvairākā, Śyākāi, Agniṣarmāyana, Maśpā, Kaś-  
karaṇapā, Vabhru, Prāčhaya, Gyānasāngaiya, Āgnāprāśiṇiya, Syamodarā,  
Vaiśvāpā, Udvalayānā, Kāstāhārīna, Mārīcheda, Ajuhāyana, Hāstika, Vai-  
karmāyana, Kaśyapaiyā, Śaṇā, Hārītāyana, Māntagina and Bhrigava.  
They have Vatsara, Kaśyapa, Nidhrūva, for their Pravara. They do not  
intermarry —1-10

I shall now tell you the Rūsis of Dvvārasyayāna clan, viz.—Amaṇḍya,  
Nākuraya, Snātapa, Rājavaltpa, Śāhira, Davahi, Sūrandhri, Ropasaivakā,  
Yāmuni, Kādrupingkeśi, Jātāmvi, Divāraṣṭāvaya who have Vatsara, Kaś-  
yapa, Vadiṣṭha for their Pravara. They do not intermarry Sāmyati, Nābha,
CHAPTER CCI

Pipeya, Jalandhara, Bhujatapura, Parva, Kardama, Gardabhimukha, Hranyabahu, Kairata, Kasyapa, Gobhila, Kuilaka, Vrikshanka, Mrigaketa, Utama, Nidhga, Marnna, Harshya, Mahanta, Keral, Sandiya, Daha, Deva. They are all Pravara having Asita, Devala and Kasyapa for their Pravara and consequently they are known as tryarsha Pravara. They do not intermarry—11-19

"Manu! I have told you the descendants of the chief Rishi Kasyapa. From Dakshayati, he begot the universe and how can it be described adequately"—20

Here ends the one hundred and ninety-ninth chapter on Kasyapa family

CHAPTER CC

Matsya said—Hear from me about the Brahmans of Vasistha family. They are Ekarsayya Pravara. Those of the Vasishtha-gotra are known as Vasishtha. They do not intermarry among themselves. In this way it is one Pravara. Vyaghrapada, Aupagava, Vasila, Sadvalayana, Kapisthal, Aupaloma, Alabdh, Sath, Kath, Gauipaya, Bodhap, Dakavya, Vahyaka, Balisayya, Pailasya, Vagramthaya, Apatshun, Sitavritta, Brahmapureyak, Lomayan, Svastikar, Sandil, Gaudini, Vadhali, Sumana, Upavridhi, Chauli, Vauli, Brahmbala, Pali, Sarasa, Paudava, Yajnavalkya, are all Ekarsaya and Vasistha is their Pravara. They do not intermarry. Saitilaya, Mahakarna, Kauravya, Krodhina, Kapinjal, Vakkulya, Bhagavittayan, Kaulyan, Kalashka, Korakriya, Surayana, Sakabharya, Sakadhya, Kanyava, Upalapa, Sakanyan, Uhaka, Mahadaraya, Dakanyan, Balavaya, Vakaya, Gorath, Lambayan, Suvamayaya, Krodadarayan, Pralambayan, Aupamanyaya, Sankhyayan, Vedasera, Palaakyan, Udghana, Balaksha, Matsya, Bishmamah, Pannaga, have three Pravaras, viz., Bhigavad, Vasishtha and Indrapramad. They do not intermarry. Aupasthali, Svastrali, Bal, Hala, Hala, Madhyandina, Maksetaya, Putpaladi, Vichakusa, Trisringayana, Saivalka, Kundina, have Vasistha, Mitrawaruna and Kundina for their Pravara—1-16

All those Rishis do not intermarry. Siwalkarna, Vaya, Padapa have Jatukarna, vasishtha, and Airi for their Pravara. O king! and they also cannot intermarry—17-18

"Manu! I have named to you all the Rishis of the Vasishtha clan. By reciting their name one is freed from all ills"—19

Here ends the two hundredth chapter on the Vasishtha family

CHAPTER CCI

Matsya said—O best of sovereigns, when the illustrious sage Vasishtha became the preceptor of king Nimi, the latter performed a series of sacrifices. The sage on the conclusion of those sacrifices feeling tired, took rest for a while. The illustrious king Nimi went and said to him—1-2
"Lord! I wish to perform more sacrifices, pray therefore do help me without delay."

The sage Vasiṣṭha of great lustre replied—
"King! wait a while, I have become quite tired by attending to the performances of your sacrifices, and shall get your further sacrifices performed soon after I feel recouped."—3-4

Having been thus spoken to, the king said to Vasiṣṭha—"Sage, no one is dear to the messenger of death, nor has any one a hold upon him. There is no certainty of life, therefore virtuous acts should be performed without a moment's delay."—5-6

The soul engaged in righteousness is in a state of enjoyment within me. Virtuous deeds fixed to be performed on the morrow should be accomplished to-day, for death does not take into consideration that man has yet to accomplish certain things. Those who pin their interests to shops, houses, and other similar things, perish in a moment. Death is neither friendly nor hostile to any one. The moment one exhausts his store of Prārabdha karmas, Death lays its hand on him then and there. The breath of life is so transient which you know very well."—7-10

Brāhmaṇa! one should indeed wonder at his momentary existence. I look upon my life as lasting when I am in my pursuit of knowledge and virtue, but consider it fleeting in the performance of righteous acts. I am overwhelmed with these ideas and feel that there is a heavy burden on me. I have therefore come to you to relieve me of my load."—11-12

If thou wilt not help me in the performance of sacrifices, I shall have to get them performed through some other Brāhmaṇa." Hearing those words of the king, the sage pronounced the following curse on him—"O, virtuous king! thou wouldest discharge me when I am feeling so tired and proposest to appoint another preceptor, become devoid of thine form." The king also pronounced the following curse on the sage—"Twice-born priest, thou art an obstacle in the path of my righteousness, thou wilt also therefore become devoid of thine form."—13-16

On account of those curses both the sage and the king were bereft of their forms, after which their souls went to Lord Brahmā.—17

Seeing those souls approaching Him, Lord Brahmā said—"King Nimi! henceforth I shall give thee a foremost place. Thou shalt now be ever present in the eyes of all the creatures and they shall open and shut their eyes by virtue of thy glory." By the ordinance of Brahmā, Nimi accordingly became ever present in the eyes of all the creatures. Afterwards, Brahmā also said to Vasiṣṭha—"Vasiṣṭha, thou shalt be the son of Mitā and Varuna where thou wilt be known by thy present name."—18-22

Thou wilt have a recollection of your previous existence." Afterwards, once upon a time, Mitra and Varuna were practising austerities in Badrika-dāraṇa. During spring when the balmy breeze was beating against the flower-plants of the season, the most enchanting Urvāṣī adorned herself with flowers.—23-25

That nymph dressed in a fine spun thin attire of red colour appeared before Mitra and Varuna and on seeing her enchanting face, with
eyes like the blue lotus, they both were moved and dropped their semen virile—26-27

Seeing it, both the Rishis for fear of a curse threw the semen-virile in a beautiful pitcher full of water, and out of it were born the illustrious sages Vasishtha and Agastya—28-29

Vasishtha married Arundhati, the sister of Narada, who became the mother of Sakti Sakti became the father of Parashara in whose family Lord Vishnu in the form of Vedavyasa was born. The very same family will now be enumerated—30-31

Vedavyasa produced the moonlike Dhárata in the world. The following is the family of Parásara, viz., Kandaspá, Vahaná, Jamhayá, Bhamatápana, Gopáli, these five are known as the Gauas Parásara—32-33

Prapohyá, Váhyamayá, Khyátyá, Kantu rakso, Haryáva, are known as Nila Parásara—34

Káravyáyaná, Kapiyukhá, Kákaýastha, Japátyá, Puśkara, are known as Krishna Parásara—35

Aviśháyaná, Válayá, Sváyastá, Upayá, Iśkáhasta, are the five Sveta Parásaras—36

Páti, Bádari, Stambá, Krodhanáyaná and Ksaumi, are the five Syáma Parásaras—37

Khalyáyaná, Varsánáyaná, Jalaíya, Yuthapá and P'ánti, are the five Dhumra Parásaras—38

"King! I have related to you the chief Rishis of the Parásara family illustrious like the Sun. One who recites their names dispels all his sins"—39

Here ends the two hundred and first chapter on Parásara family

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CHAPTER CCII

Matsya said —"Now hear about the Bráhmans born in the Agastya family. They are—Agastya, Karambha, Kauśalya, Sákata, Sumedha, Mayobhava, Gánáhsárayana and those born in the Pulasa, Púlapa and Kratu families are known also as Agastyas, all of them have three Právaras, Agastya, Paurnamásá and Páraná. These Rishis do not intermarry amongst each other. Those of the Agastya, Paurnamása and Páraná families do not also intermarry—1-4

The Paurnamása particularly do not marry the Páranas. I have described to you the families of the renowned sages, now let me know what more do you wish to hear".—5-6

Manu said —"Pray let me know the origin of the families of Pulápa, Pulastya, and Kratu; how they came to be recognised as included in the family of Agastya".—7

Matsya said —"King! At the end of the Vaivasvata-manvantara, Kratu was without an offspring when he adopted as his son Idhnavála,
the virtuous son of Agastya, consequently those belonging to the family of
Idhmasava are called Agastya and Kratu Paulaha had three sons
Afterwards I will tell you of their origin. He was not pleased with them
— 8-10

He therefore adopted Drdhasya, the son of Agastya, on account of
which those born in the family of Drdhasya are known as Agastya and
Paulaha — 11

The Rishi Pulastya finding his sons becoming Raikeshas became
very sorry and adopted as his son the promising son of Agastya — 12

For this reason those born in the Pulastya family are known as
Agastya. They being of the same gotra do not intermarry — 13

I have described to you the originators of the families and the
Pravaras of the illustrious Brahmanas. One who recites their names is
liberated from all sins” — 14

Here ends the two hundred and second chapter on the resting
of the Pravaras

CHAPTER CCIII

Matsya said — “O King! I shall relate to you now the families born
of the daughters of Daksa from Dharmaraja at the beginning of the
Vaivasvata-manvantara. Please hear” — 1

Arundhati through Dharma begot the eight Vasus and the Somapa
Devas who were most mighty and stelwart. Dhara, Dhruva, Soma, Apava
Anila, Anal, Pratyasa, and Prabhasa were the eight Vasus. Dravina
was the son of Dhara, and Kala of Dhruva — 2-4

Years, etc., came into existence out of Kala; these were his sons
Soma begot the illustrious Varcha, Sriman was the son of Apa
Anala became the father of Anekaajanmanana and Purojav was the son
of Anula. Pratyasa was the father of Devala and Prabhasa was the father
of Visvakarma who is the architect of the Devas Naga, etc., etc., the
nine sons, acted according to the wishes of others. Lamba’s son was
Ghoja and his sons were known as the Bhavanivas — 5-8

The stars and planets and Marutvan were born of Marutvati and are
known as Marutvamala — 9

Samkalpa gave birth to Samkalpa, Mahurat to Mahurtas, and
Sadhyas gave birth to Sadhyas — 10

Bhana, Manu, Prana, Rosa, Nicha, Viyavana, Chiltonahrya, Ayana,
Hansa, Narayana, Vihru and Prabhu were the twelve Sadhyas. These
were the sons of Sadhyas. Visva gave birth to Viivdevas — 11-12

Kratu, Daksa, Vasa, Satya, Kalakama, Mun, Karaja, Manuja,
Vija, Rochamanas, were the ten Viivdevas — 13

King! I have briefly narrated to you the family of Dharma and no
one but Vyasa can describe it at full length for want of sufficient time” —
14

Here ends the two hundred and third chapter on the families of Dharma.
CHAPTER CCIV

Matsya said—"O King! the Brāhmaṇas belonging to the families of Dharma are worthy of being feasted on the occasion of Śrāddha as the gifts and food given to them with free will please the manes. O King! I shall now tell you what the manes desire in their realms and thus sing songs there. They wish that some one of their family should offer them libations of water and balls of rice in some cool running stream, they thus say—'Oh! will any one be born in our families who will offer us simple handfuls of water in memory of us, especially offer us libations of water in some sacred rivers? Would any son be born in our families who offer us daily libations of milk, roots and fruits along with other viyutus and til (sesamum) and water?"—1-4

'Oh! will there be born such a son amongst our families who would offer us libations of Pāya (cooked preparation of rice and milk, and sugar) with clarified butter and honey on the thirteenth day of the lunar month in the rainy season under Magha asterism?"—5

'Who would also offer us the flesh of the rhinoceros or black herb according to the prescribed rites even for one day?"—6

The pittus say that the offerings of kālaśāka, mahaśāka, honey, &c., and the appeasing grains used by the sages, the flesh of the rhinoceros that had not developed its horns keep them satisfied as long as the sun exists.—7

'One who appeases us by making offerings of the rhinoceros flesh and feasting the yogis at Gayā during the solar and lunar eclipse or who will perform Śrāddha and offer gifts during the Gajaschāyā yoga so that we would be satisfied till the end of a kalpa, and the one who performs Śrāddha and make gifts will no doubt enjoy all pleasures in all the Lokas till the end of a kalpa and can go anywhere free at his will."—8-9

Such a man undoubtedly gets the right of enjoying in every realm according to his pleasure till the end of the kalpa, and one who performs any of the above mentioned five Śrāddhas to the manes gives them satisfaction, for an infinite period. And if Śrāddhas be performed with full ceremony they obtain unbounded pleasures. The pittus also say that if some one of their family gives away a skin of black deer in their name or a cow big with a young one to a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas, or performs Vrisotsarga, &c., sets free a bull in their name particularly a bull of white or bluish tint, or gives away gold or a cow with devotion, or a piece of land or a well, a tank, or a grove or attaches himself to Viṣṇu, or gives away Dharmaśastras to the learned Brāhmaṇas causes them unbounded satisfaction.—10-17

King! I have narrated to you what the sages have said in the Śrāddha kalpa. The rituals pertaining to Śrāddha drive away sins and bring virtue and comfort."—18

Here ends the two hundred and fourth chapter on the songs of the pittus.
CHAPTER CCV

Manu said — “O Knower of Dharma! pray tell me how under what prescribed rules, should a calving cow be given to a Brāhmaṇa and what are the benefits of such a charity?”—1

Matsya said — “King! Its horns should be covered with gold, hoofs with silver, tail and with pearls. It should be given away along with her calf and utenails made of kānsa, bell-metal. The giving away of such a cow begets immense good merits. The cow is like the earth with its mountains, forests, &c., till it bears her calf in her womb. One who gives it away at that time undoubtedly gets the benefits of having given away the land gift with four oceans.”—2-5

O King! the donor remains in heaven with great respect for as many years as there are hairs on the body of the calf and the cow —6

Lots of fees (gifts) should be paid in this case. Thus the donor undoubtedly liberates his father, grandfather and great-grandfather from hell. He goes to the region where flow the rivers of clarified butter and milk and the land abounds with the mud of curds and milk and there are trees that give the desired fruits. He easily gets access to Goloka and Brahmālakā —7-8

He gets a lady whose face is like the moon and whose colour is like burnished gold, her breasts are bloated, waist slender, and eyes are like lotus”—9

Here ends the two hundred and fifth chapter on the giving away of cows as gifts

CHAPTER CCVI

Manu said — “Deva! pray tell me how to make a gift of a black deer skin. Also explain to me who is the most worthy Brahmaṇa of such a gift, and what is the proper time to do so, so that my doubts may be removed” —1

Matsya said — “On the full moon day in the month of Vaisākha, Māgha, Asādha, and Kārtika on the twelfth lunar day of the sun’s progress in the northern path, the giving away of the black deer skin begets inscalculable benefits. It should be given to an Agnihotri Brahmaṇa” —2-3

Now listen how it should be given away, king! First a cloth made of good goat wool should be spread on the floor washed with cow-dung. Over it should be spread the skin of a black deer containing its horns and hoofs. The gold mounted horns, silver mounted teeth and the tail-end decorated with pearls should be covered with sesamum. Then every thing should be covered with a piece of fine sacred cloth. Gold is to be placed on the navel. Afterwards it should also be decorated with jewels according to the means of the devotee and then incense is to be burnt round this. At all its four corners vessels of bell metal (kānsa) should be placed and the clay pots on the eastern side should be filled in with clarified butter,
milk, curd and honey. Another beautiful entire jar without any holes in it should be placed for the sprinkling of water. It should be placed in a quiet corner after putting a Champa twig on the east side of it — 10—11

There should be placed also a fine yellow or white cloth for wiping or cleaning. The vessels made of metals should be placed at both the hoofs. — 11

The following formula should be recited: 'Whatever sins I might have committed through avance, be consumed by the giving away of this iron vessel.' Then the vessel is to be given over — 12

Afterwards the Queen's metal vessel (i.e., kamaya vessel) filled with sesame should be placed near the left foot, and the following formula should be uttered: 'Whatever sins I may have committed through hearing be vanished by the gift of this vessel of Queen's metal (white copper). Thus repeating the mantra, the vessel is to be given over. Then the vessel filled with honey should be placed at the right foot — 13—14.

Then the following formula should be recited: 'Whatever sins I may have committed through misnuations, backbiting, or eating flesh not offered to the gods, be destroyed by the giving away of this copper vessel.' Then the vessel is to be given over — 15

'Whatever sins I may have committed through false speaking in connection with a cow and a virgin and through lust for the women of others be vanished by the giving away of this silver vessel.' Then the vessel is to be given over — 16

Afterwards the copper and silver vessels should be placed at the fore-feet of the deer skin. Beautiful leaves containing gold, pearls, corals, pomegranates, citrus, etc., should be placed at the ears and (Srīnātākā) pastry or dough is to be placed on the hoofs. Then various kinds of herb vegetables and fruits should be placed and then the following formula should be uttered: 'Janārdana! the sins that I may have committed through ignorance in thousands of my lives, be destroyed by the giving away of this vessel of gold' — 17—19

In such a way the Agnihotri Brāhmaṇa accepting the gift should take his bath, wear the pair of garments and he is to be bedecked according to the means of the devotee. He is then to accept the gift. The gift should be accepted at the tail-end and the following formula should be uttered on that occasion: 'Lord Mahādeva who wears the black-deer skin and who has a beautiful blue neck, therefore by the gift of this black deer skin He may be pleased. So Krishna be pleased.' — 20—22

After thus giving away the gift to the Brāhmaṇa the devotee should not touch him for he becomes like the wood of a sacrificial post at the burning ceremonies not fit to be touched — 23

That Brāhmaṇa should be avoided on the occasion of other gifts and śrāddha ceremony. After sending him away the devotee should bathe. He should pour over him the water full to the brim of the vase having a Champa twig. The preceptor should first be called and the pitcher should be placed on the head. Then bath should be performed by the
recitation of the sixteen Vedic hymns, as prescribed, viz., śāpaśastra, samudra-pañchaśāstra, etc. He is purified by putting on a pair of garments and making acharan after reciting 'Ahaśvāsāstra'.—24-26

Then the person along with the cloth should be lifted up and taken to a square where it should be dashed. The benefits accruing by the performance of such charity cannot be fully described even by the Devas. To be brief the devotee gets the benefits of having given away the whole world in charity.—27-28

He conquers all the realms and moves about everywhere as he wills like a bird, and is paid great respect and undoubtedly remains in heaven till the annihilation of the universe.—29

His father and sons, etc., do not perish, nor is there a separation from his wife and he does not lose his wealth, realm, etc.—30

In this way the devotee gets such benefits and attains all his wishes. He is void of the cares of death.”—31

Here ends the two hundred and sixth chapter on the giving away of a black deer skin.

CHAPTER CCVII

Manu said—“Lord! I am desirous of knowing the qualities of a bull that ought to be set at liberty as mentioned in the previous chapters as well as the great merits resulting therefrom. Pray also tell me the ways of performing Vrisatsarga.”—1

Note—स्रोतस्र-Setting free a bull (4) on the occasion of a funeral rite, or as a religious act generally.

Matsya said—“King! first of all the cow is to be examined, there should be a cow of gentle temper free from ailment and disease, strong, of nice colour, having beautiful hoofs and horns, well-built, of middle height, giving good milk, having curls on the body (especially curls turning to the left on the right side and turning to the right on the left side, having all the lucky signs, with extensive thighs, red lips, neck and tongue, with eyes clear and beautiful (not red or having many hair) and hoofs large, having eyes of the lustre of Vaibhava, with lovely eye corners, having seven and seven teeth and bright palate, with lovely sides and thighs with six parts elevated, five parts level and eight parts spacious and wide. A cow having these qualifications is said to have auspicious signs.”—2-8

Manu said—“Which six parts should be elevated? which five parts should be level? and which eight parts are to be spacious and wide?”—9

Matsya said—“The following six parts of the cow’s body should be elevated, viz.—chest, back, head, belly, loma.”—10

“A cow with the following level parts of the body is said to be a fine one, viz.—ears, eyes, forehead, and the following eight parts should
CHAPTER COVII

capacious "viz.—tail, dewlap, udders, thighs, and extensive head and neck are also desirable — 11-12

The calf of such a cow should be also examined. It should have also suspicious signs. It should have elevated shoulders and hump, with a soft and straight tail, having tender cheeks, broad back, eyes shining like Vaidūryagena, sharp horns, and long and thick hair on the tail having nine, nine, i.e, eighteen nice teeth and eyes like Atalika flowers. If such a fine bull is set free, it increases the domestic pelf — 13-15

The Bāhmanas should set free the following class of bulls, "viz.—red, tawny or reddish, white or black in colour, tawny reddish back, of variegated colours, with long ears and shoulders, with glossy hair, red eyes or having unrrown colour near the horns, with white stomach, or black sides. The Kṣatriyas should set free a bull of red and beautiful colour, the Vaiṣṇas of golden colour and the Śādras of black colour. The bull with its horns pointing forward towards the eyebrows, ought to be set free by men of all classes. The bull having its feet like those of the white cat, with tawny or reddish in colour, with eyes shining like a jewel, having white feet or with only two feet white, or of the colour of a pigeon or a partridge, is also said to be a good one. It is called Kari — 16-22

The bull whose face is white or reddish up to the ears and whose body is especially of red colour is called Nandamukha cow — 23

The bull whose stomach and back are white is called Samudra and increases the progeny of the family. The bull of the colour of jasmine or having variegated circular spots is considered to increase the wealth of the donor — 24-25

The bull having circles like lotus increase the fortune, the one of the colour of Atasi flower increases prosperity. All these kinds of bulls are good. Now I shall tell you the kinds of bulls that are of bad signs and should neither be set at liberty nor kept in the house. These are the bulls that have black palate, lips and mouth, and rugged horns and hoofs, indistinct colour, mouth resembling that of a wolf or a tiger, and colour like that of a crook, vulture, or a form like that of a rat, weak, having no teeth, squint-eyed, one-eyed, lame, with half of the white feet, and having restive eyes — 26-29

I shall also tell you the kind of bulls that ought to be set at liberty or kept in the household. Those should be well-bred, roaring like the thunder clouds, high in stature, walking like an infuriated elephant, with broad chest and very powerful — 30-31

The white bull having its head, ears, forehead, tuft of hair at the tail-end, feet and eyes black, is described to be very excellent, — 32

Similarly a black bull having all those things white is said to be the same. The bull whose tuft of hair at the tail-end may be long enough touching the ground, and the hairs of the tail long and thick, such a Nila bull is said to be specially good. The bulls having the signa of a pearl, a banner, etc., are exceptionally good. They are the givers of wonderful Suddhas and victory. The bulls when obstructed in their motion stop,
and whose head and neck are elevated, are excellent. Those that have their forepart of the horns and the eyes red, body white, hoofs resplendent like coral, are said to be the best of all. These are to be kept in the house or set at liberty. These increase grains and wealth. The bulls should always be examined before being set at liberty or kept in the household. The bull whose four feet, face and tail are white, and whose colour is red like the juice of lac or red dye is known as Nila vriṣabha. It should be set free, it should never be kept in the household. It is a saying amongst the household that one should desire many sons for even if one son out of a many goes to Gaya or offers a Gauī (virgin) or sets a Nila-Vriṣabha at liberty his family is blessed. —33-41

King, the qualities of the bulls have thus been described. One who sets at liberty such a bull as described heretofore, should not worry himself about sorrow or death. He is bound to attain emancipation."—42

Here ends the two hundred and seventh chapter on the signs of a bull.

CHAPTER CCVIII

Sūta said —""King Vaivasvata Manu requested the Lord to explain to him the glory of the Ādīvratā ladies (chaste and virtuous ladies) and on other subjects."—1

Manu said —"Among the chaste ladies who is the best? Who has subdued death? Whose name should the people recite every day? Pray tell me all this, their glory is the dispeller of all sins."—2

Matsya said —"Even the Dharmarāja does not dare to do anything against the wishes of the virtuous and chaste ladies who are worthy of being venerated by Him."—3

"I shall now relate to you on this point a story which drives away all sin as a virtuous lady saved her lord from the meshes of death."

"In the country of Madra there was in ancient times a king named Śākala Āśvapati. With the object of begetting progeny, he began to adore Śāvitrī. The Brāhmaṇas began to pour offerings of white sesamums into the fire daily, when ten months passed and Śāvitrī Devī became pleased and appeared before the king, and said: 'King! you are my constant devotee. I shall give you a progeny. A beautiful daughter will be born to you by My favour.' Saying so, she vanished, and afterwards Mālālī, the virtuous queen of that king, gave birth to a daughter handsome like Śāvitrī. The king then said to the Brāhmaṇas: This daughter has been born by the favour of Śāvitrī and she should therefore be named Śāvitrī."—5-11

"Afterwards the girl grew young and she was promised to Satyavāna. At the same time Nārada came and told the king: 'King! Satyavāna with whom you think of marrying your daughter will die within a
year' The king then said to himself "I have already resolved to give my daughter to one particular person and under the circumstances I shall not change my determination" With that mind he gave her away to Satyavāna, the son of Dyumati Sen. Sāvitri on becoming his wife became anxious on the recollection of the verdict of Nārada and began to devoutly serve her lord and her father-in-law and mother-in-law. Her blind father-in-law was deprived of his kingdom and resided with his son and his son's wife in the forest. Sāvitri served them with great care and they were greatly satisfied —12-16

In the meantime only four days remained for Satyavāna to die when Śāvatī with the permission of her father-in-law kept up a fast for three nights. On the fourth day Satyavāna went to fetch flowers and fruits from the forest with his father's permission, when Śāvatī also with her father-in-law's permission followed him there. In the forest oppressed with the overwhelming grief of her lord's approaching death, she in order not to disclose her mind, began to ask her lord the names of the various trees and flowers. Satyavāna began to point out to his distressed consort the principal forest trees, birds and animals" —17-21

Here ends the two hundred and eighth chapter on the anecdote of Sāvatī

CHAPTER CCIX

"Satyavāna said —Dear! look at the forest smiling with verdure and nice trees. The whole atmosphere is so pleasing to the eyes and the nose. It indeed fills the mind with amorous feelings. Look at the Ashoka trees laden with flowers. O, one with beautiful eyes! the spring is really smiling on us. Look at the Kiskika blossoms to the south of this beautiful forest. The Kiskika flowers look like a blaze of fire and are fragrant. Dear! in this forest flows the wind laden with the sweet aroma of flowers which is so soothing to me. To the west are visible the Kamakāra flowers of the golden hue. Most of the thoroughfares of this forest are choked with luxuriant blossoms. Indeed the whole place abounds with flowers and looks charming —1-6

Listen to the buzzing of the passionate black bees. In the midst of such surroundings the god of love with his arrows on the bow is about to make me his target. The place is resounding with the chorus of the cuckoos that are tasting the jungle fruits. Their notes are indeed beautiful like the speech of the good. These peacocks fired with love are following their females that are soaked in the aroma of flowers. Indeed the whole wood looks charming like you —7-10

These young cuckoos are enjoying themselves on the branches of the sweet-smelling mangoes. Their bodies are besmeared with the dust and aroma of the sweet-smelling flowers and are in pursuit of their females and are going from one branch to another. See! though there are many flowers in this forest, the male cuckoo has taken the flower stalk of Sabakhāra flower and is enjoying it like his wife.—11
See this crow sitting on the branch of that tree. She is shielding her young ones with her wings and the male crow is feeding her after her delivery by his beak—12

This Chāṭaka bird with his wife has come down to the ground but being enamoured does not pick up his food—13

Look at this crane that is enjoying himself in the company of his female and surcharged with passion is constantly making love to her and exciting passions in others—14

This parrot sitting on the branch of that tree in company of his female is binding down the twig so that it seems that the twig is loaded with fruit—15

This lion is also having his rest after a full meal and the lioness is lying in his embrace—16

Look at this wolf with his female in this cavern. See how their eyes are gleaming—17

This rhinoceros is licking his female constantly and being licked in return by the female and is feeling pleasure thereby—18

How is the she-monkey making her monkey asleep by placing his head on her lap and what pleasure is she giving to the male when she picks up insects from his body?—19

How is this cat scratching her female who is lying on the ground with her belly visible without causing her pain—20

See that pair of hares are lying clasping each other in close embrace hiding their bodies and feet. But they can be marked out by their ears that are seen—21

This enamoured elephant after plunging itself into the water in the tank is playing with his female with a lotus stem—22

See this sow is following her boar with her pigs on the track and is feeding on mice raised up by the nose of the boar—23

This thick-skinned buffalo besmeared with mud is frisking after his female—24

Dean! look at this winking deer. It looks amazed at our sight—25

Mark this female deer. It is scratching her husband by her horns. It is sometimes going behind, again it is scratching his face. Turn your eyes towards that Chamāri cow. The passionate ox is after her. He is haughtily staring at me. Look at that ox! How is he basking under the sun with his wife and ruminating? How is he also driving away the crow sitting on its hump? Also look at the goat jumping on that huge tree with his female. Resting themselves on their legs, they are both eating the plums—26-29

See this crane walking about with his female on the banks of that pool, and mark his colour resplendent like the moon emerging out of the clouds—30

This Chakravāki is wandering with his female in the tank and his female appears as if Padminī—31
Dear! I have collected fruits and you have picked flowers but we have not yet gathered the firewood. You wait under the shade of this tree and I shall fetch fuel.”—32-33

Hearing all that Sāvitri said “I shall do accordingly, you should not go beyond my sight, for I feel nervous in this thick forest”—34

Matsya said—Afterwards Satyavāna began to collect the wood in the presence of Sāvitri when the latter remaining at a distance on the banks of the tank took him as dead—35

Here ends the two hundred and ninth chapter

on the anecdotes of Sāvitri

CHAPTER COX

Matsya said—When he felt suddenly a pain on his head at the time of collecting firewood, and being restless Satyavāna said to his wife Sāvitri—1

“Dear! I feel a pain on the head on account of this exhaustion. My vision fails me and I cannot see anything. I wish to sleep and rest my head on your lap.” Afterwards she made him go to sleep accordingly. Then that highly virtuous lady saw Dharmarāja coming to that spot. She saw Dharmarāja of blue complexion like blue lotus, wearing blue robes and with crown and earrings glittering like rain clouds illuminated by flashes of lightning, adorned with garlands, armlets. He came followed by Death and Kala and took out the subtle soul from Satyavāna’s body and taking possession of it and fastening it by a noose started on his destination—2-8

Sāvitri saw Satyavāna lifeless and gently followed Dharmarāja who was going away with the subtle soul of her Lord and going to some distance with folded hands said while her heart shivered “By devotion to the mother one gets happiness in this world, by devotion to father in Madhyāloka (the mid-region) and by devotion to Guru, the preceptor, in Bhūmāloka—9-11

“But the master of the house in which these three are honoured honours all the Dharmas, where they are not revered all works become futile. Till these three are alive and when devotion is paid to them, no other Dharma is necessary. They should daily be served most devoutly—12-13

They should be informed duly when one wants to do some act out of one’s free-will. So that their hearts be not wounded. Thus everyone should behave towards his mother, father and preceptor”—14

Dharmarāja said—“Good one! abandon the object with which you follow me. True, there is no other duty than serving mother, father and preceptor. Now better desist from your purpose and do not detain me. I am getting late and you are feeling oppressed with grief by staying here. I therefore enjoin you to go back. You are a chaste woman and a great devotee. Go and serve your Gurus”—15-16
Sāvitrī said —To women, Husband is their God, Husband is their great Refuge. Husband is their all in all, therefore a virtuous woman should follow her Lord—17

Father, brother and sons are the givers of limited things but the Husband is the giver of things unlimited, who is there who does not adore her lord?—18

It is proper of me to go to the place where my Husband is taken or where he goes himself. I ought to follow him by all my power.—19

Devā! when I shall not be able to follow my lord in your custody I shall give up my life—20

Where is that intelligent lady fit to be adorned who wants to live even for a moment as a widow which makes her unadorned and look low in the eyes of the people?—21

Dharmarāja said —Virtuous one! I have become pleased with you, ask for a boon save Satyāvān’s life, do not delay”—22

Sāvitrī said —“Grant me a boon by virtue of which my father-in-law may get back his lost realm and vision—23

Dharmarāja said —“You have travelled very far, now return to your place. Your wishes shall be fulfilled. I am getting very late and you are feeling more and more pain by staying here—24

Here ends the two hundred and tenth chapter on the anecdote of Sāvitrī

CHAPTER CCXI

Sāvitrī said —When a saint comes to a saint, who then of these feels pain and trouble? O best of the Devas! I do not feel any worry in remaining in your company. The saints are the refuge of all, whether they be saints or sinners. And the wicked are not of any good to the wicked or good, to any body. There is no such fear from poison, fire, snake, weapons as it is from the man who is inimically disposed towards the rest of the world without any cause. The good give up their lives for the sake of others and the wicked are ever ready to cause pain to others even at the sacrifice of their lives. The wicked and mischief making people go against the next world and those who hold the view of the after-life give up their lives like straws. Brahma the Lord of the Universe has created therefore kings all over the world for the destruction of the wicked—1-6

For the same reason a king should always examine his city and his people and respect the good. The king who chastises the wicked is the conqueror of the world. He should always control the wicked and support the good. This is the duty of a king who is eager for a place in Heaven. Besides this there is no other paramount duty for the king. Whom the kings cannot control, you control them also. You are the chastiser of the wicked, therefore you seem to me superior even to the Devas. The whole Universe is supported by the good. You are the crown of the good. I therefore follow you without feeling any pain—7-11
DHARMARĀJA said — O, one with beautiful eyes! I have become pleased with thy words of righteousness. Ask for anything excepting Satyavān’s life, do not delay — 12

SĀVITRI said — I wish to have a hundred brothers, let my father who is without any son be blessed with a son — 13

DHARMARĀJA said — “It will be so. Now you should return and perform the funeral rites of your husband. He has gone to the other realm, you cannot follow him there. You are chaste, therefore you can follow to a little distance. The great virtues collected by Satyavāna by his devotion to his Guru have produced this result that I myself am taking him away. Indeed a wise man should always devote himself to his parents and preceptor — 14-17

Satyavāna has pleased them all by his devotion and consequently you also along with him have conquered Heaven — 18

A man goes to Heaven by means of asceticism, self-restraint and Brahmacharya, preserving the fires, and devotion to Guru. Preceptor, father, mother, elder brother and especially a Brāhmaṇa should also be revered. They should not be hurt even when one is afflicted. Preceptor is like Brahmā, father is like Prajāpati, mother is like the earth, brother is another form of one’s own soul. The sufferings undergone by the parents in begetting progeny cannot be repaid even in thousands of years, therefore the parents and preceptor should always be respected. The serving of these three is the highest asceticism. Asceticism is fully accomplished when these three are pleased. To serve them is the highest form of asceticism. Nothing should be done without their permission. They are in fact the three realms, the three orders, the three Vedas, and the three fires. Father is the Gārhapatya Agni, mother is the Dakṣināgni and the preceptor is the Albaniya Agni. One who devotes himself well to them, conquers the three realms and enjoys in Heaven all the pleasures, having a bright body. Now abandon your desire. You have fulfilled your mission and all that you asked you will get. Now you should return home. You are feeling tired. So I ask you had better go home — 19-28

Here ends the two hundred and eleventh chapter
on the anecdote of Sāvitrī

CHAPTER CCXII

SĀVITRI said — There is no suffering in the pursuit of Dharma, especially to adore your feet is the highest virtue — 1

A wise man should acquire Dharma by all means, for its attainment is superior to all achievements — 2

Dharma, Artha and Kāma are to be acquired by taking a human birth, to one who is bereft of Dharma, Kāma and Artha are like progeny to a barren woman — 3

From Dharma is obtained wealth and from Dharma again is obtained Kāma, the fulfilment of desires, it is through Dharma that this world and the next are enjoyed — 4
It is Dharma only that accompanies the embodied soul wherever it goes, friends and relatives do not follow. All other things excepting Dharma perish with the body. The soul comes into existence by itself and leaves the body similarly. It is only followed by Dharma. It is not followed by any brother, friend, wife, son &c. Fortune &c are begotten by Dharma — 5-6

Cleanness in works, fortune, beauty, all spring from Dharma. The prosperous realms of Brahmā, Indra, Upenā, Śiva, Chandramā, Yama, Sun, Agni, Vāyu, Water, Vasu, Advanikumāra, and Kuvera &c are all attained by means of Dharma, and by virtue of it men are born amidst comfortable surroundings — 7-8

Men attain Swarga, beautiful islands, pleasant Varsas, heavenly Nandān etc, by means of Dharma. Handsome Vimānas and nymphs are also attained through Dharma. The virtuous always get resplendent complexion like gold. They attain kingdoms and accomplish their desires by means of Dharma — 9-11

High attributes are the fruits of Dharma, kingdom, kingly worship, success of one’s will, and especial rise are seen in the virtuous. The regal sceptre of gold and silver studded with vādurya gem is in the hands of the righteous and their faces always shine like the moon — 12-13

Only the righteous become kings and are entitled to sit on the throne under a canopy, looking like a full moon, have garments studded with jewels and fanned by choories bright as the sun. It is they who are aroused from their slumber by the chorus of ‘victory’, the blowing of the conches sung by the bards — 14

High class seats, golden vases, good food and drink, music, servants, smell, grain &c seek the virtuous persons only — 15

Jewels, fine garments, handsome form, generosity, high attributes, beautiful wife, these are all attained by virtuous persons. The virtuous are blessed with palatial mansions that are decorated with the perforated work in gold. They also get beautiful steeds to ride upon. Asceticism, sacrifices, charities, control of passions, forgiveness, celebacy, travelling in sacred places, the reading of the Vedas, the service of the good, worship of God, devotion and service of the Guru, veneration of the Brihmanas, humility, these are all the signs of virtue. The learned should always follow them. For Death never waits whether one has done such things or not — 16 21

This body and life are quite uncertain, therefore one should begin to accomplish virtue from childhood. Who knows when he is going to die? — 22

Death comes to all, defying every body. Is it not so very strange that man although he foresees death, leads a life as if he was immortal? — 23

Children see young persons and young persons see aged ones and may consider death far distant, but old ones do not see any body before them — 24

All are afraid of Death, nowhere there is fearlessness. But the virtuous saints never fear death and the state after death — 25
Dharmarāja said — I am very much pleased with you. Ask for any other boon excepting Satyavān's life. Do not make any delay. — 28

Sāvitrī said — Deva! I wish to beget a hundred sons through Satyavān by your favour as there is no relief in the next world without sons. — 27

Dharmarāja said — You will have your desires fulfilled, but do not follow Satyavān. You are feeling worry and fatigue. Therefore I am saying so. Go back. — 28

Here ends the two hundred and twelfth chapter of the Māyā Purāṇam on the obtaining of the third boon by Sāvitrī from Dharmarāja.

CHAPTER CCXIII

Sāvitrī said — You are the knower of Dharma and Adharma, you are the propagator of all the virtues. You control all the people of the Universe. You are Yama, the great Ruler of the people according to their Karmas. — 1-2

You give pleasure to everyone by Dharma, consequently you are called Dharmarāja. — 3

All the people doing either good or bad deeds go unto you after death and place them at your disposal, therefore you are known as ‘Death’. — 4

You count and remember the time of every one’s existence, consequently thinkers call you Kāla. — 5

Note: वक्ता = Lit. Time

You are the annihilator of all beings, therefore the Devas call you Antakā. — 6

Note: अन्तक = Lit. That which brings end

You were the first son of Vivasvāna, therefore you are renowned as Vaivasvata in all the realms. — 7

When the numbered days and their Karmas are over you drive away the subtle bodies of all the beings, therefore you are known as Sarva Prānahara, Lord. The Vedic Dharma does not become extinct through your favour! therefore the people remain in the path of Dharma and you are the Emancipation of the Virtuous. — 8-9

Note: अजातक = That which takes away every one’s life.

Through your grace no intermixture of blood occurs. O, Lord of the Universe! you are the protector of the pride of the Universe, therefore protect me who has come to your mercy and refuge and my husband and his parents are helpless, so save us. — 10

Dharmarāja said — O, Virtuous one! I have become quite pleased with your prayer and hereby liberate your lord. Now your wishes are all fulfilled and you better return home quickly. — 11
This husband of yours will reign with you for 500 years, and will enjoy your company. He will attain Heaven along with you where he will enjoy the company of the Gods. The hundred sons born to you of Satyavāna will also reign and will be illustrious like the Devas—12-13

All your sons will be renowned as true sons of yours and the hundred sons born of your father will be renowned after their mother. Your mother Malavi will beget children who will be known as Malavas. All your brothers will be Kings, illustrious like the Daivas—14-15

Righteous one! one who reads this prayer in the morning will be blessed with long life—16

Matsya said—Saying so Dharmarāja disappeared from there leaving Satyavāna on the spot—17

Here ends two hundred and thirteenth chapter describing the resuscitation of Satyavāna

CHAPTER CCXIV

Matsya said—Afterwards the chaste Sāvitrī returned to the spot where was lying the body of Satyavāna, and sat down placing her lord’s head on her lap as before. In the meantime the sun was going below the horizon. Shortly after the soul of Satyavāna liberated by Dharmarāja entered into his body when the prince began to move slowly and opened his eyes and said to his wife: “Dear! who was dragging me away? Where has he gone? I cannot make out anything clearly. The day has been past here in this wood in my sleep. You were engaged in the pursuit of your fasts for me and to-day you had to put up with hardships on my account. My mother and father must be feeling pain at our separation, for so long a time, I therefore want to go and meet them without delay. So get up and be quick”—1-6

Sāvitrī said—“Lord! The sun has gone down. If you like we might go to the hermitage where are my blind father-in-law and mother-in-law. There I shall relate to you my history in detail.” With these words she accompanied her lord. When they reached the hermitage they found the blind King Dvinnatama who was restored to his sight getting very anxious along with the queen about his son and daughter-in-law. He was overjoyed to see them return at the same hour. The sages were consoling him at the time. Then Sāvitrī along with her lord paid her respects to her father-in-law. Prince Satyavāna also paid his reverence to the sages after meeting his father. That night they all spent with the Rishis and Sāvitrī narrated everything before those present there, and she also broke her fast that very night. Afterwards, when the night came to a close, all the citizens and the army of King Dvinnatama gathered there and said to the King—“The King who usurped your throne when you became blind has been slain by your ministers. Pray come and occupy your throne.”—7-17

Hearing that the King followed by his four-fold army entered his capital and occupied his throne. Similarly in due time Sāvitrī was blessed with hundred sons. In that way that chaste lady also fulfilled all the ambitions of her father. So the chaste lady delivered both the families of her husband and father and saved the life of her husband from
the hands of Death. People should therefore revere and worship chaste ladies. The whole Universe is held up and by the virtue of the righteous ladies. The words of the chaste ladies never go false. Therefore, the people who are expecting their desires to be fulfilled should always revere such ladies.—18-22

Here ends the two hundred and fourteenth chapter of the Matsya Purāṇam on the anecdotes of Sāvitrī

CHAPTER CCXV

King Vaivasvata Manu said —Lord! You are the knower of all. I, therefore, beg you to please tell me what a king should do on ascending his throne.—1

Matsya said —A king succeeding to his throne should pick out worthy men for his assembly as his advisors and helpers on various subjects to work on his staff in order that his rule may be prosperous. For the prosperity of his kingdom depends solely on the men in his council and in various other departments. Even the smallest function cannot be successfully performed by one single man not helped by any body. Now then can a state be well administered without the assistance of competent ministers and helpers?—2-3

A king should, therefore, choose his ministers and helpers from a respectable family who should be valiant, strong, imposing, capable of bearing hardships, ambitious, handsome, having Satvaguna and forbearance, good, virtuous, used to gentle speaking, able to give friendly advices, loyal, knowing to act in the proper time and place, eager for a good name. Such men should be employed by a king to discharge responsible and good functions. People unsuited to particular offices should be given places according to their respective merits where they can make themselves useful, after they had been duly examined.—4-7

A king should appoint a Brāhmaṇa or a Kṣatriya to be his Commander-in-chief. He should be of a good family, modest, having good manners, skilled in archery, expert in examining and managing horses and elephants, used to polite speaking, able to understand the science of omens and medicine, grateful, able to appreciate the prowess of the brave, valiant, used to bear hardships and having a knowledge of disposing troops in battle and of military affairs in particular.—8-10

A king’s door-keeper should be a man of long stature, clever, handsome, humble, accustomed to sweet speech, able to influence the minds of the people.—11

A king’s spy should be conscientious enough to submit true and accurate reports, obedient to the king’s injunctions, have a knowledge of dialects of many countries, able to speak fluently and put up with rough life, of quiet disposition and capable of discharging his functions adequately according to the circumstances.—12-13

The personal guards of a king should be men of long size, robust, brave, firm in loyalty, free from uneasiness, used to bear always hardships, well-wishers of their lord.—14
The betel bearer of the king, it may be he or she, should be free from avarice, immune from all outside influences and most loyal —15

The man with full knowledge of king's six-fold expediency in foreign politics Sandhi (peace), Vigraba (war), Yana (morals), Asana (halt), Dvaidhikhaya (duplicate) and Asaraya (seeking shelter) and the languages of the country should be employed as minister for war —16

The provincial rulers of the king should be men able to know the doings (merits and demerits) of the subordinate officials, the income and the expenditure and the produce of crops and many languages —17

The men who will bear swords should be handsome, young, long in size, very loyal, of good family, brave, and able to bear hardships. Those who will be archers should be powerful, having a knowledge of riding on elephants, horses, chariots, most righteous, and skilled in archery and able to bear all sorts of hardships —18-19

The charioteer of a king should have a good knowledge of the principles of the science of omens. He should be able to train and treat horses know the divisions of the country, be aware of the power of warriors, firm in sight, used to gentle speech, learned, and versed in all the arts —20-21

A man immune from avarice and outside influences, handsome, plucky, knowing the sciences of medicine and cookery, generous, particular about clipping his hair and finger nails should be employed as a cook in a royal kitchen —22-23

The members of his assembly should be Koolin Brâhmanas equal in their dealings to friends and foes, be versed in the Dharma Sastras —24

The writers of a king should write neatly and legibly. The letters are to be full and placed at equal intervals. He should be clever in devising means, and in the use of stray expressions versed in all the Sastras and capable to express many meanings fully in short phrases. O king! Those people ought to be placed in religious services, or in the Judicial Services who are expert in knowing the hearts of people, of long stature, free from greed, and of a charitable disposition. Such men should be engaged also as gate keepers —25-29

King's Treasurer should know the ways of disposing of iron, cloth, deer-skin, and jewels. He should be able to value things, and be wise, clear in mind, and free from laziness and avarice. All his assistants should also be like him —30-31

The officials in charge of disbursements should also be of the same type as in the exchequer —32

One who is skilled in the eight-fold medical science by heredity, incapable of being won over by anyone, free from avarice, virtuous, belonging to a good family, should be employed as a physician on whom a king should look as the preceptor of his life. The king is to obey like ordinary persons, the words of his physician, for he deals with his life —33

Note.—चारी=Eight parts of medical science, viz., मुद्रा, अग्र, सदन, पद्र, विन्दु, द्रवविन्द, धातुचक्र, गुरुविन्द रसायन रसायनशास्त्रादि
A king should appoint different class of men in different departments according to requirements. One who knows the art of training elephants and is aware of the races of wild beasts, and is accustomed to bear hardships should be made the superintendent of royal elephants. Similar should be the elephant driver who should also be of the above qualifications and firm in his seat and clever all round. The groom of a King should know about horses and how to treat the horses. The Commander of the royal fort should be a man who cannot be easily led away by any intrigue. He should also be brave, learned, of high family, and persevering and energetic in all actions. The Engineer of a King should know engineering, and be able to prepare plans and hardy and energetic and have nimble hands, keen foresight and should not get tired. Similar men should be employed in the art of using weapons who know the various ways of throwing weapons etc. — 34-39

The custodian of the ladies’ apartments in a royal palace should be a man free from uneasiness, skilful, humble, advanced in age, belonging to a respectable family, devoted to his ancestors, chaste, meek and modest. Thus a King should appoint his retainers in these seven different departments after examining them fully. They should all be careful and thoroughly expert in the different works. — 40-42

The Controller of the arsenal should be wise, energetic and persevering. A King should always appoint men to hold offices after examining the responsibilities of different situations. Excellent, middling and mean are the three kinds of works. Improper discharge of duties leads to the extinction of a sovereign. A King should therefore always properly scrutinise the manliness, devotion, learning, courage, family status and gentility of a man as well as take advantage of expert advice before appointing him to hold an office of state. — 43-46

A King should consult his Councillors over a matter individually and separately and the advice of one Councillor should not be divulged to the other, for every one cannot be taken into full confidence. Therefore consultation in chief should be held with the prime minister but by seeking the advice of more people one very often gets confused. Therefore many men’s advice should not be taken. A king used to act on the counsel of others should always place confidence in the advice of his Councillor in chief. — 47-49

A King should always have by him and revere the Brâhmânas versed in the three Vedas and should never encourage the votaries of unreal learning for their contact is always thorny and uncongenial to the learned. He should always venerate the learned in the Vedas, respect grey hairs and holy persons and imbibe from them meekness and statesmanship. Such a King undoubtedly influences the world, and many ill-behaved Kings without humility and modesty had gone to rack and rum. — 50-52

Many well-behaved Kings had regained their empires even when exiled. A King should read the Vedas from those who are learned in them. He should also master politics, logic, philosophy, and temporal science, he should collect information from ordinary people and keep his senses under control, for a King who can subdue his passions fascinates
all his people. A King should also perform a series of sacrifices in which liberal gifts should be given to the Brāhmaṇas—53 55

Besides this for the sake of righteousness he should give various kinds of gifts to the Brāhmaṇas and should collect revenues from his subjects annually. He should propagate the study of the Vedas in his state and should be like a father and brother to his subjects. He should especially revere the members of his preceptor's family—56-57

This eternal rule to be observed by the Kings is established by Brahmā. The King following it does not perish. He is amiable to all. The wicked, thieves, and enemies cannot flourish—58

*Note.— resemble King's prescribed course of conduct*

And so he should always direct his actions according to Brāhma-bidhi which is known as Akshyabidhi. A King should look upon all classes of his subjects according to their merits and employ them accordingly—59

A King should recollect his Kṣatriya dharma and never retreat from war. Not to retire from battle-field, to protect his subjects, to serve the Brāhmaṇas are the foremost duties of a King. He should also protect the distressed, the infirm, the widows and provide them with boarding and lodging and endowments and adjust the Varnāśrama rules, should reclaim and restore the fallen ones in their respective religions, should give grain, cloth, oil, utensils, etc. to the good of all orders, should fulfil the objects of the ascetics and worship them like the Devas, and never disrespect those who have done good to him. He should interest himself in these things in such a way as to sacrifice his life and Kingdom for their sake in case of necessity—60-64

Men are said to have two kinds of minds viz. honest and equivocal. He should know what is meant by duplicate mind but should not bear it in practice. When he is influenced by the latter he should suppress it and should not let any one know of his weakness, but should try and realize the failings of others—65-66

He should guard his limbs of body and keep them secret just as a tortoise does actions. He should also take care of his weaknesses and not get them divulged. The man who has no defined religion should never be trusted nor should a man of affirmed religion be taken into confidence indiscriminately. If trust begets fear, then total destruction ensues. Confidence should however be inspired into others with tact—67-68

He should think of acquiring wealth with the eyes of a crane, and he should shew valour like that of a lion, he should take to his heels like a wolf, collect money like a hare, strike hard on others like a boar, he should be of variegated manners like a peacock, devoted like a dog, be afraid like a crow, speak sweet like a cuckoo. He should fix his residence in a quiet unknown place, and should not take his meals, go to bed or use flowers, clothes and ornaments without due observation and scrutiny. He should not without pre-examination go to a public scene or in the midst of a crowd, nor should he plunge into unknown waters. The horses and elephants not tested by experts should not be ridden by
he should not interfere with a snake nor indulge with an unknown woman. He should not stay at a festival of a God — 69-74.

He should always remain in the midst of his regal paraphernalia. He should protect the distressed and practise self-restraint. Besides all this, a king eager for conquests should have worthy and stalwart assistants. He should always feed the Sādhūs and servants and respect them — 75-76.

He should appoint the virtuous to conduct acts of righteousness, the brave to carry on warfare, the intelligent to control the revenue department, and persons of good character to all posts suited to them. Eunuchs should be employed in the female apartments of the palace; strong-minded men should be employed to fulfil difficult missions. A king should examine whether a man is of good character or not by privately making him presents through Dharma, Artha or Kāma and then engage him. He should send as spies his trustworthy servants in the garb of Sanyāsins as residing in forests to enquire privately into the truth — 77-80.

A king should regulate his affairs like this. A king should not always administer justice with a strong hand. The unpleasant duties of a king cannot be performed through virtuous people, consequently a king should avoid the use of repressive measures, otherwise subjects become dissatisfied. Men should be appointed to hold offices to which they are best suited — 81-83.

The hereditary servants of the state may be employed in all departments without any hard and fast tests. One's own friends should also be placed in charge of works where a king's relatives are not placed. Thus the good results are secured by the king. The wicked and the good emigrants from other empires should be accommodated with respect in his dominions by a king. The wicked when known should not however be trusted but to promote the security of mankind they should also be provided with means of sustenance. The emigrants from the other empires should be well-treated on the understanding that they have come under his protection. Thus they would remain under obligation. The king should not himself be ready to collect his servants, nor should he allow dissensions to crop up amongst his servants — 84-89.

The servants not satisfied with the king should be kept under close watch and ward and the sovereign should keep himself well-informed about their conduct through his reliable spies. They are to be treated as he would behave towards enemies, fire, poison, serpents and swords — 90.

A king should award his capable servants and punish the wicked ones. He should keep himself informed about everyone through his spies. The spies are the eyes of the king — 91.

A king should secretly depute four spies in his country as well as in foreign countries to work out the policy of divide and rule. They should be intelligent, learned, free from avarice, able to put up with hardships, incapable of being recognised by others, simple in habits, able to mix with people, skilled in commerce or medicine. He should not pin his faith in one spy alone. The spies must recognise each other and be of gentle manners — 92-94.
The spies should roam in the garb of merchants, ministers, astrologers, physicians or Sannyasis. When at least two of such spies corroborate each other, the king should act accordingly. If they contradict each other then spies of more superior talents should be deputed to find out which of his actions are appreciated by his people as well as the causes of their dissatisfaction. The spies should be checked in return. He should then abandon for good what may be against the wishes of the people — 95-98

O King of the Solar race! the beauty and prosperity of a king always lies in the contentment of his subjects, he should therefore act in such a manner as their love toward their king might be increased — 99

Thus ends the two hundred and fifteenth chapter of the Matsya Puranam on the duties of a King

CHAPTER CCXVI

Matsya said — O King of Manus! I shall tell you now what a servant of the State should do. Hear — 1

A servant of the State should carefully listen to what the king says and never interrupt him in his speech. In an assemblage, he should speak sweet and agreeable words to the king, and unsavoury things that may be unavoidable and necessary for his well being should be communicated to him privately. When a sovereign is of a peaceful disposition he may then be approached with a prayer of conferring any favour upon some one, but no prayer should be made for one's ownself. Such a prayer should always be made through some friend. He should be specially careful that one's duty should not be neglected. He should not overwork any one, nor should he misappropriate any money. He should never shew any indifference to the honours conferred by the sovereign and should always try to keep himself in his good graces. He should never imitate the king in his dress, mode of talking nor any other actions. He should avoid what is not pleasing to him and should not equal or excel him in dress — 2-7

In course of gambling and at the game of dice one should show his skill to the king but make the latter win — 8

Without the king's permission he should not go about with the custodians of the ladies' apartments of the royal palace, nor should he do so with the spies of the enemies and the dismissed servants of the State — 9

He should keep secret the kindly or unkindly feelings of the king toward him. He should not utter before any one a thing that is private to the king — 10

Any thing reproachable or irreproachable communicated by the king should not be disclosed to any one for if one does so one loses the favour of the king — 11

When a king orders any one to perform any service one should readily volunteer himself to do it — 12
CHAPTER CCXVI

Of course this should be done knowing the hours of business, otherwise if one does so at all times, one becomes an object of hatred and ridicule—13

One should not repeatedly repeat the favourite words of a king. One should always remain very modest and never knit his eyebrows in his august presence or laugh too much—14

He should not talk too much in the presence of the king, nor should he remain silent. He should not be artful or proud, nor should he speak too much of himself—15

He should not say anything about the unjust deed of the sovereign and should put on the garments, weapons, and ornaments presented to him by the king on momentous occasions. He should not give away any of the royal gifts and should not sleep during the day. He should not pass through a forbidden thoroughfare and should not meet the king at an improper place. He should take his seat to the right or the left of the king according to his warrant of precedence and not behind or in front of him—16-19

He should not yawn, show signs of weariness, cough, assume angry demeanour, rest himself against anything, knit his eyes, vomit and belch, in the presence of the sovereign—20

He should not indulge in self-praise but he should get others to do it for him—21

All the servants of the Estate should most loyally serve the sovereign with a clear mind and free from laziness. They should always shun craf-tiness, wickedness, backbiting, atheism and low morals—22-23

Those versed in the Vedas, possessing modesty should always serve the king well for their welfare—24

The sons, friends, and councillors of the king should be saluted every day, neither the king nor his minister should be trusted—25

Nothing should be said without being asked, and if one says so, that ought to be true and lead to the general welfare. One should always take a measure of the king's mind by his speech and then it is easy for him to act so as to please him, he is to worship the king—26-27

One who wants one's own welfare should mark carefully whether the king is pleased or displeased with him and should act accordingly—28

If a king goes against any body, his party will be ruined and his opposite party will rise. The king if disgusted gives hopes but does not confer benefits accordingly. He appears angry though there is no cause of anger and though he remains pleasant, he speaks unpleasant high words. The king may deprive him of his sustenance for his insane speeches—29-30

The disgusted king shows his goodwill towards others but hates him with whom he is disgusted. He finds fault with his words and speaks other words not having any concern with the business. The king turns away his attention from the piece of work of his subordinate with whom he is disgusted. These signs show that a king is disgusted—31-32
On the other hand when a king becomes pleased he always assumes a pleasant aspect towards him, accepts his words with gentleness, offers seat and asks about his welfare. Know that the king is pleased with him, seeing whom in private place he does not become afraid, hearing whose words his face becomes jolly, even whose unpleasant words he hears and whose humble offerings the king accepts and whom he remembers with a cheerful expression of his face — 33-36

A devoted one should serve the king in the ways spoken by me.

The retainers of the king who do serve others not only in times of adversity but always and who adore the king in spite of his being ignorant, go to the domain of India that is inhabited by the Devas — 37

Here ends the two hundred and sixteenth chapter on the king's servants.

CHAPTER CCXVII

Matyasa said — A king should have his residence in a central place which should be beautiful, with abundance of grass and trees. It should be inhabited by a number of people and where the tributary kings, princes and subjects are loyal and submissive. It should also have some Brahmansas skilled in various rituals and many artisans in its vicinity — 1-2.

It should be surrounded by sweet smelling flowers and fruits. It should be impassable to the foreigner's army. There should be no tigers, scorpions, snakes, lions, thieves round about it. The place should be beautiful and should be elevated and well-supplied with water and should not be heavily taxed. A king should live with his assistants in such a place of happiness where there should be absolutely nothing to agitate him — 3-5.

Amidst such surroundings he should have his fortress. There are six different kinds of forts viz. — Dhanusadurga, Mahiduruga, Naraduruga, Vriksaduruga, Jalsaduruga, Girisuruga, and of these the last-named Girduruga is the best — 6-7.

Note — वर्गज्रिः = A castle surrounded by desert विभिन्न = An earth fort अभिन्न = A place of safety formed by placing the army in a particular position अभिन्न = A place densely surrounded by trees which make it impassable अभिन्न = A fort surrounded by water अभिन्न = A hill fortress

The castle should be surrounded by a ditch and ramparts. The buildings are to be in the centre. It should have abundance of weapons, e.g., Satagahini and others. Its doors should be beautifully made. Its main entrance should be handsome and big enough to enable the king to pass through it riding on an elephant with his banner streaming. Four roads should be laid out to form squares. There should be a temple in front of one road, the king's mansions in front of the second road. Facing the third one should be the houses of judicial and military officers and the gateway of the city should be in front of the fourth. In
such a way a royal city should be laid out no matter if it is oblong, square or circular. Circular one is the best or it may be triangular or drum-shaped, or semi-circular or of other suitable shapes (in the form of military array, diamond-shaped, etc). — 8-13

The palace on the banks of a river should be of the shape of a crescent; this is the best. Treasure should be kept in the southern portion of the palace, to the further south of which should be the place for the elephants. The elephant yard should have its doorway to the east or the north. The arsenal should be made south-east. — 14-16

In the same direction should be the kitchen and houses for other works. The house of the royal priest should be to the left of the king's mansion, where should also be the places for ministers, Vedic professors and students, physicians, stables and cow-sheds and store-houses. The stables should face the north, or the south. It is not well if it faces any other direction. — 17-18

All night there are to be lamps burning in the stables. The horses should stay there. Cocks, monkeys, she-goats and cows with calves should be kept near the stables. She-goats should also be kept for the benefit of the horses. Dung should always be cleared away from the stables, elephant and cow yards before sunset. The quarters for the grooms and elephant drivers and charioteers should be near the stables and the elephant yard. Besides them, soldiers, artisans, those versed in formulas, veterinary doctors (about horses and elephants, etc.), guests should also be best accommodated within the fortress. For diseases are likely to prevail much in the fortress. Brāhmanas and Chārmanas should also be accommodated. — 21-26

A large number of people should not be allowed to enter the fortress. There should be various kinds of cannon and weapons in the fort as well as those who can use them, for weapons that can destroy thousands of people protect the king. There are to remain warriors also close by. Besides all these things there should be secret doors as well as other doors within the fort protected by those who killed thousand warriors or are skilled in shooting bows and arrows and throwing various other weapons. A number of bows, clubs, spears, arrows, swords, sticks, maces, big pieces of stones, tridents, battle-axes, quouts, etc., should always be kept ready within the fortress. Shields, skins, pharoes, ropes, canes, various things of artisanship, husks, loads of straw, wood, coals, etc., should also be kept. The tools of all the artisans, musical instruments, various kinds of medicines, drums, weapons, various clothings, gems, iron, etc., should also be kept ready. — 29-34

A good quantity of grass, firewood, molasses, oils, milk, fat, sinews, cowhides, hides for drums, all kinds of grains, silk clothes, barley, wheat, jewels, other kinds of clothes, all kinds of irons, all kinds of pulses such as Mōth, Mūtga and Urada, gram, sesamum, cowdung, grain-dust, hemp, resinous exudation of Sāla-tree, bark of the birch-tree, wax, borax, etc., should also be kept in stock in abundance. — 35-39

Poisons of snakes should be kept locked up in jars and similarly lions, deer, birds, etc., should also be kept confined separately. Animals
unfriendly to each other should be carefully kept in secret spots, and
apart from each other — 40-41

Besides these things a king wishing the well-being of all should
also keep in stock well-preserved all the various articles of the state
The following medicinal plants and articles of purest quality should also
be kept, viz — Jivaka, Raśabhaka, Kākol, Āmalaki, Vāsaka, Śālaparni,
Prāṇiparni, Mudgāparni, Māsāparni, Śārvadvaya, Vaḷātraya, Vārā, Śasantī,
Vṛṣṇī, Vrihatti, Kāntakī, Śringi, Śringātaka, Dronti, Varsā, Darbha,
Rehuskā, Madhuparni, Vidalvaya, Mahāksārā, Mahātapā, Dhanvana,
Śahadeva, Kaṭuka, Eranda, Visā, Parnī, Satāhā, Mrdīvīka, Phalgu,
Khārjura, Yaṭumadhun, Supaka, Ayākaka, Śāmorya, Cchatra, Atuchhatra,
Vīrana, Ikṣu, Ikṣvākura, Phanitādi, Simhi, Śahadevi, Madhuca, Puspānamśa
Satapusā, Madhulokā, Satāvarī, Madhuka, Advatitha, Tāla, Āmagunta,
Katphala, Darviku, Rājasaṅkhi, Rājāracana, Dhanāyaka, Rāṣaprotkā,
Uktā, Palaśaka, Padmavija, Govall, Madhuvali, Śitaśāk, Kalingākṣa,
Kākajīvā, Uruṣupṣikā, Pārvata, Trapusa, Gīyā, Puranabhava, Kaserukā,
Kāmīra, Villa, Sālaka, Nagakesara, all sorts of husks, grains, Samihānya,
milk, honey, curds, oils, fat and marrow, Vasā, ghee, Nīpa, Ayātkaka,
Ākeṣa, Vatāmra, Somā, Vana, e etc — 42-54

The following things also be stocked in a king’s castle, viz —
Pomegranates, Āmrātaka, tamarind, lemons, cucumbers, breadfruits,
Karamardaka, Būṣaka, Vajapura, Kaṇḍuva, Mālata, Rājabandhuka, Kolakadvaya,
all sorts of Parna, Āmrātatvaya, Pārevata, Nāgaraka, Prāchimāraka,
Kaṅhittha, Āmalaka, Chukraphala, Dantāśathya, Jambu, Navanta, Sanviraka,
Rusodaka, all sorts of wines, Manda, Takra, curd and all sorts of white
things, and other sour things — 55-59

The following things also be kept — all the various kinds
of salts, viz — Āsamhava, Sāmbhara, sea salt, salt made out of well water,
Kaśāra, Mānyārī, black salt, red salt, Sanvarchala, Udvīda, Vālākya,
Yavākbya, Auvra, Kaśāra, Kālābhāsma — 60-61

The following pungent things should also be kept — sacred figs
and the root of sacred fig-tree, Pippali, Pippalimūla, Chavya, Chitraka,
Nagara, Kuvera, black pepper, Siṃra, marking-nuts, mustard, Kuṣṭhā,
Lagisticum, Ajoyan, asaphoteda, Mūlaka, Dhanayaka, Kāravī, bamboo
shoots, Yāyā, Susukha, Kālamālika, Fanijhak, garlic, Bhūstrina, Suvarn,
Kāyastha, Vaysatha, Haritāla, Manahsilā, Aṇuṭa, Rudanti, Rohiṣa, Kan-
kuma, Jayā, Eranda, Kaṇḍuva, Sālakā, Hanjikā, all sorts of Pitta and
Mutra, Haritaka, various other fruits, Sūkmanā, Hingupatrika, and other
pungent things — 62-67

The king should collect the following things in his own city — Musta,
Chandana, Hriva, Kṛtānālaka, Darubharidra, Haridra, Naḷada, Usīra,
Naktamāla, Kadambaka, Dārvā, Pātal, Katuka, Danti, Tākapati, Vachā,
Chueta, Bhūṭāmbo, Viṣā, Ativasā, Tālasapatra, Tagara, Saptaparana, Vikan-
kata, Kakadoraṅkhi, Divyā, Surodhvāva, Sadgranthā, Rohini, Jāṭamāṇi,
Parpaṭa, Danti, Rasānyana, Bhūṅgarāja, Patangi, Paripelava, Dusparā,
CHAPTER CCXVIII

Ajumdvaya, Kāmā, Syāmāka, Gandhanākuli, Rupaparni, Vyāghrankhaka, Manjuśthā, Chaturangulā, Rambha, Ankura, Asphotā, Tālāspotā, Harenuka, Vetrāgra, Vetasā, Tumbī, Visāni, Lodhrapuspin, Mālati, Karakriṣṇā, Vṛśchikā, Jitvā, Parnikā, Gudchi —68-74

The following things should also be kept — Haritaki, Amlaki, Bhumyāmlaki, Vibhītaka, Priyangu, Dhātakupāsa, Mocha, Arjuna, Asana, Anantā, Kāmīni, Tuvarikā, Syonāka, Kaphala, Dhūrajpatra, Śilāpatra, Pātalipatra, Lomaka, Samangā, Trivrītī, Mūla, Karappā, Gairika, Anjana, Vidruma, Madhuchūstā, Kandikā, Kumuda, Utpala, Nyagrodha, Udumbara, Āsvattha, Kinsuka, Sinasapta, Sāmi, Priyāla, Pīlu, Kāsūri, Sirisa, Padmaka, Vilva, Agnimantha, Plakṣa, Syāmāka, Vaka, Gana, Rājādana, Karīra, Dhānyaka, Priyaka, Karankala, Ādaca, Vadara, Kailamba, Khaḍiravya, the leaves, essence (resin), roots and flowers of all these. The king is to collect all sorts of poisons very carefully. Also he should collect various things of wonderful variegated properties that can destroy poisons, also that can destroy angadas, Rāksasas and Bhūtas and Purāchās, that can destroy sins and prevent draught. The bacilli, the poisonous gases and fumes and similar destructive things should also be preserved by a king for the destruction of his enemies —75-84

The king should also keep within his fort people versed in dancing and music and versed also in the Kālaśastras (various acts). He should not allow the timid, the infatuated, the intoxicated, those addicted to drugs, the angry dispositioned, the disgraced ones, the sinful and bad persons to remain in his stronghold. The monarch should always remain in a well-guarded citadel protected by charms, warriers, balconies, and well supplied with all kinds of grains and medicines and inhabited by the merchant classes —85-87

Here ends the two hundred and seventeenth chapter on how to protect a fort and a city of a king

CHAPTER CCXVIII

Manu said — Pray tell me, O Lord! the medicines that destroy the demons and dispel the effect of poisons end that ought to be kept in a king’s fort — 1

Matsya said — The decoction of the following things dispels the poison, viz., Vilvā, Ṭatāki, Yavakṣāra, Pātalā, Vabhlika, Uṣāna, Śṛiṇaṇi and Śallaki. By drinking and sprinkling the poisoned yava, salt, drinking water, bedding, clothes, seat, water, armour, ornaments, umbrella, chāmara and fans with the decoction of the above materials, the effect of poison disappears. The decoctions of the following materials also readily drive away poisonous effects, viz. — Selu, Pātalā, Ativasā, Śīru, Mūryā, Punnarāvā, Samangā, Vṛṣamāla, Kalpittha, Vṛṣtrakuta, Mahādāma, Satha —2-5.

Lāksā, Priyangu, (long pepper, saffron or a particular kind of creeper said to blossom at the touch of women) Manjuśthā, Elā, Renuka, Yaśipadu, Madhurā, should be mixed with Nakulapitta and burned into the
earth for seven nights in a vessel made of horn. Then it should be placed in a golden pendant studded with precious stones which should be used on the hand. It will dispel the poison from everything it touches. Mānāhyā, Śampattā, Tumāvīkā, the white mustard, woodapple, Kuda, Manjūṣṭhā, should be well-powdered and mixed with the bile of a dog and a Kapiḷa cow. This great medicine prevents the effects of poisons. Besides these, there are various gems and pearls, Mūṣikā and Jātukā which ought to be held in the arm. They also prevent the effects of poisons — 6-10.

By mixing Renukā, Jatāmānti, turmeric, Madhukā, honey, the bark of Akesa, Surasā, Lakṣā, and the bile of a dog into a paste and applying it over the drums, sounding instruments, and banners, by hearing the sound of such drums and by seeing and smelling such banners one is freed from the effects of a poison — 11-12.

Tryusana, five kinds of salts, Manjūṣṭhā, both kinds of turmeric, cardamums, Trivṛtā leaves, Vidamga, colocyth, Madhukā, cane, Kṣandra, should be deposited in a horn and then they should be mixed and boiled in hot water when they will dispel all poisonous effects — 13-14.

The white resinous exudation mixed with mustard, Elavālūka, Suvega Taskara, Sura, and Arjuna flowers and powdered together and used as incense in the fire drives away the poisonous effects from everything moveable and immovable in the household — 15-16.

Where the above-mentioned incense is burnt worms, lizards, frogs, poisonous and creeping animals, or Krtyās can not thrive — 17.

When the bark of Palāsa is mixed with the exudation of sandal-tree, milk, Mūrvā, the juice of Lāvāla, Nākuti, Tandulyaka, and Kākamāchā and a thin decoction is prepared, it prevents all sorts of poisons Gorochanāpatra Nepāl, Kumkuma and Tilaka, if held in the arm, make one from all sorts of poisonous and he becomes the favourite of kings. Turmeric, Manjūṣṭhā, Kinihi, Pippali and Nimba well grounded together and made into an ointment massaged all over the body take away all the effects of the most deadly poison from the body. The fruits, flowers, leaves, bark and root of the Śīrṣa-tree grounded in cow’s urine and rubbed over the body also takes off all poison. Now hear about the most mighty medicines, O King! viz — 18-22.

Kākoli, Piluparni, Keśint, Vṛśchikāllī, Mahānāgā, Śatāvari, Garudī, Veggā, water lotus, land lotus, Mahābhūmi creeper, Unmādint, Somarajī, and all kinds of jewels especially Marakatamani; and other gems obtained from various creatures should be carefully preserved for the prevention of bad influences from Rākṣasas, poisons, and Kṛtyās—23-35

The various things obtained from men, elephants, serpents, cows, donkeys, camels, partridges, jackals, lions, bears, tigers, cats, rhuoceros, monkeys, pigeons, horses, buffalos, deer should be most carefully preserved by the king. A sovereign should have his residence full of such things when he should build a most beautiful mansion for himself—36-38

Here ends the two hundred and eighteenth chapter on the various things to be preserved by a king in his fort

CHAPTER CXXIX

Manu said—Lord! pray tell me what other things are to be kept by a sovereign in his fort for his safety. Kindly reveal to us the secrets—1

Matsya said—The fruits of Śrīga, figs, Śamā and Viṣṇupura should be prepared in clarified butter and taken at an interval of fifteen days which is known as Kṣudya—2

Note—कृष्ण—Device of keeping hunger satisfied

Kāśeru, its fruits and roots, Ikṣūmūla, Bisa, Dārvā, should be cooked either in milk or clarified butter and made into a ball and eaten at an interval of a month. By using these medicines a man regains his life if wounded by weapons. The place where black bamboo is burnt, and circumambulation is made thrice towards the right, is no doubt, immune from other fire. By burning a snake’s sheath in the cotton fire and using it as incense, all the serpents of the household fly away. By washing the house with sea salt, Śāmbhara salt, barley water mixed with the earth of the place struck by lightning, the place becomes absolutely fireproof. Fire should well be placed in a fortress in course of the day when a strong wind blows. Now the means of protecting a sovereign from poisons will be described. A sovereign should keep a number of birds and deer. First of all the cooked food should be tested by fire or some other method. A sovereign should never touch his food, clothes, flowers, ornaments without testing them. The person who administers poison in king’s food, etc., turns pale and very much confused, and uneasy when examination is being made—3-11

His sight becomes restless, he becomes absent-minded, he will drop his upper cloth in confusion, will turn speechless like a wall, agitated, nervous and will try to conceal his person, scratch the floor, shake his head, rub his mouth and scratch his forehead and will be hasty in everything where haste ought not to be done. The king should find out by these signs the men who administer poison—12-14

The food mixed with poison will exhibit rainbow colour, look rough, with bubbles, give out bad smell, make an explosive noise and cause
headache to a person by its fume, when put into the fire. A fly will not sit on it and if it does, it will instantly die. —15-17

By seeing poisoned food, the sight of Chikore becomes fixed, and the cuckoo loses its melody, the crane moves abruptly, blackbees begin to buzz, Kraupacha becomes stupefied, cocks begin to cry, parrots shrill, the female parrots begin to vomit, Ulūmikār goes to another place, Kāmanda instantly dies, monkey begins to make water, Jivajivaka becomes morose, mongoose shoots up its hair, Prisata deer begins to cry, peacocks become pleased, the poisoned stuff in a somewhat long time becomes rancid like anything kept for a fortnight. It begins to stink and ooze. Then it becomes juiceless and scentless. —18-23

Sāka when poisoned dries up and watery dishes begin to bubble and the stuff prepared with Sandhava salt begins to froth. —24

Poisoned grain becomes coppercoloured, milk turns blue, wine and water become of the colour of cuckoo, rice becomes blackish, Kodao turns brownish, and curds become blackish, bluish or yellowish, clarified butter becomes watery, and poisoned matter becomes of the colour of a pigeon, fly turns green, oil gets red, and raw fruits by coming in contact with poison become untimely ripe, ripe ones go stale, garlands get faded, hard fruits become soft, soft ones turn hard, small fruits become disfigured. —25-29

Poisoned clothes lose their flush and become covered with black circular spots and iron and gems turn pale. —30

Poisoned flowers and sandal give most disagreeable smell and the bark of the toothstick becomes black and gets thin. These are the signs of poisoned stuff. —31-32

A sovereign should therefore peacefully live in his fortress, always guarded by all the mantras, medicines, and jewels as mentioned heretofore. —33

A sovereign is the source of well-being to his subjects, under the royal protection the whole country flourishes, every one should therefore guard the king by all means. —34.

Here ends the two hundred and nineteenth chapter on the protection of the king.

CHAPTER CCXX

Matsya said: O King! A king should well-guard his own son. A number of trustworthy servants should be retained to guard and a faithful teacher as well to give him instruction. He should be grounded in Dharma, Kāma, Artha, archery, the use of chariot, elephants and horses, and mechanical arts, and various other physical exercises. A prince should not be so very truthful, should speak sweet words according to necessity that need not be rigorously true. Such instruction should be given to him. Men should be employed to guard him under the pretext of guarding his person. A prince should not be allowed to mix with men of
angry or avaricious disposition, nor with persons who had been insulted and looked down upon. His custodians should train him up so that he may be gentle and may not abandon the difficult path of virtue and be led away by passions during his youth. The prince who cannot be easily trained up in all such good qualities by good instructions should be well-guarded in a secret place where he should have all his comforts. A prince devoid of politics and humility soon perishes. Persons well-trained should be employed in different departments of State. First they should be given small offices and then their sphere of work should be gradually widened — 1-7.

They should be kept away from the vices of drinking, hunting expeditions and gambling, for many kings addicted to them have been ruined and their number is legion. A sovereign should also not let the princes sleep in course of the day, nor should they be allowed to travel with no purpose in view — 8-9.

A sovereign should not inflict severe punishment, nor should he use harsh words and speak ill of anyone at his back — 10.

A sovereign should avoid the two evils arising out of wealth, viz., the evils arising out of not being used properly and of being used improperly — 11.

Not to guard well the enclosure walls, not to repair the forts, not to collect wealth from various places, to give out wealth to unfit countries, and to unfit persons in improper times, are regarded as not using wealth properly; whereas to use wealth in vicious and bad works is regarded as using wealth improperly — 12-13.

A sovereign should tactfully drive away lust, anger, pride, avarice and too much pleasure. After conquering them he should win his retainers and afterwards he should endear himself to his country and city and his subjects — 14-15.

Then he should conquer the external foes. These outside enemies are of various classes according as they are equal to him or under his control or quite accidental and so artificial arising out of needs, and they should be treated with greater or less caution as they belong to the former or latter class — 16.

The friends are of three kinds: (1) as they are the friends of the father and the grandfather, (2) the enemy’s enemy, and (3) an acquired friend arising out of necessity. Among them the previous kinds of friends are superior — 17-18.

(1) King, (2) ministers, (3) country and subjects, (4) fort, (5) penal laws, (6) treasure, and (7) friends are the seven component parts of an Empire — 19.

Of these seven, king is the root of the Empire, therefore he should be chiefly protected. A king should also guard the other six complements of his Empire. If any of these components rise in rebellion, the king should in no time take away the life of that fool. A sovereign should not be mild and simple hearted. A mild sovereign is despised, nor should a sovereign be hard and grim that he may instil a thrill of dread.
in his people. A king who is both mild and strong according to circumstances is prosperous in this life as well as in the next one. A sovereign should never joke with his retainers — 20-24

For the latter begin then to despise him. Besides this he should give up all passionate habits. It is however meet for him to have his hobbies for the acquirement of realms. The subjects of a haughty sovereign are not amiable, he should therefore speak to everyone with a smiling face — 25-27

He should not show his temper even to those who may be fit to be condemned to death. He should always be dignified — 28

Such a king always makes himself dear to his subjects and he should be bountiful and generous for a generous king conquers the whole world. He should not give way to laziness, but he should be quick in doing everything. All the works of a procrastinate king suffer. But where too much affection, haughtiness, selfishness, quarrel, vicious and unpleasant acts are concerned, a king should be slow, he is then praised. He should always keep his policy confidential, one who makes it known brings suspicion on him. The sovereign whose policy is not known to any until it is accomplished, conquers all the world. Empires always depend on the basis of sound policy, the latter should therefore always be well-guarded — 29-33

A sovereign should solve his policy through wise and sound statesmen for there is always a risk of it leaking out when placed in unreliable hands. The solution of a policy through desirable channels therefore is a source of incalculable benefit. Many kings are ruined owing to bad advice from ministers — 34

Many sovereigns have been ruined by the unsoundness of their policy. Appearance, signs, hearing, features, speech, eyes, and face indicate the inward feelings of a man. A king, sound in politics has all the world at his command. A king should neither hold council with one man nor with too many. He should not get into a boat without knowing its rower. He should also deal with the robbers that assist him according to the rules of Sáma, etc. He should, by all means, pursue the course that may not be against the wishes of his subjects and may not weaken them — 35-39

He should minister to every one comfort in his state. The king who brings about weakness of his subjects out of delusion goes to rack and ruin and he is deprived of his kingdom and his brethren. As a nourished calf becomes fit to carry loads so is a very-well looked after State able to bear the weight of regality. The king who is kind to his subjects assures the permanency of his rule and achieves great objects. The King should carefully protect by all means gold, grains and land in his Empire and bring them under his control. As a father and a mother well-guard their sons, so a king should well guard his senses from his own persons and from others. He should always enjoy by his senses kept well under control — 40-44

All the things in this world are under the control of Daiva and the exertions of men. Daiva cannot be clearly recognised, but the
exertions are seen to bring about successful results. He should also keep all his passions under his control which should be applied to achieve something useful when there is an occasion for that. Such a king is universally loved which brings him great wealth name and fame from his Empire as well as from outside—45-47

Here ends the two hundred and twentieth chapter on the duties of a king.

CHAPTER CCXXI.

Manu said—"Lord! which is superior, fate or one's own exertion and effort? I have got doubts on this, kindly solve them."—1

Lord Maitreya said—The actions of the past life are known as fate or Daiva, consequently the wise have always held one's own effort and perseverance as superior. A man who every day performs righteous and auspicious deeds turns even his ill-luck into a good one. Those who have performed good deeds, and are filled with Sattvaguna do not get the desired fruits without their personal efforts and exertions—2-4

Rajaguna class of men get fruits according to their perseverance and efforts. A man, by perseverance gets what he wants. Those who have performed Tamoguna deeds attain their desires with great difficulty. Those who are incapable of persevering regard fate alone as supreme. Know, O King! that men get all their desired ends by their energy and efforts—5-6

Consequently fate conjoint with the present, the past and the future gives fruits while perseverance in most cases bears fruit in the present. Fate, perseverance and time all three conjointly bear fruit to a man—7-8

Agricultural prospects thrive by rain which again depends on fixed time and not otherwise—9

A man should therefore persevere righteously he then gets high fruits during adversity even. Even if he does not get fruits in this life, he is sure to get them in the next world—10

Lazy people and those that only depend on fate do not ever gain their objects, so one should always persevere in the path of righteousness—11

Prosperity foresees those who always dream of fate and favours those who persevere, one should therefore always be active and alert—12.

Here ends the two hundred and twenty-first chapter on Fate and one's own Effort and Energy.

CHAPTER CCXXXII.

Manu said—"Lord! be gracious to explain to me the policies of Śāma, etc., along with their characteristic and applications."—1

Maitreya said—A sovereign should resort to the following seven policies or expedients at the time of necessity, viz., (1) Śāma, (2) Bheda,
(3) Dāna, (4) Daṇḍa, (5) Upekaṣā, (6) Māya, (7) Indrajāla Sāma is of two kinds, viz — Satyasāma and Asatyasāma — 2-3

Note — (1), (2), (6) and (4) have been explained in previous chapters Upekaṣā (ऊपेकः) = Policy of overlooking or endurance Māya (माया) = Policy of diplomacy Indrajāla (इन्द्रजाल) = The use of some stratagem in war Satyasāma (सत्यसाम) = Policy of genuine conciliation Asatyasāma (असत्यसाम) = Perfidious policy of conciliation

The policy of Asatyasāma should never be employed in the case of the righteous and the saints for they can only be won over by Satyasāma. If Asatyasāma be applied to them, then bitter and aggressive feelings are aroused virtuous and true and self-restrained saints like sovereigns of high pedigree should be endeared by praising their lineage and by relating to them their deeds of virtue to make a good impression on them never should Atathyasāma be applied to them — 4-7

The following is the rule — Tathyasāma is to be applied in the following manner — narration of the high pedigree and description of the deeds done for one’s benefit and acknowledging one’s gratitude, etc. Thus the religious persons are brought under subjection. Though it is heard that Rākasas are brought over by the use of Sāma, yet it be remembered that it should never be applied in the case of the wicked. For no benefits will be derived thereby. The policy of conciliation wins all, but it should never be employed in the case of the wicked for they look upon a conciliatory sovereign as one afraid of them. Therefore it should never be applied in the case of wicked persons — 8-9

Those born in a good family, noble, simple, virtuous and truthful and modest, are the persons with whom Sāma principle is to be applied — 10

Here ends the two hundred and twenty-second chapter on the Dharma of the kings and the policy of conciliation

CHAPTER CCXXIII

Matsya said — With the class of people who are hostile and wicked to one another, who become afraid and feel themselves insulted, the policy of divide and rule should be employed, for they can best be conquered by creating disunion among them so the politicians say — 1

The vices and the weaknesses on account of which a certain class of people become disagreeable to others, should be imputed to the latter in order to bring about a disunion among them. This is the rule — 2

They should be explained about their own faults and defects and they should be frightened by the opposite party. Thus that class of men can be gradually and easily be divided from their party and then brought under submission — 3

When many kings are bound in alliance, one single king cannot conquer them without creating disunion among them, therefore to create disunion among them is the best policy. Even India is unable to bear the influence of the united ones. Therefore the policy of divide and rule is so much praised by the politicians. A king should bear either
CHAPTER CXCIV

directly from persons who are to be divided or through others, then he is to test it and if he be satisfied that he is to take up the Bheda policy. Such a policy should however not be launched personally by a sovereign, it should be given effect to through another agency for then it proves more effective — 4-5

A sovereign should not believe in the efficiency of his men employed in working out a policy of divide and rule, for the people to be disunited may be mostly found anxious to serve their respective ends — 6

In an Empire there are two sources from which bitter feelings of anger and enmity crop up., one is internal and the other external of these, the internal faction is most to be dreaded, for it is this internal faction that brings about the ruin of kings. The source of anger and enmity coming from outside, from other kings is known as external source of danger. The queen, prince, commander-in-chief, ministers, prime-minister, the princes, the wrath and discontent of these are known as the internal source of wrath and danger. To a king this is indeed terrible. If the internal condition of the Empire be good and satisfactory, then the external source of danger however great, can be easily conquered by a king. He easily wins victory — 7-10

On the other hand the sovereign who is beset with internal danger, perishes in spite of his being like Indra in power, consequently such a danger and wrath ought to be very carefully guarded against — 11

A sovereign using the policy of divide and rule in case of his compatriots should first try and create disunion among their communities, and kith and kin, but he should very cautiously prevent a similar thing happening amongst his brethren, for distressed kith and kin bring suffering on their overlord, they should therefore be kept intact by gifts and royal regards as a dissension among them is so dangerous to a sovereign — 12-14

A wise ruler ought to conquer his foes by creating a division among their kinmen whom the foreign king does not trust — 15

The greatest of the enemies when disunited are vanquished by a small force therefore it is meet to create disunion amongst the enemies — 16

Here ends the two hundred and twenty-third chapter on Rāja Dharma — the policy of Bheda

CHAPTER CCXXXIV

Matsya said — "King!" The policy of winning over another by gifts (Dāna) is the best one. There is scarcely any one who cannot be won over through gifts. Even the Devas also are brought round by mortals through gifts. The gifts are indeed highly beneficial to the people who live thereby, and one who confers gifts on others is beloved of all. Such a sovereign readily wins over his enemies as well as a multitude of enemies conjoint together. Men free from avarice and grave like the ocean although they never accept presents, still they side with
such a sovereign through gifts Gifts and presents given elsewhere influence others and bring those people round. Therefore this policy is the best of all. Those who give gifts are known to be the best men in the world. They are always guarded by others like their sons. Such a king does not conquer only this world but he also wins the realm of Indra—the abode of the Devas.—1-8

Here ends the two hundred and twenty-fourth chapter on Rāja Dharma—the policy of Dāna

CHAPTER CCXXV

Matsya said—Those who cannot be subdued by the three expedients above mentioned should be conquered by the unfailing Danda.—1

A wise sovereign should conquer the people by launching his policy of Danda in conjunction with his ministers, according to Dharmaśāstra. In his country as well as elsewhere he should use this policy according to the prescribed politics and after knowing his men for all things are established in Danda. He should first scan the race of those who have renounced the world, the Vanaprasthas, the sage-like people before resorting to his artifice of Danda. The above people do not come under the power of Danda. The people of the different orders in life, as well as those void of them, the worthy, the great, the preceptor in fact any of them found deviating from their prescribed order and duties should be adequately punished by a sovereign. A sovereign however who inflicts punishment on the innocent and lets off those who are guilty, loses his realm in this world and goes to hell in the next.—2-6

A sovereign should therefore be most cautious in inflicting punishments. He must not go against the Dharmaśāstra and politics.—7

The subjects of a king in spite of his being of a very simple disposition do not get spoilt where the phantom of a penal code grim in appearance freely moves about and casts its bloodshot eyes on the people.—8

If a sovereign does not use his rod, there the children, aged persons, the saints, the Brāhmaṇas and widows become severely oppressed by the powerful ones as a younger fish is swallowed up by a bigger fish.—9

Even the Devas, the demons, the serpents, the brutes, they all transgress their limits leaving their prescribed tracks if they be not made to fear the king’s rod. Danda is always seen to exist when a Brāhmaṇa curses, when all kinds of blows are inflicted, when all sorts of powers are exhibited, when anger is manifested and when serious determinations are made. A sovereign inflicting punishments discriminatingly is revered by the Devas but the one who does not do so is not worshipped. In fact such a sovereign is revered more than many pious souls just as Brahmā, Puṣā, Aryaman, Rudra, Agni, Indra, Sūrya, Chandramā, Visnu, and other peaceful Devas are not so much revered and worshipped as other fierce Devas are worshipped. It is Danda that governs all the subjects, it protects all, it is always alert when everything else is asleep, it is known as Dharma by the learned, through its fear the sinners do not sin.—10-15
CHAPTER CXCII

Some do not commit sins for fear of Dharmarāja and others do not sin for fear of the king's rod, whereas others again do not commit sins for fear of both, others again not being punished, commit sins So everything is established on Danda — 16

The royal rod of punishment inflicts punishment on the wicked and guilty and also prevents others who have not committed sin from committing fresh sins So the object is two-fold It is out of the fear of Danda that the Devas assembled in the Dakṣa Yajña (sacrifice of the Prajāpati Dakṣa) gave the share of sacrificial oblations to Mahādeva and gave the post of commander-in-chief to Kārtikeya and Vala granted boons to children — 17-18

Here ends the two hundred and twenty-fifth chapter on Rāja Dharma—the Danda

CHAPTER CCXXVI

Matsya said — A king is created by Brahmā for the preservation of all the beings, for awarding to the Devas their respective shares of sacrificial oblations and for inflicting proper punishment to the guilty — 1

A king is like the Sun for none dare look at him with hostile eyes Everyone is pleased at the sight of him, he satisfies all eyes, therefore he is like the Moon — 2-3

A king like Dharmarāja bestows his affection and inflicts his punishment on the people according to circumstances He has therefore the attributes of Dharmarāja — 4

Just as the God Varuṇa flings His noose round the enemy's neck similarly a king also throws his fetters round the feet of the wicked This is the king's Vārunavrata (vow) — 5

People are satisfied to look at their king as they are at the sight of the Moon He is always rigorous and strong to curb the sinners and he should burn as fire does, all his enemies who are envious and wicked This is his Āgneyavrata — 6-7

He should always observe this Āgneya vrata As the earth holds up all the beings so a king nourishes all his subjects This is his Pārthivavrata As all the subjects of a sovereign are steady in their devotion to him so is he in his devotion to Indra, Sūrya, Vāyu, Yama, Varuṇa, Chandramā, Agni and Prithvi He sustains his subjects as Indra pours forth rain for four months during the rains This is Indra-vrata He takes revenues from his subjects as the Sun draws in moisture by his rays for eight months This is Sūryavrata — 8-10

As air pervades through and through all the being so does the king know the hearts of all his subjects through his spies This is Vāyuvrata — 11

Here ends the two hundred and twenty-sixth chapter on Rāja Dharma
CHAPTER CCXXVII

Matsya said — One who has misappropriated anything placed under his custody should be fined by a king which should be equivalent to the value of the thing misappropriated. A king will not thereby lose his religion — 1

One who does not return anything placed in his custody to the person who placed it with him, and one who mischievously asks for a thing from a person on the mere allegation of having placed it in his custody, are both guilty and should be punished for theft or fined twice as much the amount of the value of the thing placed in custody — 2

One who defrauds another of any valuable thing should be punished with death along with his accomplices or should be sentenced rigorously as the king considers fit — 3

One who does not return a thing within a promised time which he took as a loan from another person should be chastised and forcibly made by Purva Sahasa to return it to its owner and fined by the sovereign — 4

One who sells away the property of another through oversight, is not guilty but one who does so knowingly should be punished for theft — 5

One who does not impart knowledge or mechanical training to his students after having received his fee for the same should be fined the whole amount of his wages — 6

One who does not feed his neighbour and Brâhmanas earns sin instead of virtue and he should be fined also one mäsa gold, but if he omits to invite any sinful Brâhmana he is not guilty. If a Brâhmana be invited to join a feast and when he has come to the house of one who invited him and is made to go back without any food and without any due cause, then the inviter should be fined 108 Damas — 7-8

One who does not confer a promised gift on some one should be fined of gold. A disobedient servant should be fined 8 rattis of gold along with his unpaid wages. The master who does not pay his servant at the right time and dismisses him without a fair cause, should be fined 100 Krisnalaś. One who promises to give away a village, country or grain fields, etc., and afterwards goes back upon his word and tells false should be banished from his kingdom by a sovereign. If anyone does not pay or get balance of the value of a thing that he bought or sold, within ten days of the bargain then the seller or purchaser should be fined six hundred Krisnalaś by the king — 9-13

One who marries a girl to another without telling her faults should be fined 96 Panas and one who mischievously and falsely declares a girl to be not good (a eunuch) should be fined 100 Panas. One who shows one girl and then marries a different one should be fined 1,080 Panas. (Uttam Sahasa fine). The man who hides his faults marries a girl is considered not to have married at all and should pay 200 Panas to the king. A man who weds his daughter to one and then again marries her to another should be fined 1,080 Panas. (Uttam Sahasa fine) Similarly one who sells a thing to another after promising to sell it to some parti-
PARTicular person should be fined 600 Panas. One who demands more money than agreed upon and promised at the time of a girl's marriage should be fined twice the sum agreed upon. This is the rule of Dharmaśāstra. A man who, after paying earnest money for a thing does not purchase it should be fined 540 Panas (Madhyam Danda) and the king should make him return the earnest money. One who, after accepting his fee, steals the milk of a cow under his charge or does not properly look after it should be fined 100 māsās of gold and he should also be tied in iron chains and made to work in fetters —14-22

Note — नाव = A Coin equal in value to 80 cowries

The prison should be erected out of a city, it should be 100 Dhanuṣa wide and in big towns, the prison should be twice or thrice the above dimensions. Those prisons should be circled by a wall so high as a camel may not look into them —23-25

Note — द्वार = One dhanuṣa is equal to 4 cubits

And no inlet for a dog or a swine should be left in the wall. If an animal gets into a field without any inclosure, and eats some of the grass etc., stocked there, then the man in charge of such trespassing cattle should not be punished. Manu has laid down in his code that if a cow that has calved only ten days ago or a bull set free at the time of Śrāddha consecrated to the Deity eats away corns of a field, though enclosed, the keeper of such animals should not be punished. Other cattle besides them, if found grazing in the fields of others, should however be punished by a fine ten times the damage done, being levied from the owner of the cattle, and if the above crime be done wilfully, twice the above fine should be levied —26-28

If a Kṣatriya's fields be harmed by a Vaiśya's cattle the former should be compensated by the latter ten times the damage done. One who usurps any one's house, tank, forest, garden and fields should be fined 500 Panas. One who does so unknowingly should be fined 200 Panas. One who annihilates the boundary mark at the time of its laying it out, or one who gives a wrong advice or is a counsellor of liars should be deprived of his tongue or should be fined 1,080 Panas. This is what Manu has enjoined —29-33

If Brāhmaṇas, Kṣatriyas and Vaiśyas do a thing contrary to their prescribed orders they should be made to perform the usual purificatory rites. A woman if she kills any body should keep up the Sūdralhayā ordinance —34

Note — सूद्राहत्य = An ordinance observed to purify oneself from the sin of having killed a Sudra

If a Brāhmaṇa cannot afford to spend as much as required for the performance of a purificatory rite in killing serpents he should keep up Krichhavrata for the purification thereof —35

Note — क्रिछ्र = An ordinance causing bodily mortification

A twice-born is purified by chanting one hundred Vedic hymns if he cuts a fruit-bearing tree or flower creepers —36

The sin of killing a thousand beings having bones is similar to that of killing a crore of boneless insects such as mosquitoes, lice, etc.
To purify himself of such a sin one should observe the Śudraśāya ordinance and should also make some gift to a Brāhmaṇa in case of killing animals having bones. One becomes purified of the sin of killing boneless insects, etc., merely by Prāṇāyāma — 37 38

The sin of killing the worms existing in grains, molasses and fruits and flowers is purified by eating clarified butter — 39

By cutting the medicinal herbs of a jungle without any necessity one commits a sin of which he is purified by living on milk for a day — 40

Such sins are cleansed by the observance of the ordinances mentioned above, now the ordinances which ought to be observed by a thief will be enumerated — 41

By observing the Ardha kuṭhira ordinance a Brāhmaṇa becomes purified of the sin of having committed a theft of corn, money, etc., in the house of another of his own caste — 42

By observing Chandrāyana one is purified of the sin of having taken a woman, house, well, tank, etc., belonging to another — 43

A man who steals tiles is purified by the observance of Sāmpvapana kuṭhira ordinance — 44

The stealing of catables, convenance, bedstead, flowers, berries, and fruits is purified by drinking Pūncinglya — 45

One who steals hay, wood, tree, dried corn, molasses, cloth, hide, fish and flesh becomes purified by keeping a fast for three days — 46–47

One who steals pearls, gems, Piśāṛa, copper, silver, iron, Kāmṣya and stones becomes purified if one eats for twelve days the refuse of rice. A thief of cotton, silk, animals of bisected hounds, horses butts, scents, medicines, rope, becomes purified by living on milk for three days — 48

The ordinance mentioned above purify the twice-born ones of the sin of committing a theft, now the ordinances for the purification of illicit connections will be enumerated — 49

One who is guilty of an illicit connection with his preceptor’s wife should observe the ordinance prescribed for the sin of committing adultery with a lady of one’s own community. For the purification from the sin of having an illicit connection with one’s mother’s maid, son’s wife, virgin, Chāndālī, father’s-sister’s daughter, sister, mother, mother’s-sister’s daughter and righteous lady or brother’s respected wife, Chandrāyana ordinance should be kept up — 50 51

A wise man should not indulge with the above mentioned class of ladies nor should he marry one’s relation, a fallen woman, a woman in menses. He should also abstain from unnatural offence and indulging with lower animals. One who does so should keep up Kuṭhiraśatāpāna penance to purify himself of the sin. If one discharges one’s semen in water, one is to perform Kuṭhiraśatāpāna vrat — 52 53

One who looks at a sexual intercourse or makes discharge in course of the day is purified by bathing with his clothes on — 54

A Brāhmaṇa who indulges with a Chāndālī woman or a woman of a different caste or eats their food or accepts a gift from them unknowingly
falls from his position If he does so knowingly he becomes of that caste himself — 55

A woman defiled by a Brāhmaṇa should be kept confined in the house by her husband and so should a woman be kept up who desires for another man — 56

If even then she remains the same she should be made to keep up Krihbrasantapana ordinance which purifies her — 57

A twice born should have only one meal a day and turn the sacred Gāyatrī on his head for full three years to purify himself of the sin of having indulged with a girl of twelve years in whom menstruation has not commenced (or a barren woman) for a night. These ordinances purify one for having illicit connections now the ordinances prescribed for those who associate with the fallen will be mentioned — 58 59

A man who associates with a fallen lot for a year also becomes the same. One becomes fallen even by helping them in the performance of sacrifices, by teaching them, by making them his relation, by intermarrying with them. A man becomes purified of it by the ordinance prescribed for it. But he will remain like a Preta — 60 61

A fallen person should be taken outside the village limits by his brethren and made to drink the water of the maid’s house. If a fallen man dies the sin that devolves thereby lasts for a whole day and night. One should not talk to a fallen man, nor should one sit on his seat. He should only get enough for his sustenance. On the evening of an auspicious day, the near kinsmen of the fallen man would perform before the Guru his Uilaka Kriyā. His mind then would throw in the south-west corner one pitcher full of water. His friends are to fast the whole day and night and they would not accept the Āśūtsha of that Preta. The friends of the fallen man should not address him or sit with him or travel with him. Nor should they express that he is their near relative. This is the social rule. He should only get enough for his sustenance. He should not be made to entitle himself to his share as an elder brother in spite of his being senior, but the biggest share should go to the most deserving among the remaining ones — 62 65

One who injures the prestige of a man should be fined Prathama Sāhasa (270 Panas) — 66

A Kṣatriya who abuses a Brāhmaṇa should be fined 100 Panas, a Vaiśya doing so should be fined 200 Panas, and a Śūdra if he does so should be sentenced to capital punishment — 67

A Brāhmaṇa who abuses a Kṣatriya should be fined 50 Panas, if he abuses a Vaiśya, he should be fined 25 Panas and if he abuses a Śūdra the fine should be 12 Panas — 68

A Vaiśya abusing a Kṣatriya should be fined Prathama Sāhasa, if a Śūdra abuses a Kṣatriya his penalty should be that his tongue would be severed — 70

If a Kṣatriya abuses a Vaiśya he would be fined 50 Panas, and if he abuses a Śūdra, he should be fined 25 Panas. If a Śūdra abuses a
Vaisyas he should be fined 1080 Panas (Uttama Sāhāsa), but a Vaisyas abusing a Sūdra should be fined only 50 Panas—71

People abusing men of their own community should be fined only 12 Panas and those who indulge in most foul abuse should be fined twice the amount prescribed—72

A Sūdra should be deprived of his tongue if he abuses violently a twice-born, if his offence be moderate, if his offence be highest, he is to be fined Uttama Sāhāsa—73

A king should put a red, hot iron spike twelve Angulas long in the mouth of a Sūdra who vilifies violently one, taking his name, caste and house—74

A Sūdra who teaches Dharma to the twice-born should also be punished by a sovereign by getting hot oil poured into his ears and mouth—75

The person who speaks a lie with regard to his country, caste, Veda and corporeal duties should be fined 2,160 Panas (twice the Uttama Sāhāsa)—76

A sinner who abuses a high class man ought to be fined 1080 Panas (Uttama Sāhāsa) one who violates the ordinance of a king should pay double the amount of fine for he is really a man who tries to upset the determination of the king—77-78

If a man who abuses another and then says that he did so in a joke, through love or intoxication and would never do so again, should be fined only half of the amount codified—79

The man who speaks ill towards the one-eyed, the blind, the bald-headed, and the cripples by addressing them as such should be fined one tola of silver (Kārsāpana Danda)—80

One who uses harsh words towards his preceptor, mother, father, elder brother, father-in-law and does not make room for his preceptor should be fined 100 Panas (hundred Kārsāpanas)—81

One who does not make room for another sagelike person other than his preceptor should be fined one ratt of silver (one Kriṣṇala)—82

A king should get that limb of a Sūdra severed from his body which he uses in causing pain to the twice-born—83

The lips of the man who haughtily spits on another should be cut down One who mischievously makes water facing another should be deprived of his organ, and similarly the hind part of the man should be dealt with who maliciously makes wind in the face of another—84

The lips of a low class man occupying the seat of a high class man should be chopped off with a mark sealed on his hip—85

The hands of the one who extends them to catch bold of the hair, feet, nose, neck, scrotum of a high class man should be lopped off by a king—86

The one who makes another bleed by his blows should be fined 100 Panas, and the one who pricks into the others flesh should be fined 24
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... tolas of gold or silver according to the seriousness of the offence. The one who breaks anyone’s bone should be exiled from the country — 87

The king should get that limb of one’s body annihilated by which he breaks another’s bone, he should also be fined as much as would be necessary for the aggrieved person to spend in getting himself released from the court — 88

One leg of the man who kills a cow, goat, elephant and camel should be chopped off. The man who kills small animals, and deer should be fined twice Damas, and the man who kills insects and worms should be fined one mäsa of silver and the owner of the animals should be paid his price — 89-90

One who fells his master’s or other’s tree should be fined gold pieces and double the fine should be imposed on those who cut a tree near a tank, a thoroughfare or a boundary line — 91-92

Those who break fruit trees, arbours, creepers, and floral plants should be fined one mäsa of gold — 93

Even a man chopping grass unnecessarily should be made liable to pay a fine of Kapśapāna, one who beats another should be fined three rattis of Kṛśanālas — 94

Out of the fines levied for cutting trees, the king should use his own discretion, he must pay the owner of the trees the price for them and the rest should go to the royal exchequer — 95

If any harm accrues through an untrained driver of a conveyance the fault lies with the master, but if any such thing occurs through a skilful man the fault lies with the driver for which he should be punished. If per chance anything happens through sheer accident none is to blame — 96-97

One who knowingly or unknowingly usurps the property of another should appease the man whose property he usurps and pay a fine to the sovereign — 98

One who steals away a rope from a well or breaks away the place where drinking water is supplied to the passers-by should be fined one mäsa of gold and the stolen articles should be made good, and he should satisfy the master of the well — 99

A person stealing more than ten jars of grain should be killed and the one who steals less than that should be fined eleven times more the value of the stolen grain — 100

The man stealing more than 10 jars of eatables should also be fined eleven times the value of the stolen things, but he should not be killed, and a man stealing gold, silver, fine raiments, wife of a high class man, oxen, arms, medicines and principal jewels should be subjected to death. A king should adequately punish one who steals curds, milk, water, juice, bamboo, utensils, clay pots, powders, according to the gravity of the offence. A man stealing cows, buffalos, and horses of a Brāhmaṇa should have half his leg cut off immediately — 101-105

Those who steal cotton bales, cotton, wines, cow dung, molasses, fish,
birds, oil, clarified butter, flesh, honey salt, rice and cooked food should be fined twice the amount of the price of these articles — 106 108

A man who steals grain out of a field, flowers, creepers, and rice should be fined five masses of gold or silver and the theft of ripe crop dakka, berries, and fruits should be punished with a fine of 100 Panas if the thief has no son and if the thief has son then 200 Danda. The limbs of a thief employed in the accomplishment of his mission should be cut off. There is no sin if a Brahmana who is not carrying anything, though hunger plucks a couple of sugar-canes or berries on his way — 109-111

Manu has said that there is no crime in taking a couple of cucumbers, two melons in fact any two fruits, two handfuls of grain, as well as the taking of dakka in an equally small quantity, the fruits growing on forest trees, forest berries, a small quantity of firewood, grass, the plucking of flowers from elsewhere in the absence of a flower garden for Divine worship. A man found doing any of these things should not be punished. One who kills any animals having claws and fangs such as lions, snakes, etc., does not commit any sin. Neither there is any sin in killing an Atatiya a man who has come to attack you kills, be he a Brahmana, a preceptor, a child, a learned man and an unknown man — 112-117

Note — For the definition of an Atatiya, see below

People who deprive others of their fields, those who indulge with the class of women whom they ought to avoid, those who set fire to other's property, those who poison, those who treacherously kill another with a weapon, those who act mercilessly against the king are known by the knowers of Dharma as Atatiya. If a beggar, a woman, or a vicious person, though prohibited, enters a place, he should be fined twice. Those who are found talking to another woman in a sacred place, forest, or in their own house, those who are detected in breaking a river dam should be punished by the sentence named Sangrahana — 118-121

If such a person is again found talking to women he should be fined a tola of gold or silver, but there is no serious crime in talking to actresses in private or walking with them in private for it is their profession and they should therefore be fined something for doing so for they earn their livelihood by prostituting their bodies — 122-123

One who forcibly violates the modesty of an unwilling maid in the household should be killed outright — 124

If one does so with her consent he should be fined 200 Danda and the person taking share therein, either inducing or assisting should also be punished with a similar fine (i.e., death) — 125

One who allows another to commit such a thing in his house is also worthy of being punished similarly. The person who forcibly commits such an act with another woman is worthy of being killed outright, but the woman so outraged is faultless. If a virgin after getting menaces for the third time in her father's house, seeks a husband for herself, should not be punished by a sovereign. One who takes the girl away to a foreign land after marrying her in his own country is a thief and should be killed — 126-129

If one is carrying away a girl who is without any ornaments or
property, then he is not guilty, but if one carries away a girl with money he is liable to be punished instantly. A girl who desires to marry a high class man should be given to him in marriage, and after marriage if the girl be confined in the house, she would remain all right—130.

If a low caste man wants to marry a high caste girl and does so would be punished with death, similarly a high class woman marrying a low caste man should be punished with death—131.

The woman who is disobedient to her husband on account of being proud of her brothers, etc., should be driven out of the house by the king—132.

She should be deprived of her authority and given duty clothes, and food just enough for her to live upon when defiled by a man of her Varna (caste). She should be lodged in one’s own house in that condition—133.

The head of the woman defiled by a superior man should be shaved and ten locks of hair left on her head and she should be given dirty clothes to put on—134.

A Brāhmaṇa, Kṣatriya, and a Vaiśya who indulges with a Kṣatriya, Vaiśya and Śūdra woman in lower order should be fined Utama Sahāsa 1050 Panas, and if a Brāhmaṇa indulges with a Vaiśya woman, or a Kṣatriya with a Śūdra woman, they should be fined Madhyama Sahāsa and if a Vaiśya indulges with a Śūdra woman, he would be fined Pritamama Sahāsa—135–137.

A Śūdra who indulges with a woman of his own community should be fined 100 Panas, double the amount if a Vaiśya does so with a Vaiśya woman treble the amount if a Kṣatriya does so with a Kṣatriya woman and four times the amount in case of a Brāhmaṇa when he goes to a Brāhmaṇa woman. This amount of fine is in case of only such woman as are without any guardianship, and if the crime committed is in connection with a woman who is under guardianship, the amount of fine levied should be increased—137 138.

One who indulges with the sister of his father or mother, mother-in-law, maternal uncle’s wife, uncle’s daughter, aunt, sister, wife of a friend or a disciple, a brother’s wife, should be fined twice the amount of fine as above mentioned. The daughter of a sister, the wife of a king, the exiled woman, and a high class woman are not fit to be approached. He who indulges with these, must have his penis cut off and killed—139–140.

One who indulges with a donkey, etc., should be punished by his head being shaved—141.

One who indulges with a Chāndāla’s wife, who eats dog’s flesh, should be killed, and that animal should be fed. One who indulges with a cow should be fined a gold piece and a twice-born indulging with a whore should be made to pay her wages—142.

If a concubine after getting his wages goes to another person she should be made to pay double the amount of it to the man who paid her the wages in advance—143.
If a man takes a prostitute to another person on the pretext of taking her to some particular individual should be fined a māsa of gold — 144

If a man after bringing a harlot does not indulge with her, the king should make him pay her twice as much and should levy a similar amount of fine for himself. Dharma will not thereby be upset — 145

If a number of people forcibly indulge with a concubine, the king should make each one of them pay her double the amount of her wages — 146

Fallen father, mother, wife, preceptor, priests should not be abandoned, but a man doing so otherwise should be fined 600 gold pieces — 147

Fallen Gurus are not to be abandoned and mother should not be forsaken, even if she does a great vicious crime, for she is superior to all on account of her bearing the son in her womb and nourishing him — 148

A pupil who reads at forbidden times should be made to pay a fine of 3 Kāhanas and the master should be fined twice the amount. If one quits one's śāstra, one would have to pay also three Kāhanas, where no fine is specifically mentioned, gold Kṛṣṇalas ought to be inferred. Wife, sons, servants, disciples, brothers should be beaten on their back with a rope or a cane when they commit a fault. They should never be beaten on their heads. One who does so should be punished like a thief. If a person sets animals to fight with each other or gambles he should be punished by the sovereign according to his discretion. A washerman should very carefully and cautiously wash fine clothes, on a wooden-plate or on a good stoneware he should be fined a māsa of gold if he does not do so. If a thing is found missing under the custody of its custodians, they should be made to make it good — 149-150

If the revenue obtained by a servant from the cultivators be not paid to the king's coffer or to the proprietor, his property is to be forfeited and he should be exiled. If a landlord realizes more rent from his tenants and gives less to the king, he should be banished from the Empire after all his wealth being forfeited to the crown — 157-158

The officials of any estate who spoil the interests of the subjects and who are found to be void of sympathy and full of wickedness should be deprived of all their wealth. Those who persecute the subjects by misrepresenting the mandates of the sovereign should also be similarly dealt with — 159-161

Those who govern intricately who kill women, children, Brāhmaṇa and who eat fishes, should be hanged and the minister or any other official of the state be he a minister or a Prādīrvāka if he is working contrary to the policy of the crown should be banished after being deprived of all his wealth. Those who kill Brāhmaṇa, indulge in drinking, thieves, and those who indulge with preceptor's wife should be killed. If such a man be a Brāhmaṇa he should be banished, with a mark on his body; — 162-163

Or they might be branded with different marks, and then exiled.

These who indulge with preceptor's wife should be branded with a mark
resembling the female privacy, those who drink should be branded with
the sign of a flag hung at a tavern, a thief should be branded with the
sign of dog feet, and a man killing a Brâhmaṇa with the sign of a head-
less human body. Men branded with such marks should not be taken in
society. None should speak, interdine or live with them—163-164

Those who speak irrelevantly, eat forbidden things and marry one
who ought not to be married should be outcasted by their brethren
and the sovereign should take all their wealth and plunge it in the waters
in the name of Lord Varuna. If a man having a wife is proved to have
committed a theft he should be punished, when he is caught with all
the stolen things. Those also should be punished who harbour thieves
by providing them with food and utensils. The officials of the state who
may have created a vasa among the subjects should also be punished
like a thief. Those who do not go and rescue according to his might where
there is a danger, in a village, say a house fallen or when a woman is
attacked on the way, should be deprived of all their wealth by the sove-
reign and then exiled. Those who plunder a royal treasure or assist the
enemies of the sovereign should also be killed. Those who commit thefts
by housebreaking or other similar devices in course of the night should
be punished by their hands being cut and they should be hung on a
trident. Or they should be punished by being drowned, or by any other
means thus punished—165-170

Those who stop the course of water in a tank, &c., should also be
similarly punished—171

Those who break into a royal arsenal or a temple should be killed
outright—172

Those who, in times of no danger, throw unholy things on the royal
road, should be fined one Kâhanas and the king should make them clear
off the road—173

If these be cripple, old persons, pregnant women and children, a
lame man, they will be chastised by mere speech. A physician who
purposely spoils the treatment of a patient should be fined with 1060 Panaş
Those whose treatment is blamable should be fined Madhyama Sâhasa
and the false ones should be fined Prathamâ Sâhasa—174-175

Those who break a state umbrella, banner or an idol should be
fined 500 gold pieces and made to repair them—176-179

Those who break pure articles and also those who break jewels
should be fined Prathamâ Sâhasa—180

One who increases or decreases unjustly the value of any thing
should be fined accordingly. The prison and the place of capital punis-
ment should be made on a public road at such a place as to enable the
sovereign to have an eye on the culprits—181-182

Those who break the city walls, ditches or gates should be exiled
as well, those who plough not well and instruct the victors should be
exiled—183

One who practises Vasikarana and Abhichâra practices, etc., should
be fined 200 Panas. One who sells bad seeds calling them to be good
7
and also one who interferes with the authority of the sovereign should
be killed, after being disfigured. The goldsmith who adulterates the
articles of manufacture with mischief should be cut down to pieces by
weapons and one who takes things from a trader does not pay the price
or sells privately those things should be fined Madhyama Sáhasa. A
man found selling things by speaking a lie should also be similarly
dealt with — 184-187

If a man finds fault with and blames weapons, sacrifices, asceticism,
country idol, chaste woman should be fined 1060 Panas (Uttama Sáhasa),
and if a similar offence is committed by a group of persons, each one of
them should be severally fined twice as much and one who gives rise to
quarrels should also be punished —188 189

A Bráhmana who eats garlic, onions, ham, chicken and animals of
five nails and other uneatables should be banished by a sovereign, and
a Súdra doing so should be fined one rattt (Krishna) of gold — 190-192

Whereas Bráhmans, Ksattriyas and Vaisyás doing so are to be fined
tyrefold, threefold and twofold respectively greater than Súdra, the
one who excites them should be fined twice as much. If one volun-
teers to finance and thus help them to eat uneatables should be fined
four times, one who does not pay where ordered by a donor to do so and
one who breaks open a lock or crosses an ocean should be fined 50 Panas
—193-194

One who is holy and of a superior class if he touches anything which
he ought not, or attempts to do a hard thing, which he is unable to do, or
golds animals, or procures abortion to a maid, or eats in a Súdra's Daiva
and Pitri Karmas and does not attend the invitation after accepting it
should be fined 100 Káhanas — 195-197

One who throws about stones or thorns in the house of a good man
should be fined one Krishna of gold and one who gives evidence in a
dispute between father and son should be fined 200 Dandas, and if he
be a honourable man, he should be fined 800 Dandas and one who gives
a false evidence in spite of his being aware of the laws should be fined
800 Panas and one who uses false weights should be fined 1060 Panas,
(Uttama Sáhasa) —198-199

One who kills his wife, son, husband, preceptor with poison or fire,
etc., should be punished by his nose being clipped and ears and lips being
chopped and then killed near a cow yard. One who sets fire to the farm,
crops, stocks or house or indulges with a queen should be burnt in the
fire of straw — 200-201

A king's writer, if he by some defects more or less, in his writing
on a stamp-paper fines a thief, would be fined Uttama Sáhasa (1060
Panas) — 202

If he be a Ksattriya, he would be fined Madhyama Sáhasa, if a
Vaisya, he would be fined Prthama Sáhasa and if a Súdra he would be
fined half of it. One who defies a Bráhmana by making him eat any-
thing unworthy should also be fined 1060 Panas, if he does so with a
Ksattriya the fine should be 405 Panas, if he does so with a Vaisya the
The seller of the cover of a corpse, the one who beats another, the one who sits on the royal conveyance and throne should be fined 1060 Panas (Uttama Sāhasa) —204

One who again files a suit that he has lost should be fined twofold, his appeal being dismissed —205

One who does not present himself in obedience to a writ-royal or comes unasked and the man who being sentenced effects his escape from the judge and those who are without any manhood should be made liable to a fine of silver or gold as the case may be. A messenger for his fault should be fined half of the abovementioned fine. One who escapes from the lock-up where he is confined to meet his deserts or receive the award of his quota of punishment as codified, should be punished with eight times the punishment above prescribed —206-208

One who gets another’s hair or nails clipped in course of harmless discussions should be fined 405 Panas —209

One who sets at liberty a man kept in confinement or a culprit worthy of being sent to the gallows should be punished twice as much as prescribed for the real culprit —210

If the courtiers of a king do anything unmindfully they should be fined thirty times the amount prescribed which the king should offer to God Varuna —211

If a servant of the state inflicts less or more fine than prescribed, he should be made to recoup the shortcomings out of his own pocket —212

The sin that a sovereign commits in taking the life of an innocent person is just the same as is accrued in protecting a man worthy of being condemned to death —213

A Brāhmaṇa guilty of any crime, howsoever serious it may be, should not be condemned to death. He should only be deprived of his wealth and banished —214

A Brāhmaṇa should never be killed for there is a great sin in doing so, one should therefore avoid doing that —215

The king who does not punish a man worthy of being condemned and punishes an innocent man merits enormous discredit and goes to hell —216

A king should always punish a guilty person after thinking over duly the gravity of the offence, in consultation with a Brāhmaṇa —217

Here ends the two hundred and twenty-seventh chapter
on the king’s Dharma—his inflicting punishments

CHAPTER CCXXXVIII

Manu said —“Lord! pray tell me how peace-offerings (Śānti) are made to avert the ominous signs seen in the celestial, intermediate and terrestrial regions” —1
The Lord Fish replied — "King! I shall now mention to you the ceremonies that one ought to perform to appease the three classes of evils. Out of them those relating to the terrestrial region should be attended to without delay."—2

The Abbayā ceremony appeases the evils of the intermediate region. The Saumyā(+) ceremony averts the evils of the celestial region. An ambitious man persecuted by another and desirous of prosperity and of conquering his enemies should perform Abbayā rites to obtain his desires and annihilate his enemies. When one becomes afraid in his abhichāra practices (magic or charm for a malevolent purpose) or when one wants to destroy enemies, or when great danger comes up, Abbayā peace-offering should be performed. Saumyā-Sānti should be performed by the people suffering from phthisis and other similar diseases. People used to the performance of sacrifices and those wounded should perform also Saumyā-Sānti. Vaisnavi-Sānti is to be performed when there is an earthquake, or scarcity of grain, famine, excessive rain, drought, visitation of locusts or raid by daring thieves. —3-7

When lower animals and men begin mostly to die and when terrestrial ominous signs become visible, Raudri-Sānti should be performed. —8

Brāhmi-Sānti should be performed when the Vedas begin to decline, atheists begin to multiply and the unworthy ones begin to occupy the position of the worthy. —9

Raudri-Sānti should also be best performed when a sovereign ascends his throne, when there is a fear from any hostile monarch, when the country is disunited and when the destruction of enemies is intended. —10

Vāyavi-Sānti should be performed when an uncommonly high wind blows for three days and all the eatables go bad and diseases arising from wind crop up. —11

Vāyavi-Sānti should be performed when the rains hold off, agricultural prospects get ruined or when the tanks run foul. —12

Bhārgavi-Sānti should be performed when one has to obviate the effects of a curse or spell. And Prājapati-Sānti is to be performed when there is any irregularity in the delivery of children. Tāstri-Sānti(+) should be performed when the vegetables become polluted. Kaุมārī-Sānti(+) is very beneficial for the young ones. Agneyi-Sānti(+) is necessary to subdue fire, and when commands are not duly executed by the servants, when servants begin to perish, Gandharvi-Sānti is performed when horses begin to get unruly and when horses are desired. —13-16

When there is an epidemic among the elephants or when elephants are desired, then Āgirasi-Sānti should be performed. —17

Nāriyā-Sānti should be performed when evil-spirits cause danger. Yāmyā-Sānti should be performed when there is a fear of an untimely death, when one has bad dreams, and when there is a fear of hell. Kaumārī-Sānti should be performed when riches begin to decline. —18-19

Pārthvī-Sānti should be performed when the trees and their fruits begin to decline, when riches begin to decline and when prosperity is desired. —20
Âgneyi-Śânti should be performed when any untoward things happen before daybreak or during the night time in the first Yâma when Hasta, Svâti, Chitrâ or Advini asterisms are seen with the Sun in the north-western corner, or when in the second Yâma of day or night Puṣyâ, Viśákha, and Bharani star go with the Sun and ominous signs are seen in the south-eastern corner—21-23

Ândri-Śânti should be performed when any ills occur in the third Yâma of night or day when Rohini or Jyeṣṭhâ star is seen with the Sun and ominous sign occurs in the south-east corner—24-25

Mahâ-Śânti should be performed when any ills happen in the fourth Yâma, night or day when Adleśâ, Ardrâ, Puṣyâ or Mûlâ star is seen with the Sun and ominous signs appear in the west—26-27

When any ills occur at noon during day two propitiatory rites should be performed. Rites performed when there are no disturbances beget no consequence—28

The prescribed propitiatory rites avert the ills as an armour saves one from a volley of arrows—29

Here ends the two hundred and twenty-eighth chapter on the propitiatory rites or Śântis

CHAPTER CCXXXIX

Manu said—"Lord! be gracious enough to tell me about the chief and peculiar ominous signs, the consequences thereof and the ways of averting them, for you are the knower of all things"—1

Matsya said—O King! I shall relate to you what the hoary sage Garga told to Atri once upon a time sitting on the banks of the river Sarasvatî when the fiery sage Atri asked the most illustrious Garga—2-3

Atri asked—"Sage! pray tell me how men, cities and kings look before their destruction"—4

Garga said—"The gods become angry at the incessant evil doings of men and then untoward things crop up. They are of three kinds, viz. ills pertaining to (1) Celestial, (2) Intermediate and (3) Terrestrial regions. When stars and planets are malefic celestial and intermediate portents become visible, e.g., the shooting of stars, the preternatural redness of the sky, modifications in the halo of the Sun and Moon the sight of the city of the Gandharvas in the sky, the unnatural rains, etc., are the portents in the intermediate regions. Disturbances among the movable and the immovable, earthquakes, changes in the waters of the rivers, etc., are the portents of the terrestrial region. The terrestrial portents show a little result and get fructified within a short time—5-9

The celestial portents produce middling effects, and get fructified within a comparatively longer time. If there is a good rain within seven days of the happening of any kind of portent the latter becomes void of all effects. All the ills should be averted by the performance of the propitiatory rites, otherwise they are bound to produce their effect, the very
terrible ones last for three years by endangering the king, his preceptor and city — 10 12

Their fructification takes place on the body of the kings, ordinary men, in the entrance of the city, in the sons or in the treasury — 13

I shall also explain to you the influence of the various seasons of the year on the various portents, that really turn their ills into good-luck, as for instance, the falling of a thunder-bolt, earthquake, the thunder in the evening, loss of agricultural prospects, the Sun and Moon being circled by a halo, the sky being covered with dust, or smoke the directions assuming a red hue at the time of sunrise or sunset, the gush of myrrh from a large number of trees, the increase of cattle, birds, and honey are all very lucky signs during the vernal season, the months of Chaitra, Vaśākha. The appearance of a comet or a malignant star, the falling of meteors, the Sun and sky in the evening turning tawny, the sky getting dark, tawny, red, or oceanlike, the loss of water in rivers, during the summer months are very lucky. The appearance of a rainbow, the falling of a thunder-bolt, lightning and meteors, the peal of laughter, the crackings in the earth, the shaking of bridges, earthquake, the overflow of rivers and tanks, the excitement among the horned animals and boars during the rainy season are very lucky. Cold winds, frost, the loud speaking of deer and birds, the sight of apparitions and spirits and voice speaking in the Heavens, the pervasion of smoky darkness in the directions, the blowing of high wind, the sunrise and sunset at great altitudes are very good signs during the Hemanta season. The sight of Divine ladies, Gandāharvas, extraordinary things seen in the Vimaṇas, stars, planets, the Daivavāni (celestial voice) the sound of music coming from the hills and wood, the increase in agricultural produce, the production of juices, in crops are very lucky signs during the autumnal season. Frost, wind, the production of young ones by the she-goats, birds and mares, the sprouting of leaves in the trees, the shooting of meteors, the sight of extraordinary forms, the sky looking black, the falling of stars are good signs during Śrīśra, the cold season — 14-25

These are the lucky signs if they occur during the periods mentioned above, if anything otherwise happens, a king should at once take measures to avert those ills — 26

Here ends the two hundred and twenty-ninth chapter
on Santi offerings

CHAPTER CCCCXX

Garga said — Where the idols of the Devas begin to dance, shiver, shine like fire, vomit smoke, blood, any unctuous substance, fats, weep, laugh, perspire, stand up, walk, breathe, terrify, eat, throw away the banner, etc., at a long distance, cast their head down, or move from one place to another one should not stay there for the king with his Empire where such things occur, or sins increase, are ruined. Such things forebode ill of the country where they happen. Such portents manifest through
CHAPTER CCXXXI

Lingas of the Devas or through the temple where the Deva is installed or through the Brāhmaṇas in the temples Know that the country is in danger where evil signs are seen when the Devas march in procession in Deva Yāttas One would quit that place even if it be the place of the grandfathers The mischiefs amongst animals are caused by Rudra, the mischiefs amongst kings are caused by Lokapālas, Śvamikātika causes them amongst the commanders of an army and Viṣṇu, Vasu, Indra, and Viśvakarma cause the mischiefs among the rest of the creation —1-7

Ganeśa causes them amongst the chieftains, the Divine spies cause mischief among the spies of a sovereign, and the Divine ladies cause mischief amongst the ladies of a sovereign —8

These evil portents by the grabas are caused by Vasudeva When the Divine images and idols undergo such uncommon changes, the learned in the Vedas, the preceptors of a sovereign should worship the Divine images with incense, flowers, madhuparka, etc., and then decorate them with ornaments and should sacrifice and offer oblations in the Fire for a week without giving way to laziness —9-11

They should also feed the Brāhmaṇas with sweets and other things for a week and on the eighth day give away cows, land, gold, etc., which then averts the effects of all such omens —12

Here ends the two hundred and thirty-eighth chapter on propitiations for the bad omens

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CHAPTER CCXXXI

Garga said —The country where the burning takes place without fire and fuel and where fuel fails to produce it, is sure to be harassed by some foreigners —1

Where flesh is cooked only in water, where a part of a kingdom is burnt, where forts, gateways, palaces, temples, catch fire or be struck by lightning, the sovereign is in danger —2-3

Where darkness pervades during the day, the sky becomes covered with dust without a duststorm, smoke pervades without fire, great calamity befalls there —4

Where flashes of lightning are visible without clouds, stars are visible during the day time, great ills are sure to happen —5

When stars, planets become mortified and lose their colour or positions, where the stars become unusually mortified, where quadruped deer and birds are seen in cities, Vāhanas and conveyances, where fiery weapons become pale, where wealth is being taken away from the Treasury, one should infer that great battle is sure to ensue —6-7

Where without fire, sparks appear anywhere, where arrows are fixed in bows in an unusual way, where weapons get deranged, war is sure to ensue. When these bad omens appear, the royal priest should fast for three days and pour offerings of sesamum and ghee into the fire kindled up by the
wood of milky trees and afterwards the Brāhmaṇas should be fed and given gold, cloths, lands, which will then avert all the calamities that befall by the rage of fire—8-11

Here ends the two hundred and thirty-first chapter on Śānti

CHAPTER CCXXXII

Garga said—The cities where the trees, inhabited by the Devas, begin to cry, laugh, eject sap, drop their branches without any cause or high wind, the plants that are only three years old bear fruit, trees begin to overflow with milk, only substances, blood, honey, or water, they suddenly dry up without disease, the dried ones begin to sprout, the fallen ones stand up, the standing ones fall down, all such things forebode ill of them. The weeping of the trees indicates the approach of some epidemic, and the country becomes annihilated by their laughing—1-5

The breaking down of their branches foretells a war, the bearing of fruits by the three years' old plants means the death of babies, plethora of fruit and flowers means the disunion in the empire, the flow of milk indicates the loss of milk in cows, and that of oil forebodes a famine—6-7

The flow of wine means the destruction of conveyances, the flow of blood foretells war, the flow of honey means diffusion of great diseases, and the flow of water means drought—8

The drying up of trees without disease means famine, the sprouting of the dried up trees means the loss of vitality and grain—9

There is danger of disunion foretold by the fallen trees standing up and the standing ones falling down, and their moving from one place to another means the annihilation of the country—10

There is loss of wealth where the trees begin to weep or laugh and their barks are burnt. These are the portents which transpire through adorable trees—11

Where the fruits and flowers of trees undergo change the sovereign is sure to die. Such ill-forebodings should be averted. The tree in which the above signs appear should be covered with clothe and adored with sandal, incense and then an umbrella should be stretched over it. Then Lord Śiva should be worshipped and an animal should be sacrificed near the tree—12-14

Then the mantra " Rudrebbhyoh, etc." should be uttered and oblations offered unto Fire and the Rudra Mantra is to be muttered. Afterwards Brāhmaṇas should be worshipped and fed with clarified butter, rice cooked in milk and sugar, sugar, etc., and then give them presents of land. Then rejoicings should be held in the house and Lord Śiva should be worshipped with music and dancing—15.

Here ends the two hundred and thirty-second chapter on Graha Sānti
CHAPTER CCXXXIII

Garga said —There is always fear of a famine by excess of rain as well as by drought or want of rain. Copious rain at an improper time (other than the rainy season) is dangerous. Rain without clouds means death of a sovereign and the weather getting warm and cold at unusual times means danger to the sovereign from his foes —1-2

Where there is a downpour of blood, there is always fear from weapons and war, and the city where there is a rain of dust and cinders perishes —3

Showers of marrow, bones, oily substances mean the increase in the death-rate of men. Showers of fruit, flowers, grain mean a great danger and a downpour of dust, stones and small beings indicate the approach of an epidemic and a shower of bored grains foretells the loss of agricultural prospects —4-5

If there be no shadow seen while the sun shines brilliantly, there being no clouds or dust in the sky, it means ill-luck to the country —6

If a rainbow is visible towards the north-west during the night in the absence of clouds, if meteors shoot, and the directions become unusually red, and the Gandharva regions are visible and the Sun and Moon surrounded by halos, then there is sure to happen some unrest in the land and fear from some foreign power —7-8

To avert these ills, sacrifices should be performed in the name of the Sun, the Moon, and the Wind and money, cows, and gold should be given to Brahmans

Here ends the two hundred and twenty-third chapter on Sānti

CHAPTER CCXXXIV

Garga said —If rivers, lakes, or cascades advance close to the town or recede to a great distance away from it, and if the waters of the tanks and streamlets, etc., become tasteless and if the water of the rivers turns warm, dark, of an unnatural colour, and full of froth and sand if it turns milky, oily, winy, or bloody, the empire where such things happen is bound to pass into the hands of another sovereign within six months from the time of such happenings. When reservoirs make unusual noise, and kindle up, or look as if smoke, fire and dust are coming out of them or water suddenly springs up, without there being dug a well or so, or a multitude of beings plunges into water, and when all the reservoirs begin to produce musical sounds, there is always a great danger of dreadful epidemics. To avert the calamity, Ganges water or other holy water, clarified butter, honey and oil should be poured into the waters and the head should be turned on the mantra sacred to Lord Varuṇa and sacrificial offerings should be performed in the water —1-6

Afterwards Brahmans should be fed with clarified butter, honey, and given cows covered with white cloth and jars full of water —7

Here ends the two hundred and twenty-fourth chapter on the extraordinary peace offering when reservoirs of water go bad
CHAPTER CCXXXV

Garga said —The bringing forth of children by women at unusual periods, their giving birth to twins, the birth of other beings from human fetuses, the birth of mouthless offspring as well as of those having more than ordinary limbs, or of the lower beings, birds, scorpions, snakes mean the destruction of that country and family in which such birth, takes place —1-3

The women giving birth to such progeny should be sent out of the country by the sovereign and he should then adore the women and the Brāhmaṇas to be fed satisfactorily —4

Here ends the two hundred and thirty-fifth chapter on the extraordinary Śāntis on the delivery of women

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CHAPTER CCXXXVI

Garga said —It is a most unlucky sign when first class horses and other similar conveyances do not move in an orderly manner, when made to do so while they go regularly when not intended so A great danger is sure to come —1

The drums and other sounding instruments not giving any sound when beat or struck or emitting sounds without being struck, the moving of the immovables, the not going of the movable objects when made to move, the sound of the drums, etc. coming from the sky as well as the singing of the Gandharvas, the wooden ladles, axes, etc., undergoing unusual changes, cows fighting among themselves with their tails cocked up and women kill women and changes occur in young ones, these indicate a war —2-4

Brāhmaṇas should be made to worship Lord Vāyu with barley meal and the head should be turned on the formula sacred to Vāyu. Afterwards presents should be given to Brāhmaṇas and they should be fed with Paramāṇa and be given fees in abundance —5

Here ends the two hundred and thirty-sixth chapter on unusual peace offerings

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CHAPTER CCXXXVII

Garga said —The emigration of wild deer and jackals from the jungles into the town is a bad omen, so is the emigration of village birds and deer from village into the jungles. The inauspicious howling of jackals fearlessly in front of a royal mansion and the entrance gate of the city is most unlucky. When the land animals go to water and when the aquatic animals come over to land, the time is very inauspicious —1-2

The roaming about freely of the animals in course of the night, that usually prowl in the day and vice versa as well as the desertion of their usual habitation by the village animals forebode the desolation of the place where such place where such things occur —3
CHAPTER CCXXXVIII

The sauntering about of the dogs and other animals of habitation in a circle in the evening, and their waiting in an unpleasant chorus, also forebode the desolation of the place where they do so — 4

The crowing of the cock in the evening hoarsely, the laughing of the cuckoos and the howling of the she-jackal facing the rising sun are also most inauspicious signs — 5

The swarming of pigeons in a dwelling-house, the coming down of fire on a man’s head, the laying of the honeycomb by the bees within the house, foretell the death of the owner — 6

If fire occurs on an enclosure entrance gate or within a house or on any entrance, or on a shop, mart, banner or weapon and if any such place or things be covered with an anthill or if the honey flows out of a honeycomb in their places, the desolation of the country and the death of its ruler are certain — 7-8

If a place be infested with too many rats and locusts, disease arises out of hunger or when there are seen charred pieces of wood, bones, and dogs with horns, the diseases of the monkeys occur, where crows are seen with grains in their mouths and those who are skilled in the arts of warfare fearlessly subdue all people then a dire famine is sure to occur, and the people are doomed to bear the sufferings of a great war. If a monarch chances upon a white crow in course of his amorous pastimes he is either destined to die or his country and wealth are on the verge of ruin — 9-11

The king in front of whose gateway or in whose palace an owl is visible, is doomed to die or lose his treasure — 12

To drive away the ill-effects of such unlucky forebodings a sacrifice should be performed, and terrestrial Śanti is to be performed, and fees presents should be given to the Brāhmaṇas, and five Brāhmaṇas should be made to turn their heads on the prescribed formuleviz., Devākapotāḥ, etc."

Afterwards some cows adorned with gold and cloth should be given away to obviate the impending disaster — 14

Here ends the two hundred and thirty-seventh chapter on extraordinary Śantis due to birds and deer, etc.

CHAPTER CCXXXVIII

Garga said — There is a fear of sovereign’s death when his palace, gateway, balcony, fort, etc., fall down abruptly — 1

The directions being covered with dust and smoke, the waning of the Sun, the Moon and the stars foretell the impending danger of a sovereign — 2

When Rakṣasas put on their appearance, when Brāhmaṇas become void of their duties, when seasons are subverted, the unworthy ones are worshipped when stars fall, know these are the signs of death. When the Sun and Moon are eclipsed, when the halos of the Sun and the Moon appear porous, when Ketu rises and when the stars and planets look pale
they forebode ills and great danger Where women are quarrelsome where boys kill boys, where prescribed religions are not practised, where fire in course of propitiatory offerings does not shine well, where the marching of ants from the north into fire takes place, where jars full of water become empty or where the loss of clarified butter occurs or where there is the absence of propitious formulae, the waning of the voice of the Brāhmaṇas, the dimness of the musical instruments in the temples, the hatred towards the preceptors and friends and the worship of the enemies, the loss of the prestige of the Brāhmaṇas and friends, and honoured persons occur, where atheism prevails as to the auspicious effects of Homa and other sacred ceremonies and the destruction of the country or the death of its sovereign is at hand —3-11

Now hear the signs that are seen on the impending ruin of a king The finding of faults of the Brāhmaṇas by the king, the harassing Brāhmaṇas and usurping their wealth, the wish of killing Brāhmaṇas, the disregard of Brāhmaṇas in the performance of religious rites, the presence of anger when anybody asks for cutting, the love for decrying them, the disinclination to praise them, the causing of pain to them out of avarice, not paying attention to one's own duties, the levying of fresh taxes out of avarice, are also most unlucky signs to obviate the consequence of which Indra with Indrānī should be worshipped, Brāhmaṇas should be fed and sacrificial offerings should be made to the Devas The Brāhmaṇas and good men should be worshipped and given presents —12-15

High class Brāhmaṇas should be given cows, gold and lands, sacrifices should be performed, and Devas should be worshipped Thus men will be destroyed and order restored again —6

Here ends the two hundred and thirty eighth chapter on extraordinary Sāntas on unlucky signs

CHAPTER CCXXXIX

Manu said —"Lord! How should a king perform Griha-yajña, Lakṣa-homa, and Koṭi-homa the dispeller of all evils? pray tell me all about them" I want to hear in details the methods how these sacrifices are to be done by a king wanting to avert the danger and destroys of Sānta —1-2

Lord said —"King! I shall answer your question fully, please listen to me" A sovereign who has the well-being of his subjects at heart should always perform Griha-yajña and Lakṣa-homa. Griha-yajña should be performed at the confluence of rivers as well as before the Divine images and on the plains. First a king should find out a suitable spot in company of his preceptor and Ritvikaś which should be a level piece of ground. A sacrificial pit measuring one hand in length and breadth should be dug then. The sacrificial pit for a Lakṣa-homa should be of double the size (i.e., two hands in length and breadth) and that for a Koṭi-homa, four times (i.e., four hands in length and breadth) —3-6
There should be two Rtvikás and eight Bráhmanás well-versed in the Vedas who should live on fruits or curds and milk before they perform the sacrifice. Various kinds of gems should be thrown by them on the pit, the enclosure of sand should be made and afterwards sacrificial fire should be lit —7-8

Ten thousand sacrificial offerings should be made by reciting the sacred Gáyatri, 6,000 by reciting the formulae ‘mánastokenau,’ 30,000 by reciting the prescribed formulae of the Navagrhaas (nine planets), 4,000 by reciting the formula sacred to Viṣṇu, 5,000 by reciting the Kúsmáṇḍa ríchas, 16,000 by reciting the Kusumáṇḍa formulae, and 1,000 by reciting the Bádana formulae, and 14,000 by reciting the formulae sacred to Lakšmi, 5,000 by reciting the formulae sacred to Indra. Thus 1,00,000 offerings should be made after which one should bathe out of the sixteen pitchers of the consecrated water containing a piece of gold. Such a bath brings peace to the devotee and then presents given to the Bráhmanás avert all the ills of the household. The sacrificial fees given on such occasions are considered of high merit —9-14

Elephants, horses, chariots, lands, clothes, oxen, and 100 cows and buffaloes should be given to the Rtvíjas (priests) —15

Presents should be given according to the means of the devotee, and he should never be miserly here. Lakṣa-homa should be concluded within a month —16-17

Koti-homa should be performed on the banks of the Ganges, on the confluence of the Yamuna and the Sarasvati or on the confluence of the Narmadá and Deviká —18

There should be 16 Rtvíjas in this Lakṣa-homa and presents should be given to Bráhmanás on the occasions of each sacrifice —19

A devotee should first commence the preliminary rites in the month of Chaitra, especially in the month of Kártika, then he should remain initiated for one year with Rtvíjas and Acháryas and then sacrifice should be performed or he should perform it once every year. The devotee should live on fruits or milk —20-21

Barley, rice, sesamum, mustard, Måsakalá, and Paláda fuel are best for the sacrificial fuel, and streamlets of clarified butter should also be run on walls. The priests should be fed with milk during the first month and rice and pulse cooked together, which helps one in Dharma, Káma, and Artha, should be used during the next month —22-23

During the third month they should live on barley gruel and in the fourth month laddú should be given to the Bráhmana priests —24

During the fifth month they should be given curds and rice, Suya during the sixth month, målapuṣa during the seventh month, ghevára during the eighth month, Sámsúl rice during the ninth month, barley during the tenth month and urdua during the eleventh month. The Rtvíjas should thus be fed —25-26

During the twelfth month they should be given all the various kinds of eatables and fees should be given to them every month. The Bráhmanás should put on pure clothes (never torn clothes) and perform sacri-
fice in the noon and the devotees should always remain with the Brāhmanas which pleases Indra and other gods, and for the satisfaction of the gods animal sacrifice should also be made. Afterwards Agnītoma sacrifice should also be performed, afterwards Pūrṇāhuti is to be duly performed. In one hundred Homas two hundred Pūrṇāhutis are to be performed, in one thousand (1,000) Homas twice that (i.e.) 2,000 Pūrṇāhutis are to be performed, thus up to one lakh Homas, this rule of doubling is to be followed. The Brāhmanas should then offer the sacrificial offerings for the Purodhās for the satisfaction of the Devas. Afterwards the devotees should adore the manes, and offer libations as prescribed. Thus the ceremony is completed —27-33

A king should give handsome Dakṣaṇās on the conclusion of this sacrifice. He should give his weight in gold and queen's weight in silver. He should not be led away by avarice. He should give one lakh umbrellas of gold or silver. In fact if anyone gives away everything in this sacrifice, he will get the benefits of the Rājāya sacrifice. The Ratvijas should then be dismissed —34-37

Then the following is to be recited. Let the louselLooked Hari, the Lord of sacrifices be pleased. When Hari is pleased, the whole world becomes satisfied —38

Thus I have described to you all the ills due to Devas, men or other beings and show they ought be appeased and the devotee the performer of these three sacrifices becomes virtuous when he does not grieve even in death. In fact nothing more is left for him to accomplish. He gets the benefit of having bathed in all the sacred tirthas —39-40

Here ends the two hundred and thirty-ninth chapter on Graha-yajñas, etc

CHAPTER CCXL

Manu said —Lord, now be pleased to tell me when and how a king should march for war? —1

Matsya said —A king should march when he finds his enemy pressed by some valiant king or his tributary chiefs. He should first see that he has abundance of strength and fighting men and materials and then he should leave a powerful guard to protect his stronghold before starting to face his enemy, without which he should never set out. To protect his own country, the base of all operations, there should be many more fighting persons and generals than the other kings and chiefs engaged in conquering his enemy. He should never start when his tributary chiefs and the neighbouring kings are not subject to him. It becomes very hot during the month of Chaitra, so Chaitra should be chosen for an expedition as far as possible, or the month of Agrahāyana when rains cease might be chosen otherwise he should take every advantage of his enemies' adverse circumstances —2-6

A king should take every advantage of the planets and celestial, intermediate and terrestrial influences that completely harass for his
enemy, or when his enemy has broken his hands or legs or is become defective in any of his organs — 7

He should set out to the direction that gets unusually red where there are myriads of falling meteors, or thunderbolts when there has been an earthquake, and meteors come out of the earth, when a comet is visible. He should also go to fight against the country when people lead a vicious life, where there are too many flies and insects, where the king is addicted to some particular hobby and is oblivious of his affairs, where the people are atheistic and disrespectful, the country that is under the rage of diseases, plague or famine. He should certainly encounter his foe upset with rage. A king is undoubtedly victorious when he invades the country of the infidels, of the thoughtless and of those who have bad generals in the army. Where the people are divided against themselves — 8-13

A king is to start against his enemy whose soldiers have no weapons and fighting materials, whose bodies tremble, and whose dreams are full of ambiguity, hilarity, and has valiant generals in his army and his soldiers energetic and glad, should face his foe. He should at once set out against his foe when his auspicious limb vibrates and when there are other similar auspicious signs, when the sweet peacocks echo, etc — 14-15

He should start to conquer his foe when he is under the influence of the six lucky stars presiding over Janma, Sampat, Keema, etc., when the planets are auspicious and when the astrologers predict auspicious times — 16

A king should be blessed by the Devas, after worshipping them and he should consider the time, place, and circumstances and he should feel himself sufficiently powerful. An ambitious king should not lose the opportunity of vanquishing his foe who is under unlucky stars and has his country and times against him. As a crocodile is subdued by an elephant on land, an elephant by a crocodile in water, a crow by an owl during the night, an owl by a crow during the day, so should a king start against his foe taking a measure of the current circumstances — 17-19

He should march with a good force of infantry and elephants during the rainy season, of cavalry and chariots during the dewy and cold season, he should march with camels and mules during the hot weather, and with forefold forces during the vernal season. A king whose infantry is strong can attack his foe with great vigour — 20-22

An elephant corps can win a foe situated in a muddy surrounding, or in a woody country, and a cavalry and chariots can vanquish a foe on even land. If the king be helped by a number of allies, he should respect them by presents and kindness. If a king who has a strong mule and camel corps should be subdued during the rains and taken prisoner, he should still fight on as there is chance of his recovery — 23-25

During the winter season a king should have a good store of straw and firewood to enable him to vanquish his foe. Vernal season is known
as the best time. A king should set out in the summer season against a country that is wetty and covered with snow—26

A king should always think well over the present circumstances, past and future and take the advice of his minister and Brāhmanas before setting out against his enemy—27

Here ends the two hundred and fortieth chapter on the march of a King

CHAPTER CCXLII

Manu asked—"Lord! you are the knower of all, so be pleased to tell me the auspicious and the inauspicious omens"—1

Matsya said—The vibration of the right limbs is said to be generally auspicious. The left sides of the back and heart are also auspicious—2

Manu asked—"Lord! How should one know what is going to happen on the vibration of the several limbs of the body? Pray explain all that to me fully"—3

Matsya replied—The vibration of the head in dreams means the acquirement of another empire, that of the forehead means acquisition of further lands, that of the eyebrows and the nose means the prospect of meeting some dear friend—4

The vibration of the eye means death, near about the eye begets wealth, if the centre of the eye throbs one becomes very anxious, the closing of the eyes begets an early victory, and of the outer corner of the eye means the enjoyment with a handsome lady. The vibration of the ears makes one to hear good thing, that of the nose brings happiness, of the upper and lower lips begets progeny, of the neck bring enjoyments and pleasures, of the shoulders means the increase of enjoyments—5-7

The vibration of the arm means the love of a friend, of the hand brings in wealth, of the back means defeat, of the chest means speedy victory—8

The trembling of the belly means affection, the vibration of the breast means the impregnation, that of the navel means the loss of one's position, that within the navel begets wealth, that of the knees means the union with some powerful enemy, and that of the ankles forebodes the destruction of some portion of the country—9-10

The vibration of the feet begets good situation, that of the soles gets wealth and other dress and presents—11

These are meant for men, that of the women are contrary. If the above mentioned right limbs of a woman vibrate, the results are contrary, but in the case of men they are most auspicious—12

Vibrations of the limbs contrary to those mentioned above are unlucky. Gold should be given to Brāhmaṇas to avert the evils arising out of their throbbing.

Here ends the two hundred and forty first chapter on the vibration of different limbs and their effects.
CHAPTER CCXLII

Manu asked — "Lord! be pleased to tell me all about the effects of the dreams that a king may see as well as the auspicious signs when he goes out on some purpose. How should those different dreams be interpreted?" — 1

Matsya said — "Now listen to the effects of the various kinds of dreams. If one dreams that grass has grown all over his body excepting on the navel, or that pieces of bell-metal have been pasted on the head, or that his head is clean shaved, or that he is naked or that he has put on poor clothing or that he has fallen down from a height, or that he is besmeared with mud or oil, or that he is collecting molten iron, or sees the carcasses of horses, red flowers, red trees, red haloes, or that he is riding on a bear, bear, donkey or a camel, or that he is eating cooked flesh, oil or kichari (rice and pulse cooked together), or sees dancing, merry-making, marriage, songs, etc., or the playing of musical instruments other than the Vina or the guitar, or that he is plunging himself in the source of a river, or that he is bathing after rubbing himself in waters dirty with cow dung, or that he is bathing in muddied water, or that he is in his mother's womb, or that he is on a burning pole, or that the banner set up in honour of Indra has fallen, or the fall of the Sun and the Moon, or the various ills that arise in the Celestial, Intermediate or Terrestrial regions, or that the gods, the twice-born, the king or the preceptor are angry, or that he is embracing virgins, or the males committing unnatural offence, or that he has lost a limb of his body, or that he is besmeared with vomit or stool, or that he is going towards the south, or that he is laid up with some disease, or that the fruits and flowers are on the decline, or that the houses have tumbled down, or the houses are being swept, or that he is playing with demons, monkeys, bears or men, or that he is discarded by his enemies, the sight of one wearing garua (red) cloth, or that he is drinking oil or bathing in it, or that he is wearing red garlands, or his body is besmeared with red paste are all unlucky signs. It is always good to tell such bad dreams to other people. Also it is advisable to go to sleep again after seeing such dreams — 2-15

By bathing after rubbing over his body some grain paste, performing a sacrifice with sesame, or worshipping the Brāhmaṇa, worshipping Vishnu, and by listening to the story of the liberation of the elephant by the Lord (Gajumoksan) the evil effects of bad dreams are driven away. A dream dreamt in the first part of the night gives its fruit in the first year, if it is dreamt in the second part of the night it gives its fruit in six months, if it occurs in the third part of the night it gives fruit in three months and if it comes in the fourth part of the night, it undoubtedly gives its fruit within a month — 16-18

If one gets a dream just before sunrise, it gives fruit within ten days. If one gets a couple of dreams in the night, the last one bears fruit consequently one should not go to sleep after he has dreamt a good dream — 19-20

If one rides on a horse, an elephant or an ox or climbs a hill or a palace or on a tree bearing white flowers, it is very auspicious — 21.
It is also equally suspicious to see in dream that a tree or some grass has grown in one's navel, or that he has several arms, heads, or the luxuriance of fruits, or that he is wearing white raiments and withered garlands, or that he sees the eclipse of the Sun, the Moon or the stars or that he catches hold of the rainbow, or that he sweeps a floor or so, or that the heaven and the earth are under his subjugation, or that he has killed his enemies. The seeing of these dreams brings victory in battle and gambling. When a man dreams that he has eaten raw flesh, fish or rice cooked in milk and sugar, or he sees a flow of blood, or that he is bathing in blood, or that he is drinking wine, blood, or milk, or that he is intertwined in the intestines, or sees a clear sky, or the lioness, the she-elephant, and the mare or cow yields milk from their mouths, or that he is getting favours from the Devas, Brāhmaṇas or his guru or spiritual teacher, all these are suspicious dreams. When a man dreams that he is being mounted with waters from the cow's horns or moon, he will have chance of getting a kingdom. When a man dreams that he is being installed in a throne or that he is beheaded, or that he is burnt in a fire and dead, or that his house or person is on fire, or that he has been blessed with the regalia of kingship, or that he is hearing the playing of guitar these also indicate the getting of sovereignty. The dream of crossing the water by swimming, or that he is crossing an uneven country, or that a mare, a cow or a she-elephant is giving birth in his house, or that he is riding on horses, these are suspicious, or that he is weeping, or that he has obtained good women, or that he is embracing beautiful women, or that he is fettered, or that he is besmeared with filth, or is being visited by a living king or friends, or the sight of the Devas or crystal waters, these are suspicious.

One who sees such dreams readily gets wealth without any effort and if a sick person gets such dreams he is sure to be cured ere long.

Here ends the two hundred and forty-second chapter on dreams and marching.

CHAPTER CCXLIII

Manu asked — "Lord! be gracious enough to tell me the good omens that are propitious at the time when a king marches on his journey."

Matsya said — The following are the bad omens at the time of a journey, viz., the sight of useless medicinal herbs scattered, black grain, cotton, hay, dried up cow dung, firewood, cinders, molasses, oil, dirty men covered with oil, naked men, poor head dress, men with loose hair, diseased men, hermit clad in red, coloured robes, mad man, distressed person, ennuch, Chandīla, iron, mud, hide, refuse, fowler, sinner, pregnant women, husks, ashes, skulls, broken utensils, utensils stained with blood. Just before sunrise, at the Brāhma Muhūrtā if an indistinct sound is heard in front or a loud sound of a broken vessel letting waters flow in a stream be heard, it is auspicious, but if the sound be heard from the back, it is inauspicious. "Go," if such a sound is heard in front it is auspi-
CHAPTER CCXLIV

The Rishis asked—Sûta! you have related to us the duties of a sovereign and also about the various omens and effects of dreams, now we are desirous of hearing the glory of Lord Viṣṇu. Pray tell us why the Lord in His Vāmana incarnation made Bali the great demon king a captive? How did He make His Dwarfish form increase all over the three worlds?”—1-2
Sūta said—Rishī, the same question was put by Arjuna to the Muni Saunaka in Vāmanāyatan in days gone by when the former was on a pilgrimage. When Arjuna violated his promise with Yudhishthira about living with Draupadī, he went on pilgrimage for the expiation of his sin. The image of Vāmana was installed in Kurukṣetra. When Arjuna saw the image of Vāmana, he asked Saunaka why Vāmana, was worshipped? and why did He assume the Dwarfish form? Why Lord Viṣṇu incarnated Himself as Vārāha and how this Kṣettra became so dear to Vāmana?”—3-7

Saunaka replied—I shall relate to you in brief the glories of Vāmana and Vārāha.” In the past decade, when Indra was vanquished by the Devas, then Aditi the mother of the Devas began to practise rigid austerities for sons again—8-9.

For one thousand years she worshipped Lord Kṛṣṇa by living on air alone, and on seeing Her children oppressed by the Devas she said to Herself that Her sons were born in vain and she then saluted Lord Viṣṇu and became very distressed—10-12

Aditi said—O Lord! the Dispeller of all the troubles of the devotees on mere remembrance, the one who wears a garland of lotus flowers, the Prosperity of all beings, I salute Thee—13

O Lotus-eyed one! Thou art the Prime Deva, Thou art more auspicious than the most auspicious. From thy navel sprang the lotus, O Lord of Laksāṇa, the One, armed with a conch, sword, etc., Thy essence is goldlike, salutations to Thee—14

My salutations to the One from whose lotus, navel has sprung Brahmā, O Thou, the self manifested! the One armed with a conch, sword, etc., Thy essence is goldlike, salutations to Thee—15

O Ātmayogī! O Aśītva! O Yogachintya! O Ātmajñā! O Viṣṇu-sampanna! O Nirguṇ! my salutations to the One within whom the universe exists but whose majestic glory the universe does not realize I salute that Being, the Deva Hari, who is the gross of the gross and the subtle of the subtle Who hold conch in His hand—16

I salute Him whom ordinary eyes do not see in spite of their seeing the universe, who although enshrined in every heart is not accessible to the mind of the wise even, in whom exist the grain, milk, rivers, and in fact the whole universe, the sustainer of the whole universe, who is the very first Prajāpati, the Lord of all the creation, the Lord of all things, the Lord of all the Devas, who is Kṛṣṇa, the ordainer, who is adored both in the Pravrtti Mārga and Nivrtti Mārga by one’s own karmas, who is the giver of heavenly joys and emancipation, who drives away all the ills by a mere devotional meditation of Him, by realizing whom the soul is liberated from the cycle of births and deaths, the Deva worshipped in the form of sacrifices, the One who is said to be inherent in all the Devas, the One from whom the universe emanates, the One in whom the universe ultimately merges, in whose infinite glory the whole universe from Brahmā downwards is sustained, the Supreme Lord Who sustains the universe in the form of water, by devoting to whom with all heart and soul people cross over all ignorance, Who exercises His influence in the minds of all beings by dancing in forms of dismay, contentment, anger, etc., the Great Deva who
like the Sun destroys the demons, who destroys in the shape of wisdom and knowledge of Kapila, the darkness of ignorance, Who witnesses with His eyes the Sun and the Moon, all the actions of the beings of the universe, the Lord Viṣṇu, Who is true to all my sayings. In Viṣṇu, the Lord of all, all the truths that I have expressed are existing, nothing false is there. I adore that Unborn, Undecaying Hari — 17-33

If what I have said in my prayer be true as I believe it to be, let all my wishes be fulfilled — 34

Śaunaka said — Lord Viṣṇu, unseen by all, instantly appeared before Aditi, and said “O Virtuous Aditi! you shall certainly have your desires fulfilled ere long. Ask for a thing that you may wish without delay, you will prosper for my sight never goes fruitless” — 35-37

Aditi replied — “Lord! if you are pleased at my devotion, I wish my son Indra to become the Lord of the three regions, which boon be pleased to grant. The demons have deprived him of his realm and share of sacrificial offerings. Let all that be restored to him through your favour. Lord! I am not so much grieved at the defeat of my son in the hands of the Asuras as I am grieved at the loss of his realm and rights and that he has been driven out of Heaven — 38-40

Lord Viṣṇu said — “O Devi! I am quite pleased with your devotion, I shall therefore be born of you through Kaśyapa when I shall kill all the demons” — 41-42

Aditi replied — “Lord! be pleased, how can I bear you in my womb? You in whom is established this universe, you are the Lord of the creation” — 43-44

Viṣṇu said — “What you say is true. Verily all the universe rests in Me. Even the Devas, Indra, etc., cannot hold Me, I hold you along with the universe, the Devas and Kaśyapa, etc. Do not be anxious, you will be blessed. You will feel no trouble when I will enter within your womb. The favour of Mine that is so very difficult for others to get, you have got that” — 45-47

“When I am in your womb I shall deprive by My glory those who dare to despise your progeny. Do not be sorry” — 48

Śaunaka said — Saying so Lord Viṣṇu vanished from sight and Aditi bore Him in Her womb in due course — 49

When Viṣṇu entered Her womb the universe began as if to go down in that direction where Aditi walked on the mountains began to quiver, and the oceans receded and all the demons began to decline — 50-52

Here ends the two hundred and forty-fourth chapter on the Vāman incarnation

CHAPTER CCXLV

Śaunaka said — Afterwards the demon king Bali on seeing the demons bereft of their fire and energy asked Prahlāda, his own grandfather, thus — “O Sire!” — 1
All the demons have become suddenly void of their glory and look like coals charred in fire. They therefore appear as if visited by Providential calamity. How is this? Are these the symptoms of their approaching death?—2

Have the enemies raised up a krutiya for their destruction? Will they now fall on account of having thus lost their glory?"—3

Prahlāda after a long pause said to Bahū: "All the mountains are being shaked, this earth has become unstable, the demons have become day by day, void of their lustre, the planets do not follow the Sun. I believe the lustre of the demons has been eclipsed by the glory of the Devas. The Deva Laksāmi has become pleased with them. Lord of the demons! great calamity is going to befall us, do not consider this to be any ordinary sign of coming misfortune.—4-7

Śaunaka said,—Saying so, Prahlāda concentrated his mind devoutfully and meditated on Hari, the Lord of the Devas.—8

He brought to his mental vision where the Lord Visnu was then.—9

He saw Hari, in the form of Vāmāna (dwarf) in the womb of Aditi and saw within Him the seven regions, Vasus, Rudras, Advāni Kumāras, Maruts, Śādhyadevas, Vaiśvedevas, Adityas, Gandharvas, Uragas, Rākṣasas, Virochana (his own son), Bali, Jambha, Kujambha, Narakaśura, Vana and other Asuras, his own soul, the seven oceans, sky, earth, air, water, fire, trees, Nāgū, lower animals, deer, all the mankind, serpents, scorpions, Brahmā, Indra, the planets, stars, mountains, Dakṣa and other Prajāpatis and became amazed; he then came back to his senses and said—10-13

Prahlāda—"I now know the reason of these demons turning so lustreless, hear it from me."—14

"The Deva of the Devas, the source of the universe, the Unborn, the eternal, the beginning of the universe, the most best, the greatest of the great, the authority of the authorities, the Guru of the Guru of the seven realms, the Lord of Lords, the one without beginning, middle and end, the Lord of the three regions, the Infinite, Lord Visnu, has been born of Aditi by His one Amśa.—15-17

Lord of the demons! He whom even Brahmā, Rudra, Indra, Sūrya, Chandramā, and the sages like Marici, etc., fail to know sufficiently, that Lord Vāsudeva has thus manifested Himself by His one Amśa.—15

The very same Lord killed my father in His form of Narāśima in the past days, it is He who has now come down, the knower of all yogas, the Great Time and the Refuge of all.—19

He is eternal Brahma, the knowers of whom through their knowledge are liberated from their sins and merge into Him. Those who merge into Him are not reborn. I salute the same Vāsudeva every day.—20

As the surges emanate from the ocean, so do all the creation, and the infinite beings spring from Him. I salute the Lord Vāsudeva in whom all the universe is ultimately absorbed.—21

I every day salute Lord Vāsudeva, the Supreme Being whose form, glory and desire are not properly known even to the Devas like Brahmā and Śiva.—22
I salute the One who has given eyes to all the beings to see, the skin to feel the tongue to enjoy the taste, the ears to hear, the nose to smell, the One who brought the land from Pātala on His one tusk in the form of Vārāha for the good of mankind, in whom all the universe reposes, the eternal Viṣṇu. Who cannot be felt through the organs like the nose, and the ears, etc., and can only be discerned by the mind—23-24.

I salute Him who has made the demons void of their lustre by coming into the womb of Aditi. He is endless, and is the bower of the worldly tree (by ending there worldly phantasmagoria)—25-26.

He is the great cause of the universe, He has entered the womb of the mother of the Devas by His one-sixteenth part and He has taken away all your splendour and fire”—27.

Bali said—"Who is Hari who has caused us terror? There are demons more valiant than this Vāsudeva”—28.

Look at Viprachitti, Śiva, Saṃku Ayah, Saṃku, Ayahāditya, Advāditya, Bhāmakāri, Mahātānu, Pratāpa, Praghass, Saṃbhu, Kukura, and several other demons are the most valiant. They can lift the world even Viṣṇu is not powerful like one of them even—29-31.

Śaunaka said—Prahlāda the most virtuous, hearing such words from his grandson, exclaimed—"Fie, fie unto you”—32.

Bali when there is a king like you, void of discrimination, vicious, I think all the demons will no doubt come to their end. Who else than you, so vicious, can utter such words regarding that Unborn illustrious Deva of the Devas, the Lord Vāsudeva—33-34.

Which other sinner than yourself can blaspheme the most Supreme, the Eternal, Lord Vāsudeva?—35.

All the demons named by you, the Devas like Brahmā, etc., the Dātīyas, the world, the movable and immovable, the oceans, the peninsulas, yourself, myself, the rivers, the trees, all the seven regions cannot become equal to the Lord Viṣṇu—36.

Who else than you, who are on the road to destruction, indiscriminate, vicious and disrespectful of the sayings of the noble-minded old persons, can use such words of Lord Viṣṇu who is highly adored, all pervading, the Highest Self and on whose one foot the whole universe is established—37-38.

I am awfully ashamed of your having been born in my house for you profane the name of Lord Viṣṇu—39.

The devotion towards Viṣṇu is the dispeller of all the mundane sins. Nothing is dearer to me than the devotion to Kṛṣṇa and everyone knows about it, but you wicked do not know it. Hari is dearer to me than my life. You have the audacity to show me disrespect by despising Hari—40-42.

Bali! Virochana is your father and I am his father and Nārāyaṇa who is my Guru is the Lord of the universe whom you despise. You shall therefore lose your kingdom ere long—43-44.
Lord Viṣṇu, Janārdana is my Deva. He is my Guru. I have abandoned you for having despised Him and I pronounce my curse on you in consequence of it. Thus Hari will be pleased with me."—45-46

I feel as if you have wounded me more than if you had severed my head by using such words about the Lord. You shall now be soon bereft of your realm and I may see that —47

I do not know of any one else excepting Śrīkrṣṇa who could be my protector in this ocean of the world. And as you have blamed Hari, the Lord of the three worlds, I curse you thus. Love your kingdom and be fallen —48

Saunaka said —That demon king hearing such words of Prahlāda bowed down again and again and made repeated attempts to please him —49

Bali said —"Be pleased. I uttered such words through delusion, ignorance and conceit —50

Delusion clouded my intellect. I am indeed a sinner. You have done well in cursing me —51

I shall certainly not be sadder to lose my realm than I am by being disowned by you —52

It is not difficult to attain the realm of the three worlds nor is it difficult to acquire even more than that, but it is indeed very difficult to get a Guru (spiritual teacher) like your worthy self in this world, therefore be pleased upon me and shake off your anger. I am tormented by your wrath." —53-54

Prahlāda said —I have no anger. It has sprung up by your ignorance and consequently I have cursed you —55

If my sense had not been overshadowed by your ignorance, how could I, the knower of Hari, the all-pervader, have cursed you in whom Hari too resides? —56

Demon king! the curse that I have pronounced on you is bound to take its effect, but do not be sorry for from this time forward your devotion in Lord Viṣṇu will take place and He will be your protector —57-58

Under the influence of this curse you will always remember me and I shall always seek your welfare —59

Saying so Prahlāda held his peace and later on in due time Lord Viṣṇu was born as Vāmana —60

After the birth of the Lord, Aditi the mother of the Devas, was freed from all her troubles —61

Bracing and balmy breeze began to blow, the sky became quite clear of its dusty layer, and all the beings were fixed in the path of righteousness —62

And all the Devas, even the Demons, men, earth, heaven, sky became peaceful —63
CHAPTER CCXLV

On the bůth of Vāmana, Brahmā performed the prescribed natal ceremonies, etc., and began to pray — 64

Brahma said — "Victory to you Eternal Lord O, Omnipresent, free from birth, old age &c., endless, Achyuta, etc., O Unconquerable One O destroyer of all let victory attend on you Thou art, the supreme object, the Supreme Knowledge, Victory, the Infinite, the great beholder of the universe, the Guru of the universe, Thou art immeasurable, unmanifested, Thou art the highest reality, Thou art knowable through knowledge, Thou always roamest in self Victory to Thee — 65 67

Thou art the witness of the universe! Thou art the Lord of the world! Thou art the world Teacher! Thou art endless Victory to Thee! Thou art the protecter of the world Thou art limit, Thou art limitless, the beginning, the middle, the end, the ocean of supreme intellect, the incomparble, the giver of emancipation to Yogis, seated in the hearts of all, having thy ornament the virtues like Dama, &c., the most subtle, the incomprehensible, the image of the universe, victory to Thee Corporal most subtle, the Cognizance of the senses, beyond the senses, fixed in the Yoga of the great illusion caused by the Self, the Imperishable, the uplifter of the earth by the tip of a single tusk, victory to Thee — 68-71

Thou art all this universe, Thou art resting on Thy Māyā, Thou sleepest on Śesa serpent O Aghora! Victory to Thee! The opener of the hearts of the enemies, Nṛsiṁha, the Soul of the universe, Vāmana, Kaśyapa, victory to Thee — 72

The unconquerable, covered by the Māyā of Thyself, Janārdana, Prabhu, victory to Thee — 73

Hari, thou growest infinite by the evolution of the attributes of Māyā, all the virtues are centered in Thee, victory to Thee — 74

Hari! even Śiva, Indra, Devas, Seers, Sanaka and other Rishis, ascetics cannot amply comprehend your nature — 75

Devā! the whole universe is covered by Thy illusion, who can therefore penetrate this veil and realize you without Thy grace? — 76

Devā! the one who only thinks of Thee and loves Thee can know you None else can realize you — 77

Thou art sprung of Thyself for the creation of this universe, mayst Thou grow ever Victory to Thee! Nandīśvara, Isāna, Lord, Vāmana grow prosperous and sustain the universe — 78

Śaunaka said — Vāmana thus prayed by Brahmā, smiled and gravely said — 79

"Brāhma! Kaśyapa had prayed to me along with you and the Devas like Indra, etc., and I knew your object. Later on when Aditi prayed, then also I said that Indra would be the Lord of the three realms free from any foes — 80-81

Again I say this truly unto you all, that I will keep my promise by making Indra the Lord of the three realms" — 82

Then Brahmā gave Vāmana a deerskin, Vṛhāspatī invested Him with the sacred thread, Marichi the son of Brahmā gave him Danda (mace),
the sage Vasiṣṭha gave him Kamandala, Amgira gave Him Kusa grass and the Vedas, the sage Pulaba gave Him Aksasūtra, Pulastya gave Him white raiments, then all the Vedas with the most sacred Omkāra, the Sāṁkhya and the Yoga Sāstra and the Sākhās of the Vedas began to worship Him — 83-85

All the Sāstras such as Sāṁkhya Yoga, etc., were also attained by Vāmana. Afterwards Vāmana with his long hair, danda, kamandala and umbrella visited the sacrifice of the demon king Bali. The portion of the land on which Vāmana put His feet in walking sank down and a deep hole appeared there and He made the whole world with all its mountains to oceans, and earth with island quiver though He walked slowly — 86-90

Here ends the two hundred and forty-fifth chapter on the incarnation of Vāmana

CHAPTER CCXLVI

Saunaka said — The demon king Bali on seeing the land quaking with all its forests and mountains, bowed down to his preceptor Śrī Sukra-chārya and said — 1

"Preceptor! why does this land with all its oceans, forests and mountains shake and why does Agni not accept the offerings made in the name of the demons?" — 2

On being thus questioned by Bali, Śukra said after a deep meditation — "Lord Hari has been born as Vāmana in the house of Kaśyapa and He is coming to your sacrifice. This earth is trembling on account of the thumping of His feet. For the same reason the planets are quivering, the oceans are being agitated. This land cannot bear His weight. The Devas, the Gandharvas, the demons, the Yakṣas, the Kinnaras united cannot bear the weight of Viṣṇu. He is holding this earth, therefore this earth is sustaining fire, water, sky, air, all the Manus, etc. He is the sustainer and the sustained. He is now tormenting this earth; it is the thick Māyā of Śrī Viṣṇu that is the cause of this world — 3-8

The earth is so much agitated on account of its becoming the holder instead of remaining the held. The sacrificial fire refuses to accept the offerings owing to the Lord being in such a close proximity." — 9

Bali said — "I am indeed blessed for Lord Viṣṇu, the lord of sacrifices is coming to grace my sacrifice with His presence, who can be really more blessed than myself. The Lord whom the Yogis wish to acquire through their asceticism will come to my sacrifice, which other man than myself will have the good luck of attaining. The Lord whom the Hutas gave a share in the sacrificial offerings and whose praises are sung by the Īḍgātas. Preceptor! be pleased to advise me as to what would be meet for me when Śrī Viṣṇu the Lord of all comes here." — 10-13

Śrī Sukra-chārya said — "Demon! on the authority of the Vedas only the Devas are entitled to the sacrificial offerings, but you have given that privilege only to the demons — 14
Lord Viṣṇu, pervades the universe and sustains it through Satva and the very same Lord annihilates the creation in His manifestation of Śiva. Now the Lord Viṣṇu is engaged in sustaining the creation, so you should be on your guard. Demon king! If Viṣṇu finds a place, in your sacrifice, He will grow stronger. So you should not commit yourself to Him. You should put Him off—15-17

You should simply say that you are not in a position to give Him anything for Lord Kṛṣṇa is coming here to fulfill the object of the Devas”—18

Bali said—“Deva! I never refuse the prayers of anyone, how can I possibly do so in case of the Lord Viṣṇu who is the dispeller of all ills?—19

Lord Viṣṇu is worshipped by means of various ordinances, what can be more to me than the asking of the Lord for something?—20

What can be the greater fruit of an asceticism to me than the asking of the Lord for something from me? It indeed means my uncommon good fortune that the Lord for whose sake various asceticisms, gifts, sacrifices, etc., are performed will accept my gift in person? Oh! certainly I did lots of good work in my previous births, I performed severe asceticism, and I did many sacrifices, therefore Hari will take gifts from my hand in my sacrifice—21-24

If I refuse to comply with the request of the Lord I shall indeed render my life fruitless—23

If Lord Viṣṇu the Lord of sacrifices asks me to give him my head even, I shall not hesitate to comply with His request—24

How would it be possible for me to say ‘No’ to the Lord when I do not do so with any other person? It is not my habit to tell “No” when anybody asks anything from me—25

It is said to be good even if one invites adversity on him through charity. The charity in the performance of which h intricacies is said to be void of good fortune—26

There are in my kingdom no poor, unhappy suffering, agitated, angry people nor those void of ornaments, garland, etc. All my people are contented, strong, and happy. I am happy in every way. Through your favour I have got such an opportunity of giving a gift to such an worthy personage! If I sow the seed of my gift in the receptacle of the Lord Viṣṇu, what will remain for me to achieve? If the Devas prosper by virtue of my gift, even then I shall have tenfold benefit. This is indeed an opportunity to win eternal fame. All the objects are attained by the sight of Lord Viṣṇu, what can be greater bliss to me than the acquirement of the Lord’s grace?—27-32

Deva! if the Lord comes to me in fury for my having stopped the sacrificial offerings of the Devas and even if He kills me in His wrath, that too would be best for me as my death at the hands of Lord Viṣṇu would lead me to Emancipation—33

It is indeed exceedingly kind of Lord Viṣṇu who has everything at His command to come and ask me for something—34
How would Lord Visnu who creates and sustains the universe and annihilates it at His pleasure, devise means to kill me?—35

Noble Preceptor! keeping all this in view, you should not stand in the way of my charity Sri Govinda, the Lord of the universe, and you should also present yourself before Him when He comes.”—36

Saúnaka said—As the discourse between the preceptor and the pupil was going on, Lord Visnu the great incomprehensible, appeared there in His (dwarffish) Vámana form.—37

At His sight all the demons present at the sacrifice lost their lustre and all the sages present there began to pray the Lord and mutter Japam and the demon king Bali also thought himself blessed—38-39

The demons did not speak anything to any one and all present there adored the Lord mentally with great devotion.—40

Lord Vámana, the witness of all, the Lord of the Deva of the Devas, seeing the demon king Bali so meek and mild and looking at the seers assembled there, began to praise sacrificial Agni, Yajumána, Utvijja, sacrificial articles and the courtiers engaged in the performance of sacrifices.—41-42

After a few moments all assembled there became highly pleased with Vámana and Bali the demon king also shared the feelings of all present, said—\"Sadhu! Sadhu!\" and got up to offer Argha to the Lord, and said—43-44

\"Lord Vámana! you look so dear and charming! I shall be pleased to give you heaps of gold, gems, elephants, horses, fairest women, clothes, ornaments, villages, the land of the seven oceans. Ask for anything out of these that you may like best. I will give that to you\"—45-46

When Bali uttered such words with so much feeling, Lord Vámana smiled and gravely said—\"King! give Me simply land measured by My three feet. Give gems, gold, villages, etc., to those who ask for them\"—47-48

Bali said—\"Why do you ask for three feet of land only? What purpose of yours will be served by that? You are most welcome to take hundred or thousand feet of land\"—49

Vámana said—\"I shall be amply satisfied with this much land. I only want this much. The rest of your gifts you may confer on other people who ask for them\"—50

Hearing those words of Vámana, the demon king Bali gave three feet of land to the Lord—51

After the Lord had received the promise that Bali would make the required gift He instantly began to grow, who is composed of all the Devas—52

He had the Sun and the Moon for His eyes, the heaven was His forehead, the earth became His feet, the demons were the fingers of His feet, the Guhyakas the fingers of His hand, the Vaiśvedvas in His knees, Sáhiya Devas in His ankles, the Yakas in His fingertips, the nymphs in His streaks, all the solar rays in His hairs of the head, stars in His eyes
and hairs, the raising in His small hair over the body. Similarly His arms were the intermediate directions, ears were the directions in which were enshrined Adviti Kumâra, the wind was located in the nose, the Moon in His cheerfulness, Dharma in His mind, Truth in His speech, the Goddess Sarasvatî in His tongue, the Divine mother Aditi in His neck, the knowledge in His wrists, Maitra on top of the skull, the door to Heaven, Tvastâ and Pushâ in His eye-brows, Agni was the mouth, Prajâpati the testicles, Para-Brahma the heart, the sage Kaûyapa His manliness, Vasus the back, Marudgana in all the joints, the Sûktas and the Richas the teeth, planets and stars in His lustre. Lord Siva was in His chest, the ocean was the forbearance, the valiant Gándharvâs were the stomach, the Goddess Lakṣmî, Intellect (Mûdha), Steadiness (Dhritu), Lustre, (Kânti), and all Knowledge (Vidyâ) were in the waist. Then supernatural strength and energy came to that Being and the Munis saw that in His belly, breasts were the Vedas, in His belly, the great sacrifices and the loins were the eyes. The demons also saw that Form composed of the Devas and they were also blessed. They all were attracted to Him like the insects in the fire of His glory and Lord Vâmana assuming the huge form rubbed the sole of His feet, as if He was bringing the destruction of the race of the demons —53-65

Thus, to protect the Devas, He spread His vast Form and He measured the earth in the twinkling of an eye. Then the Sun and the Moon came in line with His breast, and when He brought out His third foot, they fell in line with His thighs, when He started measuring the still more higher regions. They reached His knees. Thus the mighty Divine form of Viśnu spread all over and conquered all the three realms and killed the great Asuras for the benefit of the Devas. He triumphed over all the demons and bestowed the three realms on Indra, and gave the lower region of Sutala to Bali to live in and said “King Bali! since you have given Me a gift which I have accepted therefore you will live a good long life for a Kalpa. After Varvasvata Manu is succeeded by Sâvarna Manu, you will become Indra —66-72

Now as I have given the three realms to Indra, I shall keep him here for a period till the four Yugas come and go 11 times. Bali in ancient times you had worshipped me most devoutly, so I will always destroy your enemies. You go and live in Patala at My behest. You go and enshrine yourself in the region abounding in excellent gardens, palaces, luxuriant flowers, lakes, rivers, beatiﬁed by the dancing of dancing girls, where you will have various kinds of eatables at your command —73-79

You will have all these enjoyments at your pleasures for a Kalpa as ordained by Me. You will prosper as long as you do not molest the Devas and the Brâhmans and the moment you do so, you will be undoubtedly entangled in the noose of Varuna, knowing which you should never go against the Devas and the Brâhmans.”—80-81

Hearing such words of the Lord, king Bali saluted the Lord and most cheerfully said —“Lord! be pleased to tell me how I will be able to get all the things of enjoyments in Pâtâla” — 82-83
Sri Bhagavāna said —"Bali! you shall attain all such good things through misguided charities, through the Śraddha ceremonies void of Brāhmaṇas, oblations on the Fire without any faith, sacrifices without any fees, works without following any rule, through studies without any vow—performed by various persons.—84-85

Śaunaka —Having thus conferred the kingdom of the three realms on Indra and that of Patala on Bali, the Lord vanished then and there — 86

Afterwards Indra also began to sustain the three realms under his sway and similarly king Bali enthroned in Pātāla began to enjoy the best of the luxuries and comforts —87

Thus the Lord had tied the demon king Bali for the benefit of the Devas, in the Pātāla who is there unto this day O Arjuna! your kith and kin, Lord Śrī Kṛṣṇa Who is enshrined at Dwārakā, is also there with the object of vanquishing the demons. He will be your charioteer O Arjuna! as you wanted to hear the history of Lord Vāmana, I have narrated to you all about Him.

Arjuna said —O Lord! I have heard from you all about the glory of Viṣṇu. Now permit me to go to Gangādvāra. Sūta said —Thus saying Arjuna went away, and Saunaka went to the forest of Nāmaśāranyā. One who reads or listens to this piece of glory of Lord Viṣṇu will be liberated from all sins"—88-92

One who thinks of the discourse of Bali and Prahlāda, or that of Bali and Śrī Śukrāchārya, or the dialogue of Bali and Lord Viṣṇu, will be freed from all the doubts arising in his minds and will never be laid up with any dangerous illness nor will he even be deluded.—93-94

A king who has lost his realm regains it by hearing this narration and one who is separated from his dear and near ones get them back.—95

Here ends the two hundred and fifty-sixth Chapter on the incarnation of Vāmana

CHAPTER CCXLVII

Arjuna said —"In the Purāṇas are narrated the glorious deeds of the Omnipotent Lord Viṣṇu but I do not know the doings, virtue, intelligence, of His Vārāha manifestation. Which form did the Lord assume in His Vārāha manifestation? What Deva was He? What did he do in that manifestation? Pray be pleased to tell me all about Him in detail, especially before this assemblage of Brāhmaṇas."—1-4

Śauna said —"Arjuna! I shall relate to you all about the Vārāha manifestation of the wonderful Kṛṣṇa. Hear the most interesting history of Vārāha as sung in the Vedas. Hear attentively how He raised the earth from the oceans, assuming the form of a boar, and lifting the earth on His tusks. It is most sacred and you should listen to it attentively. It should never be related before an atheist but before one who believes in the Vedas, the Purāṇas, the Śāṁkhya, the Yoga etc.—5-9
CHAPTER CCXLVII

Viśvedevās, Sādhyas, Rudras, Ādityas, Advant-Kumāras, Prajāpatis, Saptarṣis, other seers born out of mind and thought, Vāsus, Marudgana, Gandharvas, Yāsas, Rākṣasas, demons, evil spirits, serpents, all individual souls, Brāhmansas, Kṣatriyas, Vaiśyas, Śudras, Mechichhas, lower animals, birds, other moveables, and immovable, all go to Nirvāna after thousand yugas pass and a day of Brahmā elapses, when Vriśākapī manifests Himself like Fire and consumes the three worlds by His threefold flashes. Then all the things and persons above mentioned become burnt and discoloured by the rays coming out of that Fire. At that moment the Upanisadas, Vedas, Purānas, Itihāsas, entire knowledge, Dharmas, the 33 creos of Devas with Brahmā merge into Nārāyana the Supreme Being having mouths on all sides that high-souled, Supreme, imperishable soul, the Lord Hamsa. This is known as their death as the Sun rises and sets continually, so the creation and re-absorption again and again, of all these worlds which I am relating to you. When the thousand yugas forming a kalpa expire, all the karmas of all the Jivas get finished. Then the universe sleeps within the Supreme Brahmā. In other words, Lord Viṣṇu after annihilating the Devas, demons, men and all the regions remains all by Himself. He then begins to create the universe in the beginning of the next kalpa and destroys everything at the end of it. He is Avikāśī, (eternal) Dhruva and the whole universe belongs to Him—10-23

When the Sun loses his lustre, the Moon and the planets vanish, when wind emits fire and smoke, when the sacrifices and Vaṣaṭ become weak and powerless, when the roads become void of birds and other beings, when the Raudra become void of their honour, when all the quarters become covered with darkness, and when all the regions or Lokas disappear due to the want of any work, then there being no enmity everything assumes a peaceful aspect and this universe rests in Nārāyana. When He goes to sleep He looks beautiful with His red eyes, yellow garments and cloud-like colour, and with His thousands of black rays resembling matted hairs. A garland of one thousand lotuses hangs on His breast, He becomes anointed with red-sandal paste, Lakṣmi Devi rests on Him. Then He goes to wonderful yogic sleep, that peaceful Soul, bringing good to all the worlds, till the completion of a thousand yugas. Then discarding His yogic contemplation He gets up, becoming the Lord himself. He thinks to create the world and through the perseverance of Brahmā, He creates the universe with the Devas, men, insects, etc. The very same Nārāyana is the Creator, Abstainer from business, Annihilator and Prajāpati. Verily Nārāyana is the supreme truth, final beatitude, the Highest region, the highest sacrifice, the self-manifested, He is Sarva, the All, worthy of being known by the Devas, etc. He is the sacrifice and Prajāpati—24-37

What is worthy of being comprehended by the Supreme Lord of the universe, cannot be known by anyone Prajāpati, along with the Devas and Rīśis contemplate and do not get the end of the very same supreme spirit. His highest form cannot be seen by the Devas. Brahmā and the Devas only adore that form of His which He manifests Himself and which the Devas see—38-40.
And if he does not like to show His form, His form then cannot be seen by any. He is the strength inherent in the Devas, Agni, Vāyu and all the beings of the village—41

He is the repository of fire, asceticism and immortality, the ruler of the Dharmas of the four Ādharas, the enjoyer of the sacrificial fruits of Chāturhotra, the granter of salvation up to the four oceans and the originator and mover of the four yugas. He withdraws Himself the whole universe and places it within His comb for one thousand years. He then brings forth the great egg of the universe. That Lord then created the whole universe with all the Devas, demons, lower animals, birds, serpents, Siddhas, Chāranas, Gandharvas, Yaksas, nymphs, mankind, mountains, trees, medicinal herbs and Guhyakas, by means of His glory. At that time the Vedas did not exist—42-44

Here ends the two hundred and forty-seventh chapter on Vārāha incarnation

CHAPTER CCXLVIII

Saunaka said—In olden days, this world was in the form of a golden egg, and this egg was in the form of Prajāpati. This is the Vedic Śrutī—1

This very egg was ripped open on its upper side by Lord Viṣṇu at the end of a thousand years, O king! The Creator then pierced the lower end of the egg, for the creation of Lokas—2-3

Again it was divided by Viṣṇu, the Creator and the great Divider, into eight parts. The hole in the upper half of it became the sky, and that in the lower half formed the Pātāla Kamchanagiri was formed by the water that came out first of the egg created by Viṣṇu for the formation of the Lokas—4-5

Then thousands of mountains sprang up, and these extended to many thousands of yojanas wide, the earth was overweighed with them and, becoming unable to bear the load, the earth became very much tormented. She became void of the golden tejas (energy) of the all-powerful Divine Nārāyana, and being oppressed with the weight of the above energy became unable to bear the weight and sank down. Seeing the earth sinking down, Viṣṇu wanted to raise Her for Her welfare, and He said—"This Universe, unable to bear my glory, is going down like a cord sinking in a swamp."—6-11

Hearing those words of the Lord, the Universe began to pray to Lord Viṣṇu: "I salute you, O, the most valiant one, in all the three realms, the most illustrious Mahāvarāha, the most powerful of all the Devas, the one armed with sword, quoit, club, &c. This world has come out of you, and the Puṣkara land is born of you. Brahmā, the Creator of the Universe, has been born out of your body and has acquired sempiternity amongst the beings—12-13

Through your glory alone, Lord Indra enjoys the pleasures of heaven, O, Lord Janārdana! the demon king Bali, has been conquered by your
wrath You are the Sustainer, the Creator and the Annihilator. The whole creation rests in you. The Manus, the Dharmarāja, Agni, Vāyu, Clouds, Varnārāṇadharmanas, oceans, trees, rivers, Dharma, Kāma, sacrifices, with rituals, are all the component parts of your supreme person.—14-16

You are knowledge and that which is to be realised through knowledge. You are all these beings, Modesty, Laksamā, fame, stability, forgiveness, Purānąs, Vedas, Vedāṅgas Sāṁkhya, birth and death, immovable objects, the three periods, these all are the products of your glory—17-18

You are the giver of higher fruits to the Devas, you are the winner of the hearts of heavenly ladies, you are the mind of all, you captivate, you are the great, forest-like, wide expanse of ether (mahukāśa), the minds of all, of which the rain clouds are the shoulders, satya loka is the branches, the oceans are the juice extracted, the nether regions are the basins for water dug round the tree. Auyāvata is the foot of the tree, all the beings are the birds, and you are the great tree, consisting of all the Lokas, with goodness, gentleness and the other best qualities forming the sweet scent, you are the great ocean in the form of the three Lokas, the twelve Adityas are the islands thereof, the eleven Rudras are the foundations and towns, the eight Vasus are the mountains, the Siddhas and the Sadhyas are the billows, the birds are the winds, the Daityas are the crocodiles, the Uragas and Rākṣasas the fishes, Brahmā is the great patience, the heavenly ladies are the gems, Buddha Laksamā, modesty and fame, are the rivers. Time is the great knot, sacrifices are the moments thereof. O Nārāyana! you are mighty by your yoga, you are the great time and become delighted by the clear waters of your own—19-26

The three regions created by you are annihilated again by your fury. All the yogis, impelled by you, again merge into you. You are the fire that is ablaze at the end of each yoga, you are the time, the clouds, and you manifest yourself in all the yogas to bring deliverance to the universe—27-28

You assume white appearance during Satayuga, like champaka during Tretā and red in Dwāpara, and black in Kaliyuga, and you get discoloured and pale in the evening of the yugas, and the Dharmas also get pale. You are shining, you are walking, giving heat, protecting, trying, becoming angry, getting fame, illuminating, giving rains, laughing, remaining quiet, waking, and annihilating all the beings at the end of a yuga—29-32

You mark the time of progress, cessation, unconsciousness, and the end of the age, you annihilate everything. You are Śeṣa, for you alone are left when all else is destroyed by the fire that burns at the end of the age. You do not fall even when Brahmā, Indra, Varuṇa and other Devas fall, therefore, you are known as Achyuta—32-34

Note —The rest.

You control Brahmā, Indra, Yama, Rudra, Varuṇa, and other Devas, and then attract them to you, and that is why you are known as Hari. You are known as Sanātana, for you give body, fame and pras-
perty, etc., to all the beings, you are Ananta, for the Devas, Brahma, etc., and sages do not find your end—35-38

You do not wane or perish, even in course of crores of Kalpas, consequently, you are called Akshaya Vighu, you are Vighu, for you pervade the universe, moveable and immovable. You are omnipresent in the three Lokas in the immovable objects, and the Yakshas, Gandharvas, serpents and the Universe rest in you, hence Brahma calls you Vighu. The philosophers call the water Nara, and you first repose yourself in the Waters, therefore, you are called Narayana. You revive at the end of every yuga the lost Vedas, that is why you are known by the Russa as Govinda. You are the master of the senses (Hrisu), therefore, you are known as Hris Keṣa—39-44

You are Vasudeva, for at the end of the ages Brahma and other Devas rest in you, as well as on account of your Omnipresence in all the beings. You absorb everything by drawing them unto you at the end of each Kalpa, that is why you are named Samkaraṣu. You are Pradyumna, for the Devas, the demons are sustained in their respective orders and taught duties by you. You are Aśvāruddha, for there is none other in the creation that can act as a brake on all the beings. You bear the whole universe, you annul it, I only hold what is held by your glory. I can never hold anything which you do not hold yourself—45-51

Narayana! You give deliverance to the world at the end of each age, when it is oppressed heavily—52

Supreme One! come to my rescue. I have gone down on account of my not being able to cope with your glory. I am at your mercy—53

I am greatly oppressed by the demons and Rakshasas, and O, Sanatana! I am at your mercy since eternity—54

Deva! You are the Bull, and I had all fears till I do not seek mentally your support from my heart, and now what is the fear when I have placed myself under your shelter. Lord of the Devas! when the Devas, like India, etc., are not in a position to sing your praises adequately how can I do so?" There is no other equal to you. You alone are your equal, and you know only who is your equal—55-56

Śānuaka said—Hearing such a prayer of the Earth, Lord Vighu was pleased to meet its wishes, and said—"Devi! One who repeats the prayer just uttered by you will never be overtaken by any misfortune. He will also attain the pure loka of Vaisnavas. Its repetition will give the benefit that one attains by reading the Vedas—57-60

Dharam! Kalyани! do not fear. Be in peace. I shall situate you nicely."—61

Afterwards, Lorda Vighu thought of all His Divine manifestations as to which would be most appropriate to enable Him to relieve the sufferings of the Earth at that moment—62-63

Then the Lord manifested Himself as a boar that He might enjoy the playing in waters. That mighty Lord, incomprehensible by mind and speech of all the beings, that Brahma extended Himself to hundred yojanas in length and twice that in height. Shining and thundering like
CHAPTER CCXLIX

the blue clouds, looking like a mountain, with white sharp tusks, full of lustre like the sun, lightening and fire, with a high waist, with such a formidable form, adorable by all, He sank down into the Rasātala to lift the world. The Lord, in that mighty manifestation, having the Vedas for His feet, the sacrificial post for His tusks, the sacrificial pit for His mouth, the fire for His tongue, the Kusa grass for His hair, Brahmā for His head, night and day for His eyes, Vedāngas for His ears, sacrificial clarified butter for His nose, the sacrificial ladle for His snout, the chant of the Śamavedā for His breast, truth, virtue and deeds for His courage and effort, purificatory rights for His claws, sacrificial beings for His knees, all the sacrificial emblems as the seed, medicines for the results, the sacrificial altar for His inner self, sacrifices for His bones, soma for His blood, the Vedas for His shoulders, Sākalya for His aroma, conjoint with the divisions of āyāya and kavya, the sacrificial fees for His heart, the Vedas as His passages, Upārvamas for His lips, Pravargyas for his ornaments, with mysterious Upanisadas for His seat, the protector of His shadow like better-half, majestic like the mountain, He raised up the earth on His tusk from the Rasātala, and located it in its proper place. In other words, He let the Earth that was sticking to His tusk, though holding Her mentally, after which She felt blessed and made Her obeisance to the Lord. Thus Varāha came to the rescue of the Earth for the welfare of all, and then wished to make partitions on Her —64-78

The Lord Vṛisakapī, of unequalled valour and prowess, has thus brought deliverance to the Earth in the most excellent Boar-form, by means of His single tusk —79

Here ends the two hundred and forty-eighth chapter of the Matyā Purāṇam on the incarnation of Varāha.

CHAPTER CCXLIX.

The Rsis asked —We do not feel amply satisfied by listening to the glory of Nārāyana that you have been pleased to relate to us. We feel keen to hear more and more about it. Pray tell us how the Devas became immortal. What karmas they did, what tapasya they practised, or whose favor they gained, or whose energy they imbided, that they obtained immortality in ancient days—1-2

Sūta said —They became immortal when Nārāyana and Śiva helped the Devas in ancient days—3

In days gone by, when war ensued between the Devas and the Asuras, hundreds of Devas used to be killed, but amongst the Daityas, when they were killed, they were restored to their lives by Sukrāchārya, the son of Bhrigu, with the help of Śanjuvanta mantra. Lord Śiva was pleased with Bhārgava and gave him this wonderful Mrita Śanjuvanta mantra. Knowing that Sukrāchārya was acquainted with the above Māheśvarī Virāya, direct from the mouth of Lord Śiva, the Daityas began to fight with the Devas, when Sukra restored to life the Daityas that were killed Sukra obtained from Sankara that knowledge, which all the worlds, the Devas, Rākṣasas, Nāgas, Risis, Brahmā, Chandra and Viṣṇu could not get,
Sukra became very pleased. Thus, when the great war ensued again between the Devas and the Dānavas, the Dānavas’ army, when killed, were early called to their lives. Then Indra and Vrihaspati, and the other Devas became powerless and greatly depressed. It dismayed the Devas, seeing which, Brāhma addressed them thus on the summit of the Mount Meru—4-12

"Devas! You should follow My advice and make peace with the distracted demons, then you should make an effort to churn the ocean of milk for nectar. You should win the sympathies of Lord Varuna, and then appeal to the mighty Viṣṇu for help. You should in churning the ocean employ the Mount Meru as churning-stick, the Śeṣa serpent as the string of the churning-stick. For the time being you should appease Bali, the king of the demons, so that he may be the supervisor in this work and pray to Kārttikeya, the tortoise incarnation of the eternal Viṣṇu, in the Pāṭalā, as the base, and the Mount Mandara also for help—13-16

Hearing these words of Brāhma, all the Devas went to Pāṭalā and said to the demon king Bali—"Bali! Do not be hostile to us now, we are your slaves. Endeavours should be made to churn the milk-ocean for nectar, for which purpose Śeṣa has to be utilised as the string of the churning-stick. Demon-king! we will undoubtedly become immortal by the nectar obtained through your grace." Bali said—"Devas! I shall do what you say. I can alone churn the milky ocean. I shall certainly acquire nectar to help you to become immortal, because one who does not oblige his enemies that come from far, is ruined in this life as well as in the next. I shall therefore give you my full support."—17-22

Saying so, that demon-king Bali, accompanied the Devas, and they all prayed to Mandarāchala as follows—23

"Mandarāchala! the king of the mountains, be pleased to help us in churning the milk-ocean for nectar. Befriend us, for this is a great work for the Devas and the demons."—24

In accepting their prayer, the lord of the mountains said—"I shall be the churning-stick, and let some one who may be strong enough to volunteer himself to act as a receptacle, on which I can revolve, then I will be able to churn the ocean, also the Śeṣa serpent to coil round the stick. Afterwards the most valiant turtle and Śeṣa, endowed with ½ of Viṣṇu’s power, went to support the Earth, and haughtily the Turtle said—"When I can easily hold all the three regions on my back, how can I feel the weight of this Mandara mountain?"—25-28

Śeṣa said—"I can coil round the three regions, what difficulty can therefore, be in my coiling round this Mandara mountain?"—29

Afterwards all the Devas and the demons hurled Mandarāchala into the milk-ocean, after which Śeṣa coiled round it, and Kārttikeya (turtle) placed himself underneath it as the support of the mountains. When the demons and the Devas could not manage to turn the floating Mandarāchala, all the Devas with Bali went to the abode of the Lord Viṣṇu, in Vaikuntha, that was shedding its lustre like a white lotus, where the mighty Lord was lying absorbed in deep meditation, wearing yellow
clothes, adorned with armlets, &c., shampooed by the Goddess Lakshmi, fanned by the wings of Garuda and prayed for by the Siddhas and Chāranaś and the Vedas incarnate, reclining on His left hand, placed under His head. All the Devas and the demons prayed to the Lord —30-36

By surrounding Him with folded hands, they all saluted Him, and said “Lord of the three regions, overpowering by your lustre more than the myriads of the suns, the enemy of Kaitabha, the Great Cause of the universe, the Protector of the creation, we all salute you —37-38

O, Annihilator of all, invincible even by the trident, enemy of and as if it were a conflagration of the demons, we salute you —39

From your navel-like lake, the lotus-wombed great mountain has sprung up, you are the creator of Brahmā, we salute you. O, one who measured the universe with three strides, the Creator of the three regions, the destroyer of the formidable demons, the originator of the highest attributes, shining like a great blaze, the Creator of the universe out of the lotus stick springing up in your navel, the most dear one to all, we salute you —40-41

Lord of all the realms, the cause of deeds and all causes, the destroyer of the enemies of the Devas, Participant in the great war, we salute you. The one who draws in the honeyed aroma of the Goddess Lakshmi’s lotus-like face, the receptacle of fame, we salute you. Pray, do churn the ocean by holding the mountain by one of your valiant arms to make us immortal. Hearing this prayer, Lord Viṣṇu shook off His yogic repose, and said —42-45

“Devas and others! Hope you had no inconvenience in the way. Pray tell me the object of your having come here.” —46

The Devas said —“Deva! In order to obtain nectar to make ourselves immortal, we all are churning this ocean, but without your assistance we are helpless. We will be successful, if you lead us.” Hearing those words, Lord Viṣṇu followed the Devas to that spot where Mandara was floating. The great mountain was then encircled by the Śeṣa and the Devas and the Asuras took hold of the string. The Devas took hold of the tail end of the Śeṣa, and the demons, Rāhu and others, took the head ends. Lord Viṣṇu caught hold of the summit of Meru with His left hand and Bali held the thousand heads of Śeṣa with His left hand, and with his right hand he caught hold of His body, Śeṣa firmly coiled round the Mandarāchala, after which the Devas and the demons started to churn the ocean for a hundred Divine years —47-54

When all the Devas and the demons were overcome with fatigue in churning the ocean, Indra caused the rains and cool wind to refresh them. But, in spite of all that, when the Lord Brahmā found them giving way to fatigue, He shouted out “Go on churning. Those who persevere are undoubtedly blessed with the highest prosperity” —55-57

The Devas, thus encouraged, applied themselves heart and soul to the task of churning the ocean, when the motion of the Mandarāchala 1,000 yojanas high, caused herds of elephants, wild boar, Śarabhas, other
animals resting on that mountain, trees began to fall down into the ocean —58-59

Afterwards the juice of the fruits, flowers, the sap of the medicinal herbs, falling into the ocean, was churned along with it, when all the contents of the ocean assumed a curdy appearance — 60

Innumerable beings were powdered in that violent churning, the fat and marrow of whom, coming in contact with the waters, produced wine, the smell of which pleased all the Devas and the demons, and the taste of it recouped the vigour of the latter. They then churned the ocean most vigorously and the Mount Mandarāchala became fixed —61-63.

Viṣṇu came forward, and with his arms, holding the lotus and as long as Brahmānda, caught hold of the Mandara mountain, placing His hand on the hood of Vāsuki. Viṣṇu turned black on account of His having covered the mouth of Śeṣa. Then emitted from the oceans sounds like thousands of thunders. Indra, Sūrya, Rudra and Vāsas, Guhyakas placed themselves at the second end of Vāsuki — 64-66

At head of them, Viprachitta, Namuchi, Vītra, Śamvara, Dvimūrdhā, Vigrudamṛś, Rāhu, Bali, &c., facing the mouth of Śeṣa, applied themselves to the churning of the ocean — 67-68

Now here, then, was a thundering din caused by the churning of the ocean, thousands of the aquatic beings fell dead by the blow of the Mandara mountain — 69-70

Many of the aquatic beings living in Pātāla also met with the same fate — 71

Later on, the trees on Mandarāchala fell down into the ocean along with birds on them rubbing against one another — 72

The rubbing of the trees produced a blaze of fire like lightning which enveloped all that mountain and also consumed all the elephants, lions, &c., resting on it, which also fell churned dead into the ocean. Afterwards Indra quenched the fire by bringing down rain — 73-75

When myrrh of the various trees and the juice of several plants trickled into the ocean — 76

Through the potent sap of those plants the Devas of golden colour felt themselves immortal (?)

Then the ocean turned like milk and clarified butter came out of it by admixture of the various saps — 78

The Devas then said to Brahmā — "We all feel quite exhausted and the nectar has not yet come out. Excepting Nārāyana, the Devas and the Daityas won't get nectar, even if they go on churning for a long, long period." Hearing which Brahmā prayed to Nārāyana — "You are the supporter of them all, therefore, be pleased to impart them strength" — 79-81

Viṣṇu said — "I am imparting strength to those that are exhausted, now move the Mandarāchala carefully and steadily" — 82

Here ends the two hundred and forty-ninth chapter of the Matsya Purāṇa on the churning of Amṛita
CHAPTER CCL

Sūta said — Hearing such words of Nārāyana, the Devas and the demons began to churn the ocean with great force — 1

Then the beautiful Moon with its refreshing rays came out of the ocean — 2

Next came out the Goddess Lākṣmī, wearing white raiments followed by Surā Devī, after whom was obtained the horse Uchāśrava, later on came the precious divine Kaustubha gem, neckartlike, cheering which Viṣṇu took it and placed on His chest Afterwards came out the charming Pārijāta flower shrub with bunches of golden flowers Shortly after the Devas and the demons found the sky covered with smoke which gradually spread in every direction and caused terrible headache to everyone making them senseless and lie down They all sat down on the coast holding their heads In the meantime that smoke turned out to be the unbearable Bārabānala (conflagration) by the heat of which many Devas and demons were singed and began to run about in all directions, after it Dundubha snakes, various kinds of red and black snakes, living on air alone, came forth Also came out serpents with long teeth, red-coloured snakes, snakes living on air alone, also white, yellow and variously coloured snakes, also snakes came out of Gnāsā class — 3-10

Next came forth mosquitoes, flies, centipedes, and innumerable kinds of venomous insects and terrible beings — 11-12

Then came out most deadly poisons by the mere fumes of which the mountain summits were consumed as well as Śāruga, Halāhala, Musta, Vattsa, Kangara, Bhāsmara, and Nilapatra and hundreds of other poisonous things — 13

Shortly after the Devas and the demons beheld in that vast ocean a terrible form of blue colour, like Bhringa Anjana and mountain, shining like golden clouds, full of precious gems and roaring like clouds, the most deadly poison—Kālakūṭa—strong like fire It is throwing off awful breath, and enveloping all the Lakas by its body, its hairs blazing like fire Its body was decked with golden gems, it was dressed in yellow robes, a crown on the head and adorned with various flowers It began to make dreadful noise in the ocean Its fumes pervaded all round and caused an awful consternation among those present there Under its deadly influence, many became petrified, most of them began to vomit froth They all were awfully terrified and most of them were rendered senseless — 14-17

By its fumes Viṣṇu, Indra, demons, etc, became burst and other divine beings turned into cleaned coals Lord Viṣṇu addressing this form said — 18

"Who are you of this death-like nature and what is your object? Whence have you come? How will you be pleased?" Hearing those words of Lord Viṣṇu, Kālakūṭa thundered out like a huge kettle-drum — 19-20
"I am Kalakūta poison born out of the churning of the ocean
I am born to kill the Devas and the demons for their having churned the
ocean so furiously —21-22

I shall now destroy them in a moment They should now either
swallow me or go to Lord Śiva" —23

Hearing those fearful words, the Devas and the demons placing
Brahmā and Viṣṇu in front of them repaired to the abode of Lord Śiva
and stood at His gateway They were announced to the Lord by His
attendant Ganeśa and with His permission went inside His cave in
the golden Mandārachala the steps of which were studded with precious
stones, having pillars of Vaidūrya gem Then they knelt down and
prayed to the Lord under the leadership of Brahmā —24-27

The Devas and the demons —"Virūpākṣa' having divine eyes,
armed with bow, thunderbolt and Pindāra, we salute you —28

O, One armed with trident, the Lord of the three realms, the receptac-
le of all the beings, we all salute you —29

O, destroyer of the enemies of the Devas, having for your eyes, the
Sun, the Moon and the fire, the one who manifest yourself as Brahmā,
Viṣṇu and Rudra, Śaṅkhyā Yoga, ordaining welfare to all the beings,
we salute you —30-31

Annihilator of Cupid' destroyer of the Lokas and time' the Lord
of all the Devas, our salutations to you Ekavtra Śarba, the one with
plaited hair, the Lord of Pārvati, the destroyer of the sacrifice of Dakṣa and
Tripura, the cause of the universe and giver of bliss and freedom to all,
of the forms of Indra, Agni, Varuna, the three Vedas, Rik, Yajur, Sāma,
you are the Puruṣa, you are Ṣavara, Vipra, having Brūtis for your eyes as
well, you are Sattva, Rajo and Tamognanas, eternal, we salute you —32-36

Note.—qū gū Pre-eminent warrior, hero
ḥū An epithet of Śiva.

The darkness is also Your Form, you are eternal and changeful,
you are manifested, you are unmanifested, you are both manifest and
unmanifest, you are dear to Nārāyaṇa, we salute you —37

Beloved of the Goddess Pārvati, residing in the mouth of Nandī,
you are the seasons, the Manvantaras, the Kalpas, fortnights, months,
days, the one who manifests himself in many ways, you are Mundl (with
shaved heads), Rathi, Dhanvī Yati, and Brahmachārī Holder of the lotus,
having directions for your garments, we salute you" —38-40

After that prayer the Lord Śiva became pleased and said —“Devas
and demons! why have you come here? Why do you look so helpless and
suffering? What shall I do for you? Tell me your object outright” Hear-
ing such words of the Lord the Devas and the demons said —41-42

"We have churned the mighty ocean for nectar, out of which has
come out the most deadly Kalakūta poison which threatens to destroy us
all, if we do not gulp it down —43-44

We are unable to devour that poison We have come to you
being overpowered by it It sends up its fumes powerful like the
flashes of lightning and has blackened Viṣṇu, dismayed Dharmarāja, rendered many unconscious and killed several—45-46

Lord as the pupil of the unfortunate becomes the source of misfortune, and as in misfortunes the objects of the weak are not fulfilled, similarly this deadly poison has come deadly to us. We have, therefore, come to you for succour and be pleased to give your helping hand to us—47-48

You are clement on your devotees, knower of all motives, the recipient of the first share of sacrificial offerings, the most Supreme Lord, the annihilator of Kāma, you are Soma, and Saumya and doing well to the Devas, you alone are our strength, you are the protector of the attendants, pray be pleased to swallow it and thus rescue us from the danger of our being destroyed by the formidable poison—49-50

Mahādeva said—"I shall swallow the Kālakūta, and shall also fulfil if there is any other difficult mission to be accomplished by you"—51-52

The Devas and the demons were filled with extraordinary delight on hearing those words of the Lord, their eyes were moist with tears of joy and their voices got choked—53

Afterwards Lord Mahādeva set out on his quick-going buffalo as swift as wind on the aerial track when the Devas and the demons also followed Him on their respective conveyances, favouring the Lord with chowries—54

The Lord's knotted hairs, standing up on high became tawny coloured by the fire of His third eye. Then the Lord saw Kālakūta on getting to the coast of the ocean—55

He went to a shady place and quaffed it holding it in His left hand. The Devas and the demons thundered out with glee when they saw the Lord drinking it. They also danced and sang, and Brahma and other Devas began to pray. When the venom was deposited in the throat of the Lord, Bali along with the Devas and the demons said—"O Lord! white like the lotus, the venom looks awfully beautiful like bees in your throat—56-59

It looks as if you are wearing a garland of black bees. Let this remain in your throat." The Lord replied that if that be the case He would let it lie there and not allow it to settle down. Śiva thus returned home after quaffing the poison and the Devas and the demons again resumed the churning of the ocean—60-61

Here ends the two hundred and fifty-fifth chapter on churning the milk-ocean.

CHAPTER CCLI

Sūta said—When the ocean was churned again the great physician Dhanvantari, the author of Ayurveda, came out—1

Next came out the broad-eyed Madhūra, the nectar and the cow Sura-bhū, the dispeller of the fears of all beings—2
Lord Viṣṇu took Laksṇat and Kaustubha gem Later on came out the famous elephant Airāvata, and they were taken by Indra and Dhanvantari, the giver of health to all the beings, was taken by the Sun —2-3

Dhanvantari, the great professor of Ayurveda, brought relief to the sufferings of the creation. The famous umbrella that came out of the ocean was taken by Varuna. Then came out two earrings which were taken by Vāyu — 4

Pārijāta tree was taken by Indra. Then Dhanvantari assuming a charming form and taking a Kamandalu came out with the pot of nectar in his hand. At that time the Devas and the demons shouted out for nectar. "It is ours; It is ours," when Lord Viṣṇu assumed the appearance of a bewitching damsel — 5-7

And He fascinated the demons, who, being deluded, placed the pitcher of nectar into the hands of the Lord and then ran towards the Devas to fight with them, with various arms in their hands. In the meantime the Lord most ingeniously brought the pot of nectar before the Devas and the demons, when the Devas began to drink it. The demon Rāhu, assumed the form of a Deva took his seat along with the Devas and was going to drink the nectar — 8-12

The Sun and the Moon drew the attention of the Devas to this for their benefit. When the nectar had gone into the throat of Rāhu, Lord Viṣṇu severed his head by His quill, but the severed head of the mountain like demon, that fell down and shook the earth remained alive and became immortal which is known as Rāhu. Thus Rāhu became the enemy of the Sun and the Moon and he takes vengeance on them even up to the present day at the time of their eclipses — 13-16

Afterwards Lord Viṣṇu leaving His form of that enchanting damsel began to inflict blows on the demons with his various weapons — 17

Hundreds and thousands of powerful sharp Pādāstraśas then began to fall. The Asuras got pierced with Chakra which made them vomit blood — 18.

Most of them fell on the ground by the blows of sword, trident, etc., and the skulls of many were ripped by the terrible Pattisāstra and fell down with garlands round them — 19

Then most of the mighty demons, soaked in blood, shining like burnished gold fell dead on the ground — 20

The battle went on till evening. They fell down like the mountains of red chalk and a huge din was made by their fight and fall — 21

In that terrible fighting all the arms were dyed in gore and the universe resounded with the war cries. "Cut them clean into two, break them, run away, throw them down, etc." — 22-23

When the universe was filled with that din then Nara and Nārāyana resorted to the battlefield. Lord Viṣṇu, seeing the bow in Nara's hand remembered His Sudarsana quot, and at that very instant Sudarsana, the destroyer of the enemies, descended from the heaven and seeing that mighty weapon, the annihilator of the enemies, shining like the Sun, burning
like fire, Lord Viṣṇu violently hurled the terrible Chakra at the demons which repeatedly struck them—24-28

Then that quot shining like the brilliant form of fire, mercilessly killed thousands of demons. At some places it burnt them like fire aided by wind, it cut them into pieces, then it rose into the air and hurled flames of fire on the demons and drank their gore. The demons began to hurl mountains after mountains on the Devas and crushed them. But by the force of that quot many mountain chains looking like the banks of clouds fell down with mighty trees when the world began to quake and rumble. The mountain tops were also shattered by the arrows of the Devas and the demons. Then Nara hurled his great arrow, decked at its fore-end with gold, and covered the atmosphere. The Devas were frightened when he cut asunder all the tops of the mountains by arrows. Then the demons harassed by the Devas entered into the ocean, and others down into the bottom of the earth—29-34

The power of the fiery weapon Sudarśana then subsided. And the mount Mandarāchala was put back into its original position through the glory of Sudarśana. The Devas worshipped the mountain Mandāra duly before refixing it and uttered sounds of joy. The Devas then returned to their abodes with joy and stored the nectar most carefully and kept it under the charge of Viṣṇu.

Here ends the two hundred and fifty-first chapter on the churning of the ocean.

CHAPTER CCLII

The Rṣis asked—"Śūta! be gracious enough to tell us how royal palaces and other houses are constructed. Also explain to us what is Vāstu Deva."—1


Which I will now relate to you. In days gone by, perspiration (water) trickled from the forehead of Śiva at the time of His fighting fiercely with the demon Aśvāḥaka in course of which the latter was killed, and out of this sweat of the fatigued Śiva was born an attendant, grim in appearance, who looked as if to swallow the whole universe with seven islands and the sky. He then began to drink the blood of the Aśvāḥaka demons that lay scattered on the ground, but he was not satisfied with it. Then that hungry attendant began to practise tapasyā with the object of devouring the three regions, in honour of Śiva. The Lord Śiva in due time was highly pleased with the devotee and asked him to select a boon—5-10
The devotees said —"Lord! be pleased to permit me to eat of the three realms" and the Lord said —"Be it so." Then that devotee besieged and brought all the three regions, under his clutches and then fell down on this earth —11-12

The terrified Devas, Brahmā, Śiva, demons, Rākṣasas got round and captured him from all sides, the being, thus imprisoned, remained there and since then, owing to all the Devas remaining there and living round him, he came to be recognised as Vāstu Deva —13-14

Seeing the Devas thus predominant and finding himself thus besieged the being, that sprung from Śiva's sweat, said "Devas! you have now made me motionless, be pleased, how can I stay, thus imprisoned, with my head downward?" The Devas replied, "You will enjoy the sacrificial offerings of the Vāṣvadeva sacrifice and the offerings that will be given within any dwelling-house and one who will perform sacrifices without the prescribed method will also be your food —15-17

You will also enjoy the sacrificial offerings made in course of other ordinary sacrifices. That Vāstu Deva then became highly pleased to hear those words and since then the Vāstu worship became extant to appease Vāstu Deva" —18-19

Here ends the two hundred and fifty-second chapter on Vāstu Deva

CHAPTER CCLIII

Sūta said —"I shall now tell you about the different auspicious periods of building a house. One should always select an auspicious time to start a building" —1

If the foundations of a house be laid in the month of Chaitra, the owner of it gets ill, if in Vaṣākhā, he gets cows and gems, if in Jyemha, he dies, if in Āṣāḍha, he gets good servants, gems and domestic animals, if in Śrāvana, he gets good servants, if in Bhādra, he becomes a loser of something, if in Āstāni, he loses his wife, if in Karaka, he gets wealth, if in Mārgaśīra, he gets plenty of grains and estables, if in Paṣa, he has a fear of thieves, if in Māgha, he gets good lots of various things but there is a risk of fire also, if in Phālguna, he begets a son and gold, such is the influence of time, of these different months. Now I shall tell you about the influence of different asterisms: Āśvinī, Rohini, Mūla, Uttarāsādhib, Uttar Phālguna, and Mrignāṇa, Svātī, Hasta, and Anurādhā are said to be the auspicious asterisms —2-6

Barring Tuesday and Sunday all the other days are said to be auspicious. The following are known to be the evil Yogas for building a house viz., Vyāghiṭā, Śūta, Vyālīṭā, Atugāmda. The following Yogas are beneficial —Vāṣkambha, Gāmda, Paurīga, and Vajra. The following are said to be the best Muhūrtas, viz., Śveta, Maitre, Māhendra, Gāmḍharva, Abhijita, Rohini, Vairāja and Sāvitra. First see that the Sun and Moon are benefic, and fix an auspicious Lagna, then leaving all other work, fix a pillar within the ground. This is the rule to start a building, well or tank —7-10
In laying the foundations of a building or digging a tank or well first it is necessary to test the nature of the soil before commencing the operations and lying Vastu. White earth is lucky for the Brāhmans, red is good for the Kṣatriyas, yellow earth for the Vaiśyas, and black earth is auspicious for the Śudras. This can be ascertained by digging. The earth tasting sweet is good for the Brāhmans, pungent one is suited for the Kṣatriyas, the bitter earth is fit for the Vaiśyas and the astringent earth is good for the Śudras. After the earth is examined a hole is to be dug one foot and a half square and it is to be leaped with cowdung, melted butter is then to be placed on a kuchcha earthen pot and four wicks should be placed in it, one in each direction. If the eastern wick burns more bright than the rest, it means the plot of land is good for the Brāhmans, similarly if the southern wick is more bright, the land is good for the Kṣatriyas, if the western wick is more bright the land is good for the Vaiśyas, the brightness of the northern wicks shows that the land is good for the Śudras, and if all the four wicks are equally bright the land is good for all the four class of people. Such is the test of the land dugged in one and a quarter cubit of land.—13-16

The hollow is then to be filled with excavated earth, if the excavated earth be greater than the hollow filled, then the building reconstructed on that ground will bring in riches and influence, if the earth be insufficient it means loss and if it be just equal, then the result will be normal. The second test is to get the land ploughed and sown with some seeds, if the seeds sprout and become big in three, five or seven days the land should be known to be best, if the sproutings are small, that land is to be avoided, if the sproutings are tolerably high, that land is middling.—17-18

After thus testing the land one should wash it with Panchagavya and sprinkle with the water of all the medicinal herbs, then lines should be drawn in gold forming 81 squares (a square containing eighty-one smaller squares in it). Then the lines should be encircled with a thread dyed in lime or any other mixture of colours. Ten lines should be drawn towards the east, ten towards the north and on the nine divisions on each side 9 × 9 = 81 divisions are known to be 81 feet or rooms. Of Vāstu Deva (ten lines are to be drawn to have nine divisions within them) and 45 Devas should be worshipped there and out of these 32 Devas should be worshipped outside (the smaller squares lying on the eastern, southern, western and northern sides) and 13 inside. The 32 Devas outside should be worshipped with ghee in the north-east (Iśana) corner. The following are the 32 outside Devas: (1) Śiṣṭa, (2) Parājanya, (3) Payanta, (4) Indra, (5) Śūrya, (6) Satyā, (7) Brāhma, (8) Aśvins, (9) Vāyu, (10) Pūṣa, (11) Viṣṇu, (12) Gṛbhaśata, (13) Yama, (14) Gandharva, (15) Mrīga, (16) Bhringarīja, (17) Purī, (18) Daunāśaka, (19) Sugriva, (20) Puppadamta, (21) Pālādhī, (22) Asura, (23) Śeṣa, (24) Papa, (25) Roga, (26) Ahi, (27) Mūkhyā, (28) Bhallāṣa, (29) Soma, (30) Sarpa, (31) Aditi, (32) Diti. These 32 Devas (317) are worshipped outside Vāstu in the north-east corner and the following are worshipped inside the Vāstu: Apara, Śaśtri, Paya, Rudra and Brahmā and the other eight Devas close by
these 13 Devas are worshipped in the nine feet of Vāstu and around Him are eight Devas, the Sādhy as in their respective stations, viz., Aryanā, Savitā, Vivasvāna, Vivudhādhi, Mitra, Rājayakṣa, Prithvívarda, Apavatsa, these are to be worshipped in the eastern side and the five Devas, viz., Āpa, Apavatsa, Parajanya, Agni and Diti are to be worshipped in the south-easter corner. This is the mode of worship of the Devas at several corners. Aryanā, Vivasvāna, Mitra, Prithvívardha, these are worshipped amongst the twenty and on the outside, and on the eastern and southern side are worshipped the Devas presiding over three feet. Brahmā is in the centre of all. In such a way 45 Devas are present in Vāstu — 19-33

_N B _— Draw the figure Vāstumandalam of 81 Padas and put the Devas and colours in it. Then everything will be clearly understood.

Now the Vamsas are being stated in due order, viz., from Vāyu to Roga, from Pitrīs to Agni, Mukhya to Bhrisā, Śesa to Vitatha, Sugriva to Aditi, Mṛgā to Parajanya, at certain other places from Mṛgā to Jaya is considered one family or Vamsa. The smaller squares where the Devas are located are named Pada, Madhya and Sama, they are named also Madhya, Trisula and Koṣaga. These are always to be avoided in the ceremonies Stambhāyāsa and Tulāvidhi (where gifts are made in gold equivalent to the weight of the performer of the ceremonies). The Vāstu is always to be fixed on the lines of Pitrīs and Vaasvānara. Impurities (Uchhiṣṭa) and Upaghātas, etc., are to be carefully avoided — 34-38

Agni is on the head of Vāstu, Āpa on the mouth, Prithvívardha and Aryanā on the breast, Apavatsa on the chest, Diti and Parajanya on the eyes, Aditi and Jayamati on the ears, Sairpa and Indra on the shoulders, the Sun and the Moon on the two arms, Rudra and Pānajysmā on the left hand, Sāvitra and Savitā on the right hand, Vivasvāna and Mitra on the stomach, Paṣa and Aryanā on the wrist, Daisya and Śesa on the left side, Vitatha and Grahakṣata on the right side, Yama and Varuna on the thighs, Gushvarva and Puspadanā on the knees, Sugriva and Bhrisā on the shanks, Dauvārka and Mṛgā on the ankles, Jai and Skara on the organ, manes on the feet, Brahmā in the heart and on the ninth feet in the centre — 39-46

Brahmā has said that Vāstu with 64 feet should be worshipped in the Prāśāda (verandah or outer yards). There Brahmā is located in the 4 feet or smaller squares in the centre, the Devas with half feet are in the corners, the Devas with 1½ feet are in the outer corners, 20 Devas are with 2 feet. Vāstu thus has 64 feet — 47-48

_N B _— Draw the figure Vāstumandalam of sixty-four smaller squares in a bigger square to mark the rooms and the Devas and their colours.

At the commencement of a building if the owner feels an itching sensation on his body, it is to be inferred that there is a nail or some foreign matter under the ground. And he should remove the nail from the portion of Vāstu in which corresponding part of his own body he feels itching — 49
### REFERENCES

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### YĀSTU MANDALAM No—2

*House of sixty-four feet*

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Brahmā is four-footed. Corners are half-footed. See chapter 253 Verse 48.
## Chapter 253 Verses 25-35

**Vastu Mandalam—No. 1**

### House of 31 Padas.

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### Colours

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- Śvēta
- Śukla
- Dhūra
- Kriṣṇa
- Gauṛa

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CHAPTER CCLIV

For a nail in the vital part of Vāstu is dangerous it is very suspicious. If there be any part defective or part in excess then it should be avoided—50

Now hear the names of Vāstu with four dālas, three dālas, two dālas and one dālas—51

Here ends the two hundred and fifty-third chapter on the ascertaining of Vāstu (site) for buildings, etc

CHAPTER CCLIV

Sūta said—"I shall first tell you the names and the details of chatuhśālas. The building (chatuhśāla) has four doorways, one in each direction and it is encircled by an enclosure wall. If the palace or temple be made into a chatuhśāla, it is known as sarvatobhadra. Such a mansion built for a king or a god is very suspicious. The house having three entrances, i.e., if the western doorway does not exist, it is known as Nandya-varta—1-2

The mansion that has three entrances, i.e., if there be no southern gateway, it is known as vardhamāna, the one without any gate towards the east is known as svastika, the one without any gate towards the north is known as ruchaka. If the houses be slightly unsymmetrical, the building is known as tridāla or as known as dhanyaka. It is auspicious and brings prosperity to the owner and gives him a good many sons. The mansion having no wing to its east is known as sukṣetra—3-5

It is known to be the giver of long life and destroyer of woes and delusions. The mansion without any wing to the south and whose rooms are big is known as the annihilator of the family and causing all sorts of ill, and the one that is without its western wing is known as pakṣaghna. It is the destroyer of the sons and friends of the owner and causes many fears. The mansion having only two rooms on the west is very suspicious. It gives lots of wealth and grains and sons to the owner—6-8

The mansion having rooms on the west and the north is known as Yamaśūrya. It has fear from king and fire and is the destroyer of the family. The one having rooms on the north and east is known as Daṃda. It is inauspicious for the owner of it has a danger from other kings and untimely death. The one having rooms on the east and south is known as Dhanākhyā. It is also inauspicious as the owner has danger from arms and of dishonour. The one that has fireplaces built for cooking purposes on the east and west causes the death of the owner and widowhood to the womenfolk and causes also many fears. The mansion having two rooms on the south is also the cause of fear to the owner. Such mansions forebode ills and should not be built by the wise. The big rooms known defective as Siddhārtha and Vajrayukta are always to be avoided by the intelligent ones. Now the ways of building a royal mansion are described—9-14

A royal palace is of five different classes in descending order of merit. The best one is 108 hands in breadth, and the remaining of the
four classes are each 8 hands less respectively The length of all of these is 1½ of their breadth —15-16

Similarly the mansion of his heir-apparent is also of five different classes, viz., the first is 86 hands broad, and the remaining four are each six hands less respectively. They are in length 1½ of their breadth. Now the dimensions of the Commander-in-Chief’s mansion will be described —17-19

His best house should be 64 (sixty-four) hands in breadth and the remaining four are each six hands less respectively. Their length is 1½ (one and one-sixth) of their breadth. Now the mansions of the other chief servants of the sovereign are described —20-21

The Prime-minister’s house should be 60 sixty hands broad and the remaining four are each 4 hands less respectively. Their length is 1½ (one and one-eighth) of the breadth —22

The houses of captains and other ministers —48 (forty-eight) hands wide and the remaining four are each four hands less respectively. Their length 1½ (one and one-fourth) of the breadth. The houses of the architects, artisans, sentries, concubines are also of five kinds. The best one is 28 (twenty-eight) hands in breadth and the remaining four are each less by two hands —23

Their length is twice their breadth. Now the quarters of the maids, etc., will be described —24

Their best house is 12 hands in length, the remaining four can be made 2½ hands less each respectively. Their length should be 1½ of the breadth —25

Now the five kinds of houses of the Astrologer, Preceptor, Physician, Councillor and Priest will be described. The best of their houses are 40 hands in breadth and the remaining are each four hands less respectively. Their length is 1½ of the breadth —26-27

Now the dimensions of the houses of the men of the four castes are described. The best house of a Brāhmaṇa should be 32 hands in breadth, of the remaining four each should be less by four hands respectively. The house of a Kṣatriya should be 28 hands in breadth, that of the Vaiśya 24 hands and of the Śudra 20 hands. The length of a Brāhmaṇa’s house should be 1½ times of Kṣatriya 1½ times, of Vaiśyas 1¼ times, of Śudras and 1¼ times of their respective breadths. The houses of the lower castes are to be up to (sixteen) hands wide. A sovereign should have his own residence between the capital and the house of the commander-in-chief and at the same place should be built the store-room. The houses of the Brāhmaṇas, etc., those revered always by the king should be round the mansion of the commander-in-chief. Besides these, the sleeping-rooms of other lower men and those residing in the forest are to be fifty hands long. Similarly the sleeping rooms of the king and the commander-in-chief are to be seventy hands long. Within 35 hands from that, the outer verandah is to be laid. Thus are related the arrangements of houses —28-33

The house of a Brāhmaṇa should be 36 hands and seven angulas
CHAPTER CCLV

long. He ought never to discard the above figures and follow other dimensions. Similarly, the length of the house of a Kṣatriya ought to be 36 hands and 10 angulas and that of a Vaiśya ought to be 35 hands and 13 angulas. The measurement of a Śūdra’s house ought to be as previously mentioned and fifteen angulas more. If the building be divided into three parts where there is a road-way in the first (front) part and whose back side is elevated and beautiful, it is named Sōnta. Where there is a road-way on one side, that is named Sāvastambha and where there are road-ways all round the building that is named Sūsthita, all these buildings are auspicious to the Brāhmanas and three other classes. The height of the ground-floor of the building erected on small areas is to be one-sixteenth of its breadth together with four hands (one breadth + 4 hands). The height of the upper-floor (on the ground-floor, i.e., the first floor) is to be 14th of the height of the first floor, that of the second floor is to be 13th of the first floor and so on. The foundations should be of well-burnt bricks and its width is to be one-sixteenth of the breadth of the house. The foundations may be of timber or it may be of mud also. In the latter case its dimensions is to be the same as that of the middle of the house. The width of the door-way is to be in a certain ratio to the width of the room and the height of the door-way to be twice the width.

The thickness of the jambs of a door (two inside pieces (vertical)) should be as many fingers as many hands there are that will give their height and the thickness of the lower horizontal piece (the sill) is 1/6th of the thickness of that of the jambs — 34-44

Here ends the two hundred and fifty-fourth chapter Vāstu vidya

CHAPTER CCLV

Sūta said — “Now I shall tell you the measurements of the pillars.” Multiply the altitude of the house by 7 (seven) which divided by 80 (eighty) will give the breadth of the pillars. If the pillars be square, they are known as ruchaka and if they be octagonal they are called Vajra — 1-2

A sixteen-sided pillar is known as Dvi-vajra and the one with 32 sides is known as Pralinsaka and the one that is circular in the centre is called Vṛttā — 3

These five pillars are mahā-stambhas (huge pillars) and are auspicious for all the buildings. Paintings and beautiful carvings should be made in all these pillars. Lotusus, creepers, leaves, earthen pots and jars, are to be nicely carved. Divide all the pillars into nine parts and the lowest one for carving should be made the base of the pillar. Above it in one part should be made ghata and in the other one lotus. Then in the other part beautiful carvings should be made and the rest of the parts should be left in a clean polished square. The weighing balance (sūtā) is also to be carved equal to dimension of the pillar, ¾ or ¾ of that can also be done, and then it is called upatula — 4-6

Now the ways of locating the doors in a house will be described. The eastern doorway should be named Indra and Jayanta, the southern ones should be named yāmya and vīthatha — 7-8
The western doorways should be named Puspadasa and Vāruna and the northern ones should be named Bhallāta and saumya. Thus the experts say.—9

The doorways should never be blocked with anything. The exits and entries should not be hindered by anything. These being blocked by a thoroughfare, tree, corner of another house, are inauspicious. By its being blocked up by a lane means the annihilation of the family, by being blocked up by raised earth it brings jealousy, by being blocked up by moist soil or mud, it brings misery, by being blocked up by a well it gives epilepsy, by being blocked up by a waterfall, it brings in some evil, by being blocked up by some nails, it brings in danger from fire, by its being blocked by any Deva there is danger of destruction. If there is the corner of another house in front of it, it means the death of the master. The doorway being blocked by a filthy drain or other impurities causes sterility to women. If there be any obstruction in the shape of pillar it indicates difficulties to the wife, and if it be obstructed by the house of a lower caste, it indicates the fear from weapons. No obstruction is recognised at a distance greater than twice the height of the house—10-14

The family of the houseowner whose doors open by themselves becomes mad and whose doors shut by themselves, become extinct—15

The houseowner whose doors are higher than the specified height has a danger from a king and if they be lower than the fixed standard then he has a danger from thieves. If the doors be above one another the house is known as the den of death—16

A very big house, impregnable and situated on an open roadway is like a vajra, it brings in ruin of the owner of the house within a short period—17

The house the doors of which interlap with other doors get and obstruction with other things is very inauspicious. Other doors of a house should not be made like the main entrance door and the latter should be decorated with the ornamental work containing pitchers, flowers, leaves or the images of Lord Śiva’s attendants. Every day the main entrance gate should be attended to with water and durva grass.—18-19

A banyan tree to the east of the house is auspicious and all desires are fulfilled and a fig tree to the south, a pipul tree on the west, and Plakra tree (webleaved fig tree) to the north of it brings fortune to the owner. If Kantaki trees, milky trees, Assam tree and the straight trees be planted in the house in the above mentioned directions respectively then it means misery to the lady of the house and her children. If one does not cut down such a growth, he should plant auspicious trees near them. A house with the following trees in its vicinity is very auspicious viz. Pun-nāga, Aśoka, Bakula, Samt, Tilaka, Champaka, Pomegranate, Pippali, Drākṣa (grape) Kusumamandapa. The following trees bring prosperity and increase riches, viz. Jambira, Fuga, Maltikā, coconunt, kadall, Pātalt—20-24

Here ends the two hundred and fifty-fifth chapter of the Matsya Purānam on Vāstu-vidyā.
CHAPTER CCLVI

Sāta said — A wise man should first of all examine the site well and then construct the pillars as above mentioned and the building with specified heights and having downward slopes towards the north with the turrets level and gradually ascending heights. — 1

A dwelling house should not be made close to a temple, or near a wicked man's house or near a minister's house or near a square where four ways meet. By doing that one invites grief and misery on himself. — 2

Some space should be left all round a building. The front of a building should not be covered with trees, rather the back of the house should be so covered in the trees. If the house be built on the southern side of the ground, then ruin ensues, for the south is the place where the head of the Vāstu deva remains so it is best to construct houses on the left side for thus all the desires of persons are fulfilled. After choosing a good and lovely site one should lay its foundation in an auspicious hour ascertained by an astrologer after putting some jewels underneath it. Over the jewel is to be placed a stone and on the stone all sorts of seeds are to be kept, then a pillar is to be erected and worshipped by the Brahmanas. Then that pillar is to be bathed with all medicinal plants by the Brahmanas wearing white clothes and versed in the Vedas. Then that pillar is to be fixed by the artisans after putting round it clothes and ornaments, when the Vedas are chanted and the auspicious musical instruments are sounded next the Brahmanas are to be fed. Lastly Homa ceremony is to be performed with ghee and honey with the mantra "Vastupate Pratijñāhitā etc.," after the Brahmanas are feasted with Pāyasāṇa. The fixing of the pillars, the laying out of threads, placing a pillar at the entrance gate and doing the ceremonies and worship above-mentioned at the time of entering the house are to be performed. — 3-10

If there be any defect, then to make up for the deficiency the Vāstu Deva should be appeased by performing five fold Vastuvajra a string should be drawn in the N E pillar is to be then fixed in S E, the house should be circumambulated, and foot-prints of Vāstu should be written by the forefinger, thumb, middle finger with young shoot gems and gold waters. This is the best. — 11-13

Vāstu should never be designed by nails, weapons, leather ashes, burnt wood, bones of horns skulls etc. It is most inauspicious to do so with these things. It brings in grief and calamities. At the time of entering the house the artisan is to make these especially things all the auspicious ceremonies laying out of thread and fixing of pillars etc., is to be done. — 14-15

When an evil omen occurs e.g. a vulture shrieks, facing the sun or it touches some part of the body of the owner, it is to be understood that on the corresponding portion of Vāstu, underneath it there is the bone of an elephant or of a terrible carnivorous animal, indicating danger. — 16-18.

If a dog or a jackal jumps over the thread spread out or an ass starts braying hoarsely when the line is stretched, it shows that there is some salaya or foreign matter underneath and great misfortune is in store for the
owner. If a crow be crowing not harshly in the N-E corner it shows that treasure is buried there at one of the four corners. If that string is cut, it means the death of the owner and if the nail is curved downwards it shows that illness is in store for the owner. If at the time of digging the ground coals come out, it means the owner is to run mad and if skull comes out the owner is to get confused —19-21

If a conch is unearthed the lady of the house is to turn loose and the confusion of the artisans indicates the end of the owner or of the house itself —22

If the pillar or the potter falls down the owner gets some disease in the head and if the jar be ston the family of the owner is perished. The breaking of the vase of water means the death of the artisan and if the computation on the fingers goes wrong it means the death of the owner —23-24

There is a fear of evil spirits in the house in which seeds and medicinal plants are destroyed. The pillars should be circumambulated from right to left otherwise there is a fear of misfortunes. The prescribed propitiatory rites should be performed to drive away the ills arising from fixing up the pillars wrongly and not circumambulating it —25-26

The ceremony "Prâkûdakravana" is to be performed with regard to the pillar, but one should be careful not to make error as to direction, on the top of the pillar is to be placed a young twig with fruits attached to it. If there are confusions and errors as to the directions with reference to pillar houses, rooms or doors or dwelling room, it means, the extinction of the family —27-28

Such a flaw should be carefully avoided in fixing up the pillars making the doorways and also in the dwelling places for if it is allowed to remain in them, it means the destruction of the household. The house should not be extended in one direction only. If extension is to be made, it should be made uniformly and symmetrically in all directions. If it is to be extended towards the east it creates enmity —28-29

If it is go to the south it means death, if to the west it means the loss of wealth, if it is to the north it means misery, if to S-E it means the danger from fire —30-32

If it is to S-W it means the loss of children, if it towards the N-W it means maladies and gout, if it is so to the N-E it means the loss of grain. In the north-east corner of the house the place of worship should be made as well as the sacrific grhás, kitchen should be made. In the S-E corner, close to the north should be made the water godown, and the general godown of the household should be S-W —33-34

Bathing place and Badhaathan (place of killing) should be made outside the house, granary should be made in the N-W corner and the office is to be located outside. Such a house is lucky to the owner —35

Here ends the two hundred and fifty sixth chapter of Matsya Puranam on Vêstu Vidyâ
CHAPTER CCLVII

Sûta said — "Now I shall tell you the ways of hewing trees for the supply of wood for a building" Dhanisthâ, and the four Nakâstrâs following it, (viz., Satavisthâ, Pûrvabhâdrapada, Uttarabhâdrapada and Revait) and Visthâ and the following Kâranas should be avoided. On an auspicious day one should go to the forest and first he is to offer the sacrifices and worship to the trees proposed to be cut — 1-2

If the tree falls towards the north-east it is very lucky and it is unlucky if it falls towards the south — 3

The wood of bo-tree and of other milky trees should not be used for a building nor should the wood of trees inhabited by a large number of birds, or one burnt up by fire, be used. Nor the tree cut and torn by wind is auspicious — 4

The wood of the trees broken by elephants, struck by lightning, semi-dried up, or dried up of itself or those growing near a chaitya or sacrificial place, temple, confluence of two rivers, burial ground, well and tank should in no case be used for house building by one desirous of great influence and wealth. These trees are to be specially avoided — 5-6

Neep, Neem, Bibhittak, Slesmâtmak, mango and Kantaki trees should be avoided. Asana, Aôka, Mahûa (madhuka), Saîja, Sâla, are the auspicious timber-trees — 7-8

It is very auspicious, to use sandal, and Panasa wood for a building — 9

Deodâr and Haridra are auspicious when used in the building in one, two, or three pieces. But if more pieces are used, it is dangerous. Sindâpâ, Sriparni or Tinduki are auspicious in house building when only one of these is used, but the mixture is inauspicious. Similarly Syandana, Panasa, Sarala, Arjuna and Padmaka trees alone are auspicious, but when mixed are inauspicious. A tree cut and brought down to the ground is named Gôdhâ. If the colour of the tree at the time of cutting down a timber-tree is that of a Bengal madder, the tree is termed Bhika, if the wood is of the blue colour, it is named Sarpa, if it is red, it is termed Sarata, if it is of the colour of the pearls it is termed Sukâdi, if it is of tawny colour it is termed Mûika, if the wood is of the shape of a sword, it is known as Jalachchheda, one should avoid the use of such timber for building purposes — 10-14

If the wood of an auspicious tree previously cut be lying somewhere, one should fetch it and use it, multiply the length of the tree by the circumference in hands and then divide it by eight, if the remainder is 1 it is dhwâja, if the remainder is 2 it is Vriç, if the remainder is 3 it is Sinha, if the remainder is 4 it is Vriçabha, if the remainder is 5 it is Gardhava, if the remainder is 6 it is Hasti and if the remainder is 7 it is Kâka. Of these dhwâja is auspicious in all directions and is good. Especially it brings all sorts of happiness when used in towards the western door in direction. — 15-17

Sinha is auspicious towards the north, Vriçabha, towards the east,
and Hasti is auspicious towards the south. This is what the Rishis have said and all these are lucky. The other trees face the corner directions and they should be avoided—18-19

Similarly multiply the remainder above obtained by eight and divide by twenty-seven, whatever remains is known as Vyaya, if this figure be in excess, it means inauspiciousness. Therefore the excess in Vyaya is to be avoided. Bhagaván Hari says—Peace comes in Ayādhikya (excess of incomes or profit)—20-21

After building according to the above prescribed formula, the brickwork one should place a vase full of water, curds, uncooked rice, fruits, flowers, gold along with the Brāhmans. Then gold and clothes should be given to the Brāhmans, and then entry into the auspicious house should be made on Tuesday. Homa and sacrifices should be made according to the Vedas for the expiation and appeasing of any defects or faults that may arise to the Vāstu Deva, the Brāhmans are to be feasted with various delicious food, then the owner, wearing white dress should enter and take his seat in the house incensed with Dhūpa, etc—22-23

Here ends the two hundred and fifty-seventh chapter
on Vāstu vidya

CHAPTER CCLVIII

The Rishis said—How do the householders attain success through karma-yoga? It is said that karma-yoga is superior to thousands of jñāna-yogas—1

Sītā spoke—'I shall explain to you the karma-yoga of Divine worship and reciting the name of God for there is nothing like it in the three realms to bestow enjoynments and Mukti (freedom)’—2

Know that as the karma-yoga which severs the bondage to this world which is the installation of the Devas’ images, the worship of the Devas, reciting their names and holding sacrifices and Utsaabs (festivals) in honour of them—3

The ways of making the image of Lord Viṣṇu that is highly beneficial will now be described. It should be made holding conch, quoit, club and lotus, having a canopy over the head, with neck like a conch, beautiful eyes, raised nose, ears like the shells of mother of pearl, peaceful and serene in appearance—4-5

Eight, four or two hands should be made and the image is to be installed in the abode by the priest—6

The image with eight hands should be made to hold a sword, a club, an arrow and a lotus in the right hands, and a bow, a shield, a conch and a quoit in the left hands. The image with four hands should be made to hold a club and a lotus in the right hands and a conch and a quoit in the left hands. Thus persons desirous of wealth and opulence should follow with regard to the four-armed Viṣṇu—7-9
CHAPTER CCLVIII

The image representing the incarnation of Lord Śrī Kṛṣṇa should be made to hold a club in the left hand, this is better, and the conch and qucot may be placed high or low if so desired by the devotee—10

Earth is to be located below between His legs Garuḍa is to remain in a bowing posture on His right side—11

The Goddess of wealth and prosperity—Laṅkānti Devi with auspicious face and lotus in hand is to be placed on the left of the Lord. Those who desire prosperity should place Garuḍa in front of Him and Śrī and Puṣṭi adorned with lotus on either side of the image. The temple and the entrance gate should be made with an ornamental arch containing the image of Vidyāḍhara, sounded with Deva Dundubhis (sweet sounding musical instruments) furnished with Gandharva couples, ornamented with leaves, floral works, lions and tigers and kalpa latikās (creepers)—12-14

The figures of the immortal Devas in praying posture, and chanting hymns should also be made close by. The pedestal of the image should be divided into three parts—15

The heights of the Devas, Dānavas and Kinnaras are 9 tālas (1 tāla = the space between the thumb and the middle finger stretched respectively)—16

Now a table of measurement is being enunciated. The particle of dust that is seen dancing in a sunbeam is called a trassarenus. Eight trassarenus = 1 bālāgra, 8 bālāgras = 1 likhyā, 8 likhyās = 1 yūkā, 8 yakās = 1 yava, 8 yavas = 1 anguli (finger),—17-18

and twelve Angulis (as for as one's own finger goes) = 1 mukhya

The several parts of the body of the image should be made of proportionate dimensions to be in this Mukhya measurement —19

An image may be made of gold, silver, copper, gems, precious stones, stone, wood, iron, brass, compound of copper and bell-metal, sandalwood or other beautiful wood —20-21

A household image should not be bigger than one cubit, the long span measured by the extended thumb and little finger —22

But an image in a temple in a royal palace should be 16 cubits or vitattus and not more. One may make madhyamā (better), uttama (best), and kanistha (good) images according to his means —23

The height of the temple gateway should be divided into eight parts, out of which one should be left blank and out of the remaining seven two parts should be taken to indicate the installation of the image, the remaining five divisions should be divided into three parts and in the first part thereof should be made a pedestal of the carved images. That pedestal should neither be too high nor too low —24-25

Then the attitude of the face of the image should be divided into nine parts, the neck is to be made of four fingers and the breast should be located below it, measured by one part —26

Below it, should be beautifully made the navel, one finger in measurement. The measurements of all the parts above and below are to be in Angulis (fingers) —27
The organ should be made of one finger below the naval and then two thighs should be made of two fingers, and then the knees should be of four fingers in dimensions, then ankles should be made of two fingers and feet should be of four fingers. The head of such an image is of 14 fingers. This is the length (height) of the image. "Now listen to the breadth or thickness of the several limbs of the image."—28-30

The forehead is of four fingers and the jaws should be made of two fingers. The lips one finger in thickness.—31

The temples should be eight fingers in thickness and the eyebrows should be half a finger in breadth. The eyebrows should however be made sharp in a curve of small rise resembling the curvature of a bow.—32

The eyes should be raised with corners acute. The length of the eyes should be two fingers. The height to be half of that. The centre of the pupil should be raised and they should be reddish in colour. The pupil should be one-fifth of the eye.—33-34

The space between the two eyebrows should be of two fingers. The bridge of the nose should be one finger and similar should be the lower part of it. The nostrile should be half a finger in circumference, the cheeks should be two fingers in thickness and the front of the jaws should be of two fingers, the lips upper and lower should be symmetric and of half the finger and the eyebrows should be of \( \frac{1}{2} \) finger, the nose should be straight and even.—35-38

The corner of the mouth should of a fiery shape, the roots of ears should be of six fingers in length and the ears should be like the eyebrows and of four fingers and the flanks should be two fingers. The part of the head above the ears should be of 12 fingers in extent. The extent from the forehead to half of the back is to be of 18 fingers and from that up to the head should be 36 fingers. The hairs are to be of 42 fingers and that from the end of the hairs to the cheek is 16 fingers.—39-42

The measurement of the middle of the neck should be 24 fingers and its height 5 fingers, and between the chest and the neck it should be 1 talà. The space between the two breasts should be 12 fingers.—43-44

The breast nipples should be two fingers in circumference and the central point of the nipple should be 1 yava in height, the breasts should be two talàs and that from the shoulders to the breast should be 6 fingers. The feet should be 14 fingers in length and the toes should be 3 fingers. The ends of the toes should be raised and of fingers in breadth. The forefinger of the feet should be like the thumb and the middle finger should be greater by \( \frac{1}{3} \)th of it.—45-48

The little finger should be less by \( \frac{1}{4} \)th of the ring finger. The ankles should be 1 finger high and of three fingers in circumference, and contain three knots.—49

The heel should be two fingers. The back thereof also of two fingers and one kalà greater than the heels. Two joints should be made in the thumb and three in the forefinger. The height of the thumb should be 1 finger and of the other fingers should be \( \frac{1}{2} \) a finger. The breadth of the ankles is 16 fingers in the middle and 14 fingers in the
front and the breadth of the centre of the knees is 21 fingers, their height is 1 finger and their circumference should be three fingers—50-54.

The middle of the thighs should be 28 fingers and above of that they should be 31 fingers, the scrotum should be three fingers and the organ two fingers and 6 fingers in circumference and the marks of the hair should be made near the root of the organ. The pedestal of the organ should be 4 fingers in length. The length of the waist is 15 fingers, but if the Divine image be female it should be 22 fingers and the space between the breasts is to be of 12 fingers and the circumference of the portion at navel should be 42 fingers. If it be of a male the girdle should be made of 55 fingers. The shoulders should be six fingers, and the thickness of the neck should be 8 fingers and the length eight kalás and the length of the arms should be 42 fingers. The length of the arms should be 16 fingers, the top of the arm is to be of 12 fingers and the palm of the hand should be 5 fingers and the middle finger is to be of 5 fingers. The nameless finger is to be \( \frac{3}{4} \)th less, the little finger \( \frac{1}{4} \)th less than the middle finger and the ring finger, one-fifth less than the middle finger. The thumb is to be of four fingers. The joints of the middle finger are two fingers long. The joints of the thumb are like those of the ring finger and the upper joint should be made greater by two yavas. Nails should be made in half of the top joint which should be smooth, reddish and glossy. The back of the fingers should be somewhat round and the corners should be raised by one kālā. The hairs of the head should hang on the shoulders by 10 fingers. The limbs of the Goddesses should be made slender and shorter. The breasts, the thighs, the hips and loins, should be made bulky. The abdomen should be in a space of 14 fingers. All the images should be adorned well with the various kinds of nice ornaments in their arms, etc. Their necks should be somewhat longer and curved with excellent curls of hair. The neck, nose, and forehead are to be three fingers and a half, and the lower lip is to be of half a finger. The eyes should be more than \( \frac{3}{4} \)th of the lips. The ridge of the neck should be a little more than \( \frac{1}{4} \)th in height—55-70.

Thus about the images of the Goddesses These signs of the images are destructive of sins—71.

Here ends the 258th chapter of the Matsya Purāṇam on the measurements of limbs of the images of the Devas, etc.

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CHAPTER CCLIX.

Sūta said—"Now I shall tell you more minutely about the forms of the images of the different Devas. The image of Śri Rāmachandra, Bali, the son of Virochana, Varāha and Nārāsinha should be of ten (10) tālas and that of Vāmana is to be of 7 tālas. The images of Matsya and Kūrma may be made of the dimensions that may appear fit to the devotee to make the image look beautiful—1-2.
"Now hear about the construction of the images of Śiva." The thighs of the images should be bulky and the arms and the shoulders should be of the colour of burnished gold. They should possess lustre like gold. His matted hairs should be like the rays of the Sun. His forehead is to be marked with the crescent of the Moon. He is to have a crown and his form should be like a youth of 16 years of age—3-4

The arms should be like the hands (trunk) of an elephant, the thighs and ankles should be beautifully round, the hairs should be straight, the eyes should be broad and extended, the image should be represented to be wearing a tiger skin, and a girdle of three strings should be made round the waist. Then the image should be decorated with garlands, necklaces, armlets and serpents. The cheeks should be represented fatty, and earrings should be placed in the ears. The hands should be made long enough to reach the knees and the general appearance should be serene and peaceful. Khetaka (sword) should be placed in the left hand and axe in his right hand, trident, Sakti, staff should be placed on his right side. To the left of the image should be placed a skull, snake, and Kshaṭvāṅga. When He is about to dance on his bull, He has two hands. With His one hand He bestows boons, with the other He holds, armlets (or Rudrakṣa should be placed in the other hand). The image should be made in the peculiar posture to appear as if the Lord was witnessing a dance—5-10

The image of Lord Śiva in the dancing posture should be made with ten arms wearing the hide of an elephant. His image representing the scene of the destruction of Tripura should be made with sixteen hands. Conch, quoit, club, bow, Dhanus, Pīnak and Viṣṇu Sara (arrow) in his eight hands when He presents a form having eight hands—11-12

The image of the Lord with 4 or 8 hands represents His Jñāna Yogesvara form. The image of His Bhairava form should be made with an aquiline nose, sharp teeth and formidable appearance and can be placed in every house. The images of Bhairava, Narasimha and Varaha are also formidable, and these should never be placed in the Mūla-ayatana (main dwelling-house)—13-15

No image is to be made with lesser or greater number of limbs than usual. An image with some limb missing or one with a formidable appearance brings ruin on the owner, the one with limbs in excess destroys the sculptor, lean images devastate the riches the one with a lean and thin abdomen brings about famine, the one with less fleshy appearance ruins wealth, the one with a crooked nose brings about misery, the one with sparse limbs are terrible causes of misfortune and fear—16-17

The one with flat face and eyes causes grief and anguish, the blind image causes injury to the eyes, the one without a mouth or with decrepit limbs causes misery—18

The one with defective limbs, especially without thighs, causes fear and madness, the one with a dried face or without waist troubles the king, the one void of hands and feet brings some epidemic, the one bereft of ankles and knees causes joy to the enemies.—19-20
The one without a chest destroys sons and friends. The image complete in every way brings prosperity and long life. So the image of Lord Siva should be made in full as described heretofore and all the Devas, Indra, Nandikesvara, eight Lokaśalas, Ganeśvara, should be located surrounding the image in a praying posture so that one can have a view of the Lord. The devils, fiends and Vetaśata should also be made in a dancing posture and praying before the Lord. All these images should have the appearance of infinite joy and absorbed in their devotion to the Lord. The image of the Lord should be made with three eyes, surrounded by the praying Gandharvas, Vidyādhāras, Kinnaras, nymphe, Guhyakas, attendants, sages etc., etc. — 21-26

Here ends the two hundred and fifty-ninth chapter of the Matsya Purāṇam on the characteristics of the images of the Devas

CHAPTER CCLX

Sūta said — "Rishi! I shall now tell you about the Ardhanārīśvara image." — 1

Note — अर्धनारीश्वर = The image of Lord Siva with half male and half female form blended into one.

In the one-half of the image, in the plaited hair of the Lord, a crescent should be made and in the other half-portion of the body the image of the Goddess Pārvati should be beautifully made. Here a partition is to be made in the hair of the head and the tilaka (a sectarian mark on the forehead) is to be marked on the forehead. — 2

In the right ear the serpent Vāsuki should be made and in the left one an ear-ring should be put on. In the right hand should be placed the skull or trident and in the left one, a mirror or a lotus. Garlands are to be suspended from his neck. — 3-4

The left arm should be adorned with armlets, etc., and a sacred thread of pearl string or gems should be put in the proper place. A chubby breast and a bulky lip, should be made on the left hand side and a girdle should be put on the half part of the waist. — 5-6

Then in the half-portion of the body covered with tiger skin an organ should be made and the left part is to be covered with hanging cloth decked with various jewels and the right side is to be covered with serpents. The right foot of the Lord should be made to rest on a lotus and a little above that the left one should be adorned with gems and ornaments worn by ladies. — 7-9

The feet of the Goddess Pārvati should always be made to appear dyed in myrtle (red lac dye). Such should be the image of the Lord and the Goddess blended into one. "Now hear about the location of their several limbs in their Leelas (sportive) forms." — 10-11

The image of the Lord and Uma should be made either with 4 or 2 hands, the matted hair on the head are to be adorned with a crescent of the Moon, having three eyes, with one hand resting on the right
shoulder of Pārvatī, having trident and lotus on the right side, placing the left hand on the breast of the Goddess, wearing the tiger-skin, decked with various jewels. The situation is charming and pleasant and half the face is adorned with semi-moon, the right hand of the Lord lies on the thigh of Umā. The Goddess Umā should be seated on the left side of the Lord. The head of the Goddess should be decorated with the usual ornaments, and having nice tresses of hair, with Alakā and Tilakā, adorned with the beautiful ear-rings, armlets, and fondly looking at the face of the Lord — 12-16.

Sportively touching the left side of the Lord, with Her left arm stretched out and touching the abdomen of the Lord with Her fingers. A looking glass and a beautiful lotus, are to be placed on Her left side and a girdle is to be hung on the waist. On both the sides of the image of the Goddess should be placed the forms of Jayā, Vijayā, Svāmi Kārtika, and Ganēśa, near the gateway should be placed the images of Guhyakas. The images of the Vidyādharas wearing garlands and the nymphs holding guitars in standing postures — 17-20.

A man eager for prosperity should make such an image of Umā and Maheśvara. Now hear about the form of Śivanārāyana, destructive of all sins — 21.

Note — निषादः — The forms of Lords Śiva and Nārāyaṇa blended into one single image.

Nārāyaṇa should be made in the left half of the body and Lord Śiva in the right. Both the arms of Lord Viṣṇu should be decorated with jewels and armlets holding conch and quott. The fingers should be reddish. Instead of quott, club can be placed or conch can be placed on the opposite side. In the waist yellow cloth studded with white gems should be made to be worn. The feet should be adorned with the ornaments, and gems — 22-24.

The half of the right side of the body should be adorned with plaited hair and crescent, the right arm with armlets of serpents should be made in the posture of making a gift, the other one should be decorated with a trident, putting on a serpent in place of the sacred thread, wearing a tiger-skin, and the two feet adorned with jewels and serpents. Such should be the image of Śiva and Nārāyaṇa blended into one — 25-27.

Now I am describing to you the form of the Maḥā Varāha. Lotus and club should be placed in the hands of Varāha, the teeth should be sharp, and at the left elbow (knee) should be placed the world uplifted by the teeth from the Pātaḷa and which bears calmly everything on Her. His teeth are very sharp and face full of joy and wonder. Thus for the upper part. The right foot should be the turtle, the left foot on the hood of the Sesa and his right hand is to locate on his left Śakti. All round the image should be made the images of the Lokapālas in praying postures. Now about the image of Nāra Śimha. The image of Nṛsimha should be made with eight hands — 28-31.

The altar or seat of Nṛsimha should be made formidable, his face terrible, the eyes should be split, the mane should be raised, and the scene of ripping the breast of the demon Hīnanyakāśyapu with blood guashing
from it, as well as the angry looks of the Lord should also be well depicted —32-33

The fight of the Lord Nṛsimha with the demon with His nails and His terrible form and the attacks of the latter made repeatedly should also be shown —34

At the same place the image of the demons armed with swords should also be made and the Lord is to be represented as frequently chastising the demons, and the images of Indra and the other Devas in praying posture should be made near Nṛsimha —35

Now about the Vāmana form of the Lord striding the three worlds, as if pervading all the Universe. The upper portion of the image of Vāmana should be made with arms by the side of His legs raised upwards, and the form of Vāmana holding a goblet in the left hand and a small umbrella in the right. This is to be represented in the lower part of the figure. The face of the Lord should be extremely meek and appealing —36-37

Near by should be made the image of Garuda holding the Bhūringāra. The image of Matsya should be in the form of a fish and that of Kūrma in that of a turtle —38-39

The image of Lord Brahmā should be made with four heads holding a kamandalu in one hand. He should be made riding on a swan or seated on a lotus, as the case may be —40

The complexion should be reddish, like the bed of the lotus, with four hands, five faces, holding a kamandalu in the left hand, sacrificial ladle in the right and a staff and Śrava in the left and right of the other set of hands, and with the Devas, seers, Gandharvas praying all round Him. He should be represented as engaged in the work of creation, wearing white garments, deer skin, and a sacred thread —41-43

To the right of the image should be located the site for Homa with ghee, etc. and the four Vedas, and to the left should be placed the image of Śāvätri, and on the right that of Sarasvatī. The Rśis should be placed in front of the Lord. Now about the image of Kārtikeya. The image of Svāmi Kārtikā should be made with a youthful appearance illustrious like the newly risen sun, of the hue of a lotus, holding a staff and a deer-skin, having a peacock for His conveyance —44-46

The image of Svāmi Kārtikā with twelve hands should be placed in His newly chosen city, with 4 hands in a small town and the one with 2 hands in a forest or a small village —47

In the right hand decorated with a golden armlet should be placed a javelin, a noose, a sword, an arrow and a trident and the other hand should be left blank, but in the posture of offering some gift, and holding out the idea “No fear” —48

All the arms, arrow, and legs, fist, pointed ring-fingers and other ornaments and a sword should be made in the left hand. The two-armed figure is to have a Ṣakti in His right hand and the left hand resting on the peacock. The one with 4 hands should be made with a noose and a javelin in the left hand and Varābhya in the right hand —49-51
Now about the image of Ganesa, the face of Ganesa should have the trunk of an elephant, with three eyes, four arms, huge stomach, ears like those of an elephant, wearing a sacred thread, one large and long tusk holding with his right hand, a lotus and above a ball of sweet and with his left hand a battle axe and a ball of sweet, with extensive shoulders and huge arms and feet full of bliss, riding a mouse. He is the owner of Riddhi (success, prosperity) and Buddhi (intelligence) — 52-55.

The image of the Goddess Kâtyâyant should be made of ten hands and as holding the weapons that are seen in the hands of Brahmâ, Viṣṇu and Siva, with matted hair on Her head and a crescent with three eyes, face like the moon, shining like the stâma flower, having beautiful eyes, youthful in appearance, adorned with all the ornaments, having fine teeth and full breasts, standing with Her body curved in three directions — 57-58.

The Destroyer of Mahiṣâsura, armed with a quill, a trident, sharp pointed arrows, a javelin, holding a sword, a bow, a noose, a goad, a bell, a battle axe in the left hands. Below Her image should be made the figure of the monster Mahiṣâsura with His severed head, holding a sword in one hand, soaked in blood, ferocious looking, tied in the noose, ejecting blood, His breast being pierced by the javelin of the Devi and His intestines coming out. The conveyance of the Goddess in the form of a lion should also be made. The right foot of the Goddess should be placed on the back of the lion and the toe of the left foot should be made touching the body of Mahiṣâsura. Mahiṣâsura is made as encircled by a snake and Durga Devi as holding the hairs of the Demon with Her left hand. Such a form of the Goddess should be made and Devas should be placed all round in praying posture — 59-65.

Now about the image of Indra the image of Indra should be made with a thousand eyes riding on an infuriated elephant with extensive thigh, chest, and face, shoulders broad like those of a lion, having long and mighty arms, holding a thunderbolt and lotus, wearing a coronet and a couple of ear-rings, having beautiful eyes, armed with a club, adorned with various ornaments, adored by the Devas, the Gandharvas, and the nymphs, surrounded by a retinue of lady attendants, each holding an umbrella and waiving châmara, seated on a throne with Indrâni on His left holding a lotus in His hand — 66 69.

Here ends the 260th Chapter of the Matsya Purânam on the forms of the images of the several Devas and their characteristics.

CHAPTER CCCLXI

Sûta said — The image of the Sun should be made with beautiful eyes, seated in a chariot and holding a lotus — 1.

There should be seven horses and one chakra (wheel) in the chariot of the Sun and a coronet beaming red should be placed on His head — 2.

He should be decorated well with ornaments and the two hands holding blue lotuses, the latter should also be placed on His shoulders as if in a sport. His body should be shown covered with a bodice and two pieces of cloth. The feet should be made brilliant.
Two other figures named Dandi and Pingala should be placed as guards with sword in their hands—5

Somewhere close to the image of the Sun an image of Brahma should also be made holding a pen. The image of the Sun should be surrounded by a number of Devas Aruna, the charioteer of the Sun, is resplendent like the lotus leaves and the horses nice and with long necks and well decked are to be on His either side. They should also be properly held by reins of snakes. The seven horses yoked to the chariot of the Sun should be tied together with the string of the serpent. The image of the Sun should thus be made either seated in the chariot or on the lotus and holding a lotus. The image of Agni, the bestower of all desires, should be made shining like gold seated on a throne looking like crescent, having the face like that of the Sun, wearing a sacred thread, and holding a pendant kusum (bunch) with broad shoulders, holding a Kamandalu in the left hand and a rosary of beads in the right. A shining canopy [over its head] should also be made, and also the conveyance of goats—6-11

Or he is to have seven heads with seven burning rays and He is to be placed in the kunda sacrificial pit. The image of Dharmaraja should be made holding a mace and a noose, riding a huge buffalo black like soot and seated on a throne, with eyes sparkling like fire. Round His image should be made the images of Chittagupta, some formidable attendants, groups of quiet and formidable Demons and the great buffalo—12-14

The image of Narita Lokapala, the Lord of the Raksas, should be made riding on a human being followed by a band of demons, armed with a sword, resplendent like a mountain of soot, wearing yellow robes decked with ornaments and having a chariot drawn by men. The image of Lord Varuna should be made holding a noose in his hand, looking courageous, having a colour white as a crystal, wearing white apparel, riding a fish, peaceful in appearance, adorned with armlets and a corona. The image of Vayu should be made seated on a deer, smoky in complexion, nicely dressed looking quite young, with knotted brows, adorned with banners, granting boons. The image of Kuvera should be made wearing ear-rings, with a huge form, and a huge abdomen having a huge store of pelt and eight Nidhis surrounded by a number of attendants Guhyakas adorned with armlets, &c., wearing white dress and a corona, seated on a Vimana drawn by men and giving wealth. He is holding a club in one hand and with the other hand He is holding out the idea of “No fear”—15-22

The image of Lord Isana should be made white with white eyes, armed with a trident, having three eyes, riding on a bull—23

The images of the different Matrikas should be made according to the forms of their respective Lords, viz—the image of Brahmani should be seated on a crane having a Kamandalu and a rosary with four heads and four arms, Madesvari should similarly be made according to the resemblance of Madesvari—24-25

She should have matted hairs, seated on a bull with Her forehead adorned with a crescent, armed with a sword and holding a skull, trident, khatvanga, having 4 hands—26
The image of Kaumārti should be made of the form of Kārtika riding on a peacock, dressed in red, armed with a trident and a javelin, adorned with armlets, garlands, holding a cock in Her hand. — 27

The image of Vaiṣṇavī should be made with 4 hands, riding on Garuda holding a conch, a quoit, a club, &c., seated on a throne, having a child. — 28-29

The image of the Goddess Vārāhi should be made riding on a buffalo, armed with a club, a quoit with a chowrie over Her head.

The image of Indrāni should be made like Indra, armed with a bolt, a club, and trident riding on an elephant, having many eyes, holding a keen sword, adorned with various divine ornaments, and of the colour of burnished gold. — 30-32

The image of Jogāśvarī should be made with a long tongue, hair standing on their end adorned with pieces of bones, having a set of ferocious teeth, slender waist, wearing a garland of skulls and heads covered with flesh and blood, holding a head in the left hand, soaked in a fatty liquid, holding a Sakti in the right hand, riding on a vulture or a crow, lean, with a scanty stomach, having a ferocious appearance. She has three eyes. — 33-36

When she assumes the form of Sri Chāmunda she is to wear tiger skin having a bell in the hand. When she assumes the form of Kālikā she is represented as riding on an ass, holding a skull, undressed, adorned with red flowers and banners with Vardhamāni. The image of Ganesā should be made near the images of these Mātrikās. — 37-38

The image of Bhagavan Vīraśvara should be placed in front of the images of the Mātrikās, it should be on a bull, having plaited hairs, holding Vina and trident in a standing posture. — 39

The image of Śrī Devī Laksmi should be made with a very youthful appearance, having thick cheeks, red lips, knitted brows, with thick and raised breasts, adorned with jewels and ear-rings, with a round face, wearing head ornaments and lotus, having conch, and beautiful separated tresses of hair, adorned with garlands, armlets, having arms like the trunk of an elephant holding a lotus in the left hand, the fruit of an wood apple tree in the right, agorned with a lotus, a svastik, a conch, earring and Alaka, breast covered with a bodice and wearing a necklace, with a girdle of bells, shining like gold, dressed in fine robes. Close by the image should be made the images of two female attendants holding chamāras in their hands. The Goddess should be seated on a lotus-bed surrounded by the buzzing black bees and bathed by a couple of elephants with vases, prayed by the Gandharvas, Guhyakas. Similarly should be made the image of Yakṣīni prayed by the Gods and placed close to the Laksma Devī. — 40-47

Near Her image should be placed vases. The images of the Gods and the demons armed with swords as well as of the serpents should be made close by. — 48

The lower parts of the serpents should be like (Prakrīti) those of the natural serpents and the upper part is to be represented Pauruṣāl and hoods on the head. They have each a pair of tongues. — 49
CHAPTER CCLXII

Many demons, Râkassas, Bhûtas and Vetâlas should be made to reside at the gateway of Laksmî Devî. They are without flesh, terrible and hideous looking—50

The images of Ksetrapâlas should be made with plaited hair, formidable in appearance, undressed, surrounded by dogs and jackals, holding a head covered with the hair in the left hand, and a javelin in the right to destroy the demons—51-52

Afterwards the image of Cupid with two hands should be made and close to it should be placed the head of a horse with the sign of a Makara (crocodile)—53

A floral arrow should be placed in the right hand of Cupid and a floral bow in the left one. To the right should be made the image of Priti holding all kinds of victuals and to the left should be made Indrî in a reposè posture having a bed and a crane. The drums and the figure of a donkey passionate with sexual desire, wells and Nandana garden should also be made—54-55

Near by should also be made a pleasure grove with a pool of water reached by nice steps. The god Cupid is very well dressed and his posture is somewhat bent—56

Sûta—Rûṣṭa! I have just given you a rough idea of the construction of the different images. It is indeed very difficult to explain all the broad details which even Vrihaspati cannot do”—57

Here ends the 261st Chapter of the Matsya Purâna on the forms of Gods, etc.

CHAPTER CCLXII

Sûta said—“Now I shall tell you about the pedestals of the different idols.” The pedestal should be divided into 16 parts—1

The first part should be put underground. Above that, the earth should be taken in 4 parts. Afterwards the round part should be covered with a coating. Then the neck of the pedestal should be made in three parts and the throne should be made in the other three parts.

The next four parts are known as Jagati, the next one part is termed Vritta, the next one is Patala or Vrita, above it three parts are denominated Kantha, next two parts are named Udnapatta, and the last part is Patûkâ—2-3

The first five parts up to Jagati are imbedded within the earth, the other parts up to Patûkâ are above the ground and on the uppermost part Patûkâ, a passage is to be made for the outlet of water—4

This is the general characteristic of all the pedestals—5

The following are the ten different kinds of seats for different Devatas—(1) Sthâñgili, (2) Vâpi, (3) Yakṣī, (4) Vedî, (5) Maçdalâ, (6) Pûrṇâchandrá, (7) Vajrâ, (8) Padmâ, (9) Ardhaâsañ, (10) Trîkoṇâ—6-7
Sthandilā is the one that is without any girdle or circular boundary
and is square-shaped. Vāpi has two girdles, Yakaś has three girdles.
The Vedi is rectangular —8-9

Purnachandrā has two girdles variously coloured, Vajrīśā has six
corners and three girdles —10

Padmā has sixteen corners and it is shorter below. Ardhachandrā is
like a bow —11

Trikonā is triangular in shape like the upper part of a trident.
The one that is lower towards the east and the north is said to be some-
what sloping, and extended and endowed with auspicious signs —12

The three parts of the circumference should be outside and outlet
for water should also be made there and at the base, front and top, there
should be space equal to that amount and there a good outlet for water
should be made, and half of the Phallus should be made thick —13-14

Then the girdle is to be made of a dimension of the three parts of
the Lūga or the girdle should be without any foot. Only the prescribed
limit should be dug or it should be artistically made without any
division —15

To the north a channel should be made a little bigger than the pre-
scribed dimensions. Sthandilā is the giver of much health, grain and
wealth —16

Yakaś is the giver of cows, Vedi of prosperity, Mandālā of fame,
Purnachandrā good boons —17

Vrajā, of life, Padmā, of good luck, Ardhachandrā, of sons,
Trikonā is the destroyer of enemies —18

Ten such thrones have been described for Divine worship. If the
Devata be made of stone, then the pedestal is also to be made of stone. If
the Devata is made of earth, then the pedestal is to be also made of earth,
and if of wood, then the pedestal also of wood, and if the Deva be of a mi-
ture, then the pedestal should be also of both mixed. The persons desirous
of auspicious results should not deviate from the above prescribed rules.
Round the idol a big platform should be made and the Consort of the Lord
should be located with His image —19-21

Thus is described, in brief, about the pedestals

Here ends the 262nd Chapter of Matsya Puranam on the pedestals on
which the Devatas are placed

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CHAPTER COLXIII

Sūta — “I shall now explain to you the good points of the Phallus
of Siva.” A wise man should make it of gold and agreeable look-
ing —1

The size of the Phallus should be according to the size of the
temple or vice-versa —2
On an even square pit the Brahma Sūtra (sacred thread) should be placed and left to it should be located an image or the Phallus of Śiva that is to be worshipped — 3

The eastern entrance should be made towards the other side of the city, it is to point towards the north-east (and south) — 4

The Māhendra entrance door should be made in the southern or northern part of the town. The eastern entrance should be divided into twenty one parts — 5

The Brahma Sūtra should be put in the centre and its half should be divided into three parts, and the northern portion should be left out — 6

Similarly the southern portion should also be left out and then Brahmasthāna should be determined and the Phallus should be located in the half portion — 7

If the Phallus be located in the 3rd or 5th part, it is called Jyestha. If it be divided into 9 parts, the fifth part is the central one. Thus central part is to be divided again into nine parts and the phallus is to be placed in it. Thus the central part is divided equally into three parts, these are termed Jyestha, Kaniṣṭha and Madhyama. There are again three sorts of Jyestha, three sorts of Kaniṣṭha, and three sorts of Madhyama parts. Thus nine sorts of Lingas are to be known — 8-11

Eight divisions should be made below the navel and three should be discarded and the rest should be made into a square. The centre of the Lingam should be made octagonal and the upper part of the Phallus likewise so. The head should be made round. The navel of the Phallus is to be made into a circular knot. The upper portion of the Phallus of Śiva is round and the lower portion of Brahmat should be made square and the central one, Vaiṣṇava portion should be octagonal. Such an image is known as the giver of ever-increasing prosperity. "Now I shall explain to you other forms (Garbhāṅga) of the Phallus and their measurements." The Phallus (its height) should be divided into four parts. One part of this is to be made the diameter of the Phallus of Śiva. Divide by means of threads the Phallus into three parts. The lower portion should be made into a square, the central one should be made of an octagonal shape. The upper third portion of which is worshipped and is called Nābha, it should be made circular. The base is to be made samkṣipta (compressed). The square portion should be buried in the ground, the central one should be kept in water — 12-21

The Phallus with a slender base and thick in the part under water is known as Jyestha, its lower part and its head is to be made always somewhat low, beautiful, and endowed with good qualities. The Linga that looks elegant is the giver of prosperity — 22-23

The Phallus which is even at the base as well as in the middle is also the giver of all desires. The one that has not such a construction brings bad luck. One may make a Phallus according to the prescribed dimensions of ruby, diamond, crystal, clay, wood according to one’s choice and means — 24-25

Here ends the 263rd Chapter of the Matsya Purāṇam on the dimensions of the Phallus.
CHAPTER CCLXIV

The Rūpīśa said — "Pray now tell us about the consecration of the different Divine images and idols." — 1

Sūta said — "Rūpīśa, now listen to it and I shall relate it to you. I shall also tell you the dimensions of kundas (sacrificial pits), mandapa, altars." — 2

Māgha, Phālguṇa, Chaitra, Vaṃśāha and Jyaiśṭha are the most auspicious months for the consecration of the images — 3

In the Uttarāyana season, the second, third, fifth, seventh and tenth days of a bright fortnight, the full moon-day, especially the thirteenth day of a bright fortnight are most auspicious for the consecration of idols — 4-5

Pārvatāṣṭha, Uttarāṣṭha, Māla, Pārvabhādrapada, Uttarābhādrapada, Hastā, Ádvaṭi, Revati, Puṣyā, Mrigādira, Anurāḍhā, and Svāti are the best asterisms for the consecration of idols — 6-7

Mercury, Jupiter, and Venus are the auspicious planets for the consecration of an image, and the asterisms and Lagna under the influence of these three are also auspicious — 8

At such a conjunction of auspicious planets and stars avoiding the influence of evil stars, one should consecrate an idol in an auspicious place after worshipping the planets (doing the Graha pūja). Good omens are to be watched for, evils, e.g., adbhuta, etc., are to be avoided. And on an auspicious day and in an auspicious place, when the Lagna (rising asterism) is free from malefic planets and under an auspicious star one should consecrate an idol — 9-11

Installation is best when it is done according to the rules prescribed for Ayānas, Visumbha and Saṅgātī. The installation is to be performed in the Brāhma Muhūrtta at the time of Prājāpatya Śayana and Sucha Uttāṇapanam — 12

The Māndapa should be made on the east or north of the temple. It should be of 16, 10 or 12 hands in length — 13

An altar should be made in the centre of the Māndapa which should be 5, 7, or 4 hands long. The altar is to be neat and clean.

There should be 4 doors with archways round the Māndapa and of these, the eastern door should be of Plakṣa tree, the southern one of the fig-tree, the western one of advattha tree and the northern one of Nyagrodha tree. The Māndapa should be buried 1 hand in the ground and it should be 4 hands in height — 15-16

The earth should be washed well and cleaned and then the interior should be decorated well with various kinds of cloths, flowers and leaves — 17

After making such a Māndapa, eight jars full of water and containing a lamp of gold should be placed at each doorway on either side. Those vases should not be leaky — 18

They should be covered with mango leaves and should be filled in with medicinal herbs, flowers, sandal, water, and covered with white cloth — 19
After thus placing the vases within the Mandapa, flags and buntings should be hung all round the pandal and incense and fragrant gums burnt before the idols —20.

Mandapa is a temporary building created for performing a ceremony. The banners of the Lokapâlas should be hung all round and in the centre of the pandal a banner of the shape of the clouds should be hung—21.

Afterwards offerings should be made to the Lokapâlas and worship offered to them by repeating their prescribed mantras and giving Balis (making sacrifices) in honour of them —22.

The offerings to Brahmâ above should be made by reciting the first part of the mantra, to Vâsuki below by reciting the middle portion of the mantra and then to the Lokapâlas in all directions. The mantras given in Samhitâ and Sruti are to be repeated —23.

Preliminary ceremonies (Adhivâs) of images should be observed for three nights, one night or 5 nights, or 7 nights as the case may be.—24-25.

Thus finishing the gateways and Adhivâs ceremonies the bathing ceremony of the Mandal should be performed in the second, third, or fourth period —26.

Then the wise should bring the Phallus or the image and worship the sculptor with cloth, jewels and ornaments. Then "excuse me", should be said by the Yajamanâ (the sacrificer or worshipper) and the sculptors, &c., dismissed.—27-28.

Then the idol is to be placed on the seat and his eyes are to be imparted. The following, in brief, is the way —First offerings should be made all round with sesamum, clarified butter, rice cooked in milk and sugar. Then after decorating the Brahmânas with white flowers, guggula, incense with clarified butter should be offered to the image and then gifts to the Brahmânas should be offered according to his means —29-30.

Cows, land, gold, &c., should be given to the priest who officiates at the consecration of the image, and the Brahmâna should name the image after reciting the mantra contained in the following couplet —31.

Salutations to the Lord Viṣṇu, Śiva, Thou art the Supreme Being, the Hiranya-rekha, Salutation to Thee —O Viṣṇu —32.

The above mantra is generally used to impart light in the eyes of all idols. After invoking the Divine spirit into the image, the eyes should be given sight to with a bar of gold —33.

Pleasant music should be played and sweet hymns should be sung, and Vedic hymns chanted. To win prosperity and dispel ill-luck the Vedas should be recited —34.

The image should be divided into three parts and afterwards three lines at a distance of eight Yavas from one another should be drawn which should be broad, thin and crooked. They should not be broken (i.e., should be continuous) —35-36.

In the Jātaka Phallus, the lowermost line should be of the dimension of one Yava, the middle one is to be finer still —37.
Then eight divisions should be made and three of them should be discarded. Then seven lines should be drawn on either side and four divisions are to be noted. Afterwards the lines should be allowed to meet at the top of the fifth line. This is the union of the lines, on the back of these lines, two divisions are to be made. These are, in brief, the Laksanas (characteristics). Thus the Laksanoddhara of the Lingam is described — 38-40.

Here ends the 264th Chapter of the Matsya Puranam on the consecration of the idols.

CHAPTER CCLXV

Sūta said — “I shall now tell you about the persons who should consecrate and worship the idols.” — 1

Now, in brief, about the qualifications of the Sthāpaka (who places the idol) The Sthāpaka or Āchārya should be well-versed in the Vedas, Purānas, Sāmkhya, born in a country abounding with black deer, handsome, of full limbs, of clean habits, free from hypocrisy, making no difference between friend and foe, having equal devotion for Śiva, Viṣṇu and Brahmā, accomplished in Logic, having no vices, belonging to a good Kulin family and versed in the building science or Vāstu Śastra. The Murtipa Brāhmanas should consecrate the images according to the prescribed rites. Thirty-two, 16 or 8 persons should be employed for consecration. These three distinctions indicate as superior, middling, and ordinary. There should be great rejoicings at the time of consecrating the idols, which should first be taken to the bathing mandapa and washed with Pañchagavya, Pañchakaśaya, earth, ash, and water while reciting the four Vedic mantras, viz., (1) Samudra jyeṣṭha etc., (2) Āpodivyā, (3) Yāsām-rājā (4) Āpoḥiṣṭhā. Then the idol should be purified with Pañchagavya and other three substances and then bathed, it should then be adored with sandal and incense after which it should be covered with two pieces of cloth by reciting “Abhi Vastre,” then after reciting the mantra “Uttīṣṭha Brāhmanaspate” the idols should be placed in standing posture by reciting the two mantras “Āmuraja and rathetiṣṭha,” they should be placed in the chariot and conducted into the temple — 2-12

Later on it should be placed flat on a bed after strewing Kusa grass and then by turning the face to the east flowers should be strewn and at the head of the idol should be placed a vase full of water, with gold also and then the image should be covered with a piece of silk cloth after reciting the mantra “Āpodeve aposmāna mātarapi” or the silk cloth may be put upon the head of the idol. The Deva is then to be bathed with honey, ghee, mustard, and then worshipped with the mantras “Āpālava” and “Yāte rudra Śiva” and with incense and flowers also — 13-17
By reciting “Bārhaspataye” mantra a white thread should be tied round the wrist of the idol, which should then be covered with various kinds of fine clothes, and umbrella, chamara, mirror, awning with flowers, should be placed close by as well as jewels, various kinds of medicinal herbs, utensils, bed, seats. All these should be placed after reciting the mantra “Abhi tvā Śura” and then gradually make offerings of milk, honey, clarified butter, other eatables, rice cooked in sugar and milk. Then after reciting the mantra ”tryamvakam yajāmabe” a number of Valis (sacrifices) are to be offered in all directions and then the image is to be installed. Then four gate keepers should be placed at the gates, and the Brāhmaṇ priest Bahvripa is to recite in low voice Srisukta, Pāchamāna Sūkta, auspicious Soma Sūkta, Sāntikādhyāya, Indra Sūkta and Raksogha Sūkta (facing towards the east) — 18-25

The learned Adharyu seated to the south should recite Raudra Puruṣaśūkta, Ślokādhyāya Sukriya and Mandaladhāya — 26

The Chhandoga Brāhmanas sitting in the west should recite Vāmadeva, Vrihatāma, Jyeṣṭhasāma, Rathantara, Puruṣaśūkta, Rudraśūkta with Sāntika and Bheūrunda Sama. And in the north, the Atharvāṇa should recite Nilaraudra, Aparajitā, Saptasūkta and Rudrasūkta-sāntikādhyāya — 27-29

Towards the head of the idol the priest who consecrates it, should perform Hōma ceremony with Vyāhiti and Sāntik and Pauḍṭik mantras — 30

The wood of Paläśa, Udumbara, Asvattha, Apāmārga and Sāmi should be used as sacrificial fuel in the Hōma ceremony and a thousand offerings should be made, taking at each time a stick and every time the feet of the image should be touched and when the thousand offerings are over the navel, chest and head should be similarly touched. Afterwards the four priests officiating at the consecration ceremony should perform Hōma ceremony over the Kunda (pit) with a girdle and a Yoni measuring one hand with the greatest care. Next a Yoni is to be made on it one cubit long and resembling the lips of an elephant. It should have a hole and be extended and ornamented on both sides with beautiful ornamental workmanship. This Yoni is to be 4 fingers higher than the level of the sacrificial hollow (Kunda). This part should be square and be made to look beautiful. At a distance of thirteen Angulas from the foundation of the Vedi (altar), nine other Kundas are to be similarly made — 31-36

Then the priests should perform Achham and with a calm mind perform Hōma ceremonies by reciting the mantras sacred to Agni in the East and Indra and the other Lokapālas in the South. Afterwards rites to propitiate the several Devas should be performed — 37

Afterwards the sacrificial offerings should be made to the presiding Deity of the idol (Earth) Vasudhā, Vasuretā (Agni), Yajamāna, Sūrya, Jala, Vāyu, Chandramā, Ākāśa are the eight Devas to be remembered in the Kunda — 38-39

Prithvi is protected by Sarva Mahādeva, Agni by Paśupati, Yajamāna by Ugra, Āditya by Rudra, Jala by Bhava, Vāyu by Itāna, Chandramā by Mahādeva, Ākāśa by Bhima Murti. In this way at the time of
the consecration of any idol these eight are the Mārtipas, i.e., protectors of the component parts of the idol —40-42

Homa ceremonies should be performed according to one's means by reciting the prescribed Vedic mantra and a vase (Śantighaja) should be placed in each Kunda —43

Pūrnāthu should be offered after 100 or 1,000 Homas. These offerings are to be poured on the Pūrna Kumbha (jar filled with water). The base, middle and head of the Devatā are to be sprinkled with water, also the several Devas there are to be bathed also with the water frequently. At each prāhara incense, sandal, etc., should be offered and Homas (libations of ghee) should be offered and the devotee should repeatedly make gifts (offer sacrificial fees) to the priests —44-47

The priests should be given white garments, golden ear-rings, girdle, rings, etc., as well as a bedstead with all the necessary things. As long as they officiate, they should be provided with food —48-49

Offerings should be made to the Bhūtas in all the three parts of the day. The Brāhmaṇas should be fed first and afterwards the members of all the castes are to be fed —50

In course of the night festivities should be observed. Dancing, singing should be performed. Till Chaturthi Karma Brāhmaṇas should be fed. Adhivāsa should be observed for 3, 5, 7 or 1 nights. On some occasions Adhivāsa may be observed at once. The Adhivāsa ceremony performed on such occasions gives the benefit of having performed all the sacrifices —51-52

Here ends the 265th Chapter of Matsya Purāṇam on Adhivāsa

Vidhūsa

CHAPTER CCLXVI

Sūta said —After performing the Adhivāsa ceremony of the Devas the dimensions of the Lingam are to be determined in proportion to those of the temple. It is to be sprinkled with clean water and flowers after uttering mantras over them and a string should be spread in front of the door to the side and N E should be determined, for the Devas adore the Deva of the North-eastern corner —1-3

The idol of Śiva when located facing the North, gives long life, health, prosperity. Other directions are not auspicious and bring ill-luck —4

The Kārma-dulā should be put under the Lingam, above the Kārma-
dulā should be placed the Brahmāstā and above it the idol Śiva mentioned before which should be bathed with Paśchagavya. The mantras prescribed for the Divine worship should be recited and then the idol should be taken to the pedestal by reciting the mantra “Uttṣṭha-Brahmapa” Then water should be offered and afterwards Madhuparka. After one muhūrta one should place precious stones, viz., pearls, Vaidūrya, crystal lapis lazuli, sapphire, according to one's means, in the directions according to the prescribed rites —5-10
Afterwards yellow orpiment, Śilāvajra, soot, yellow clay, lead, red chalk, wheat, barley, sesame, mūnga, Nīvāra, Samā, mustard, Vṛihī, rice, sandal, red sandal wood, aguru, anjana, Udāra khas, Vaisnavi, Sahadevi, Lakṣanā, should be placed after repeating their Devas and Oṁ, in all the directions. Then after reciting the name of Śvarga and the prescribed mantras conjointly with the sacred Oṁ, all sorts of seeds, metals, jewels, gold, Padamarāga, mercury, lotus Padmāka, and the images of turtle, ox and earth should be placed duly in all the directions commencing from the east. In the consecration of Brahma Śilā, gold, coral, copper bellmetal, brass, silver, nice flowers, iron, and harital should be placed in due order. If all these are not available then only gold and yellow orpiment should be put and in the place of seeds and herbs sahadevi or barley should be substituted —11-18

The following are the Nyāsa mantras for the consecration of the Lokapālas, uzs. —The most valiant Indra is the Lord of the Devas. He is armed with a thunderbolt and is always illuminated by His fire. I salute Him every day. Agni is red, the emblem of all the Devas, conjoint with flashes, has smoke for His banner, unbearable to all. I salute Him, the presiding Person in the fire —19-21

Salutations always to Dharmarāja who is shining like the blue lotus, adorned with a crown and sceptre. He is the witness of all actions, and righteousness. Salutations always to Nīrtti who is black in appearance, the Lord of all the Rākṣasas, armed with a sword and endowed with glory —22-23

Salutations always to Varuṇa who is white in appearance, the image of Viṣṇu, the Lord of waters, armed with a noose, having sturdy arms. Salutations to Vāyu who diffuses all the aromas, has a banner in His hand. I salute Chandramā who is fair, simple, presiding over all herbs, the Lord of all stars and planets. My salutations to Idāna Purusā who is white, the master of all the lores, armed with a trident and of three eyes. I always salute Lord Brahmā born of a lotus, with four faces, dressed in the garment of the Vedas, the Lord of sacrifices. My salutations to Viṣṇu of infinite form who holds the whole universe, and who holds this earth as if she were a flower. At the time of sacrifices and of making gifts these mantras should be recited and the mantras should be prefixed with the sacred Oṁ. They are the givers of prosperity and progeny. After finishing the Nyāsa with these mantras the consecrated idols should be rubbed with clarified butter and then they should be dressed in white cloths and devoutly worshipped —24-32

Then raising the Deva with the mantra "Dhrūvā Dyau," it should be placed on the desired Śvabhra, fully ornamented. Then placing one's hand on the head of the Deva, one should recite Soma and Rudra Sāktas. At that time one should make himself Divine like by placing himself under the influence of Śomasūkta or Rudrasūkta mantras and should then meditate on the Deva according to His form —33-34

He should say I consecrate Lord Viṣṇu the holder of conch and who has the lustre of Śīta flower after making myself Divine —35
I consecrate the three eyed Śiva riding on a bull, adorned with a
crescent, having ten hands, and the master of the attendants — 36

I consecrate Lord Brahmā born from the Lotus prayed by the
seers, having four faces, plaited hair, and mighty arms — 37

I consecrate the Lord Sun having thousand rays, peaceful in
appearance, surrounded by nymphs, having a lotus in His hand — 38

In consecrating Śiva the mantras sacred to Him, the Deva mantra
and Rudra Mantra should be recited, and similarly in the consecration of
Vishnu mantras sacred to Him, the Vaiśāya and Brahmā mantras should
be recited — 39

In the consecration of the Sun, the mantras sacred to the Sun should
be recited, and similarly in the consecration of the other Devas mantras
sacred to them should be recited, for one gets everlasting benefits by
consecrating the Divine idols by reciting the Vedic mantras of the respec-
tive Devas — 40

The Deva consecrated in a temple should be looked upon as the
chief God and other images placed close by should be treated as
secondary Deities. They are also to be worshipped — 41

All round Mahādeva should be located the attendants Nandi bull,
Mahākāla, Bhṛngi, Riṣi, Guha, the Goddess Pārvatī, Ganeśa, Viṣṇu,
Brahmā, Rudra, Indra, Jayanta, Lokapāla, nymphs, Gandharvas, and
Gubyākas — 42-43

The meditation of the particular Deity should be made on the
spot where His image is located and the Lord Śiva should be invoked
with the mantra mentioned below — 44

"I invoke Lord Śiva in whose chariot are yoked lions, demons, serpents,
seers, Lokapālas, Śvamikārtikā, oxen, attendants, Mātara, Soma, Viṣṇu,
Brahmā, Nāga, Yāksa, Gandharva, and the other celestial inhabitants.
I invoke Him with His Consort and attendants. Lord! be gracious
enough to come. I salute you. Be pleased to accept my worship — 45-48

O Bhagavan! O Rudra! kindly grant my welfare. O Bhava! you
are the eternal Purusa, accept my worship. I salute you. O Bhagavan!
welcome to you. O Soma! be pleased to accept along with your attend-
ants and relations this mantra purified Pādyā, Arghya, Āchārṇya and Āsana
I salute you — 49

Afterwards Vedic hymns should be recited for a long time and then
the idol of Śiva should be bathed in curds, milk, clarified butter, water,
sugar, honey, flowers, and incense along with sweet music. Then Lord
Śiva should be devotefully worshipped and the following mantras should
be recited — 50-51

"Yajāgratodūraṇa mūḍa," 'virādajayata, Sahasrasraṣṭa puruṣa, abhīt-
vāsuraṇonuma puruṣśvevedam, tripādurdhva, yunemabhiśata, &c., natvā
vāmamya." These mantras should be constantly repeated in the installa-
cion ceremonies, and then the middle, the base and the head of the idol
should be touched four times with water. After the idol has been duly
consecrated, the devotee should give with due respect dresses and orna-
ments to the officiating priest, Murtipa, Āchārya — 52-53
Then the blind, the poor, the miser, etc., assembled should be dismissed with clothings, ornaments, etc. At the time of adhivāsa the installed Deva should be rubbed with honey, the first day, with turmeric and mustard the second day, with sandal and barley on the third day.—54-55

With red arsenic and Priyangu (a kind of creeper, long flapper) on the fourth day. By performing these ceremonies, one gets prosperity, happiness and health, and the diseases are all cured. The idols should be rubbed with kriṣṇānjan and sesame on the 5th day and with clarified butter, sandal, lotus-dust, saffron on the 6th day, and gārōchana, agarnā flowers on the 7th day.—56-58

These things should be used all at one time when the period of adhivāsa is instantaneous. The image once installed and fixed should not be removed again from the spot, for it is a sin to do so. The holes should be filled in with sand, lime, etc., The Lokapāla in whose direction the image leans should be appeased and the following offerings should be made, viz.—59-61

Ornaments should be offered to Indra, and gold to Agnī, buffalo to Dharmarāja; goat and wealth to Nārīṇa-Rākṣasa,—62.

Pearls and mother of pearl to Varuna, brass and cloth to Vāyu, cow to Chandrā, bull and silver to Śiva.—63-64

The Lokāpālakus towards whom the idol is drawn, should be appeased with Sānti. And if the prescribed worship be not performed under such circumstances there is always a fear of destruction of the family, so the chinks round the idol should be well filled in with sand, in order to make it fixed and immovable.—65

Festivities should be held for 3, 5, 7 or 10 days at the time of the consecration of the idol when grain, cloth, etc., should be freely distributed. The Kirtan (singing the name of Hari), reciting Rāmāyaṇa, Kathakalā and other meetings should be performed—66

At the end of the fourth day, one should perform the Chaturthi-karma after having his bath and gifts should be made accordingly.—67

I have explained to you the ceremonials of consecration that drive away all ills as described by the learned and performed by the Vidyādhāras and Devas.—68

Here ends the two hundred and sixty-sixth chapter of the Matsya Purāṇam on installing an image, etc.

CHAPTER CCLXVII

Śrīta said—"I shall now tell you briefly how an image is installed and the best way of offering Arghya.—1

Arghya consists in the offering of eight things, viz., of curds, uncooked rice, Kuśa, milk, Dvāra-grass, honey, barley and mustard (Siddhārthaka) Fruits should also be offered. The earth of the stable, elephant yard, chariot house, anthill, earth dug out by a wild boar, that of
a sacrificial hollow, of the cowshed and of the beds of the sacred rivers like the Ganges, etc., should be placed in the jar (kumbha) by reciting the mantra "Uddhisti, etc.,” and afterwards the jars should be filled with water by reciting the mantras "Sannodevi, etc” and “Apohisthā, etc” —2.4

Cow’s urine should be placed after reciting the sacred Gāyatrī, cowdung by reciting "Gandhadvāra,” milk after reciting "Āpyāsava,” curds by reciting "Dadhikrāvna,” clarified butter after reciting "Tejoat, etc.,” water after reciting "Tad Devasya—tvā etc.” All these are mixed and then Kuśa is thrown therein Thus Pañchagavaya is prepared The idol should be bathed with this Pañchagavaya of the jar thus filled in —5-6

Afterwards they should be bathed with curds, and then with water repeating the mantra "Devasya tvām” and then again with the Dadhi Krāṇ, etc., with the juice of fruits by reciting the mantra "Agnasyāhi,” and then water should be sprinkled with Kuśa grass after reciting the mantra "Devasya tvā," and then again with perfumed water after reciting the sacred Gāyatrī Then the idol of Lord Śiva should be bathed with 1000, 500, 125, 64, 32, 16, 8 or only with 4 jars [of water] Those jars should be made of gold, silver, copper, brass, bell-metal or of earth if one cannot afford the more expensive ones The following medicinal herbs should be mixed with the water in the jar, viz —(1) Ṣahadev, (2) Vachā, (3) Vyāgri, (4) Vala, (5) Ativala, (6) Sāmkhyasupṣṭ, (7) Śimbi (8) Suvarchalā These eight are necessary in the Mahāśāna The powder of barley, Nivāra, sesamum, Syāmaka, Sāli-rice, Priyangu, Vrithi, should be rubbed on the idol before bathing it —7-16

The following substances viz —Śvastika, Padmaka, Śankha, Svetapadma, Kamala, Śrivatsa, Darpana, and Nandyāvarta and cowdung, auspicious earth, five colours, etc., five coloured powders, Dūrva grass and black Sesamum should be used in Nirājana ceremony after which should be offered water for rinsing the mouth and then Ganges water should be offered Then two pieces of dress should be put on after reciting the following mantra —17-20

Note — Ṣanara—adoration of the idol by waving lights, perfumes, fans, &c

“Be gracious enough to put on the clothes of variegated colours woven with Deva stūra and conjoint with sacrifice and gītas These are very nice Accept them ”—21

Afterwards taking kuṣa grass in the hand camphor should be offered mixed with saffron, when the following mantra should be recited, viz —

“Deva! I do not know your body and form and your movements, be gracious enough to accept this incense offered by me ”—22-23

Then 40 lights should be lit up and offered after circumambulation, by reciting the following mantra —“You are the light of the sun and the moon You are the flash of lightning and fire You are the light of all Be gracious enough to accept the light offered by me ” Then incense should be offered by reciting the following mantra, viz —24-25

“Deva! be pleased to accept this incense made of herbs and choice ingredients full of delicious odour”—26
Then after reciting the mantra "Mahābhūṣāya te namah," ornaments should be put on. Thus after keeping up rejoicings for seven nights, the devotee should get himself sprinkled with the remainder of the Abhūṣaka water—27-28.

The sprinkling should be performed out of the water of 8, 4, 2, or 1 jar or from Pañcharatna jar wrapped up in a white piece of cloth after reciting the mantra "Devayatvā." The other mantras of the occasion have been mentioned in Atharvāna mantra of Navagraha-sacrifice which might also be recited. Afterwards he should bathe, put on white clothes and worship the idols and give to the officiating priest gifts of money, ornaments, dresses with great devotion, and should send all the utensils employed in the sacrifice, mandapa, &c., to the house of the priest for the Devas are satisfied by the satisfaction of the Guru—29-32.

The consecration of an idol should not be performed by men of angry disposition, hypocrites, Līgas who put on some peculiar garb, &c. It should always be performed by a virtuous householder who is well accomplished in the Vedas and is a Brāhmaṇa—33.

He who discarding a man versed in the Vedas gets a hypocrite to officiate at the consecration ceremony, surely brings ruination on his household or an evil spirit gets hold of the temple and no one worships the idol thus consecrated. But where Brāhmaṇas officiate there is always prosperity in that house and the idol thus consecrated is worshipped for a very long time to come—34-35.

Here ends the 267th chapter of the Matsya Purāṇam on the bathing of the idol.

CHAPTER CCLXVIII

The Rṣiśa said—Sūta! of what dimensions and how should the temples be made by those eager for prosperity? Kindly describe in detail their measurements and characteristics—1.

Sūta replied—The one well versed in the art and the science of housebuilding should first examine and select a site—2.

Afterwards propitiated rites as prescribed should be performed to appease the Vāstu Deity and sacrificial oblations should be offered. Such rites and preliminary propitiation of the Vāstu Deity should be performed at the time of repairing a temple, laying out a garden, or a door entering a new building, and erecting a new building. As stated before in previous chapters Vāstu mandalam of 81 squares should be drawn in the middle of Vāstu and then a sacrificial pit (kunda) measuring one hand and having three girdles should be made. Wood of milky trees should be employed as sacrificial fuel and Homa ceremony and libations of black sesamum and barley should be offered mixed with chips of Butea frondosa, catcheem, honey and woodapple. At the end of the Homa ceremony, vāls (offerings) are to be given with five vilva (Bael) twigs or the seeds thereof along with other eatables. Afterwards other sacrificial offerings should be made, viz.—clarified butter and grain should be offered to Agni in the N-E, boiled
rice and fruits with clarified butter to Parjanya, yellow flag, ground corn and turtle to Jaya, Pancharatna (five jewels), ground corn and bolt to Indra, smoke colour swelling and barley-meal to the Surya — 3-11

Clarified butter and wheat to Satya, fish to Bhisa, fried cakes to Antarika, barley meal to Vayu, fried rice to Pusa, grain to Vitatha, honey and grain to Grihaksata, powered meals to Yama, incense and food to the Gandharvas, green leaves to Bhringaraja, barley to Mriga, rice and pulse boiled together to the manes, Dantakastha and powdered grain, and flowers to Sugriva, golden coloured cakes and wine to Asura, — 12-16

Paya to Puspadanta, lotus with Kusastamba to Varuna, rice and clarified butter to Sagha, barley to Papsa-yaksam, balls of clarified butter to Roga, fruits and flowers to Nag, — 17

Clarified butter to Mukhya, clarified butter and milk to Soma, cooked mang to Bhallata, — 18

Powdered Sali rice to Bhaga, fried cakes stuffed with powdered grain to Aditi, fried cakes to Diti. All these offerings should be made outside the Mandal — 19

Milk should be offered to Yama, curds to Apavatsa, balls of sweet, chillies and Kusa to Savitra, — 20

Fried cakes of flour and red sugar to Savitri, clarified butter and sandal to Jaya, red sandal and rice cooked in milk and sugar to Vivashvan, — 21

Yellow ornament, rice, clarified butter to Indra, clarified butter and rice to Mitra, plain rice and rice cooked in milk and sugar to Rudra, — 22

Cooked and raw meat to Raja Yaksma, meat and pumpkin to Prithvidhara, — 23

Clarified butter and sugar to Aryama, Panchagavya, sesamum, rice, and other victuals to Brahmana. The Devas residing in Vastu thus worshipped give peace and prosperity — 24-25

Gold is to be given to all and a milch cow and gold should be given to Brahmana in the name of all these Deities. Now hear about the offerings that ought to be made to the Rakshasa, viz — 26

Flesh, rice, clarified butter, lotus, blood, and these should be offered to Chavaki in the N-E, flesh, rice, blood, turmeric and cooked grain should be given to Vidari in the S-E, — 27-28

Curds, rice, blood, chips of bones should be given to Patana along with her Rakhsa, fish, wine, rice cooked in milk and sugar to Papa in the N-W and all round. At every sacrificial offering one should mention his name and use the sacred expression Om. Afterwards the devotee should bathe in the water mixed with herbs — 29-31

The Brahmanas who come to the house should be well honoured and in such a way Vastu should be worshipped — 32

At the time of starting the building of palaces, temples, gardens and entering newly laid cities and houses, festivities should be held,
dancing should be given, music should be played and Raksoghana and Pāvamāna Sūktas should be recited by the Brāhmanas — 33-34

One who observes these ceremonies in his house and temples every year never gets any calamity, nor does he get any serious illness and his brethren and rich do not perish. He lives for a hundred years and remains in heaven for a kalpa after death — 35-36

Here ends the two hundred and sixty-eighth chapter in Matsya

Purāṇam on propitiating the Vāstu Deity

CHAPTER CCLXIX

Sūta said — After thus making sacrificial offerings to Vāstu the site of the temple should be divided into 16 parts. In the centre, the Garbha consisting of 4 parts should be thought of and this again is to be divided into 12 parts and a half. A wise man should then plan the doorways on the four sides of the temple — 1-2

The depth of the foundations should be one-fourth of the room and the dome (or top) should be double the height of that of the foundations. The height of the passage for circumambulation should be a quarter of that of the dome and in front of the two Garbha Sūtras, the Mandapa should be determined, and in one third part of the Mandapa, Bhadrāsan (one's house) is to be built. After dividing the Garbha Māṇa into five parts, one part is to be taken and in that the eastern doorway (Prākgriva) is to be designed, then the front Mandapa of the Garbha Sūtra is to be located. These are the ordinary characteristics of the temple. Now other characteristics are being mentioned with reference to the measurement of the Lingam — 3-7

The pedestal should be symmetrical to the size of the Phallus. In half of the pedestal, the foundation is to be laid, the height should be in accordance with the height of the outer foundations. The height of the temple top should be twice that of the foundations and the (height of the) circumambulating passage a quarter of that of the top, the front Mandapa should be as high as the passage for circumambulation, and the entrance to the Mandapa may be half of its height. The corners of the door-way should be made projecting outside the temple and on the wall above it should be made the mañjarī (the top-most part) and in half of it should be made the Śukanāsā (looking like the aquiline nose) and above it should be made a quadrangular spot in the dome and above it the top of the dome — 8-14

Now another set of measurements with reference to Garbhāmahāna. The Vāstu Garbha should be divided into 9 parts and the phallus should be located in the centre, the side of the pedestal is to comprise eight pādas and should be artistically finished. The width of the wall should be of eight pādas and the height five times that. The top should be twice the height of the walls, which should be divided in two parts and Śukanāsā should be made in one of them and a quadrangular spot (Vedikā) in the third part of it — 15-18
The Amaladára Kantha (topmost part) should be made in the 4th part and the projecting parts (Kapála) should be made twice the length, it should be decorated with floral designs. Such is the plan of the 3rd kind of temple. The other characteristics of the temple are now being mentioned —19-20

Súta said — Twice born! Now hear about the dimensions of the other kind of temples. Divide the place where the image is to be located into 3 parts, and in the outer portion of the above dimensions the Rathāṅga is to be designed, and the Nemi is to be one-fourth wide and the temple (or buildings) to be built all around. The Garbha is to be made twice the size of the Nemi. The walls are to be of the dimensions of Garbha mãnas. And the top should be twice the height of the walls and in the 5th part of the temple a door-way should be made. Now about the outlet. In the 3rd part of the round walls the Susra (hole) is to be made. In some particular cases in the fifth part Prákṛtīva is to be located. In the fifth part at the Karnamūla the two Prákṛtvās are to be located. And golden pieces should be put at the base of the door. The temples are of three sorts, Jyeṣṭha, Madhya (middling), and Kaniṣṭha (small) according to the differences between the sizes of the temples and Lingams. Now hear the names of the different kinds of temples — 21-27

They are — The Meru, Mandara, Kailāsa, Kumbha, Simha, Mriga, Vimāna, Chhandaka, Chaturasra, Astāra, Sodasāra, Vartula, Sarvabhadraka, Simhasya, Nandana, Nandivardhana, Haṃsa, Vṛṣa, Suvarnāsa, Padmaka and Samudgaka. Now hear about their descriptions — 28-30

A temple with hundreds of tops, having four doors, 16 flats, lofty, imposing and beautiful looking is called Meru — 31

A temple with 12 flats (Bhāmikas) is Mandara, with 9 flats is Kailāsa, one with several tops and doors is called Vimāna and Chhandaka. One that has 8 flats, or 7 flats is Nandivardhana, one with several tops is Nandana, one with 16 petals (or corners) and 20 tops and 5 flats and with Chitraśāla is Sarvatobhadra. One with many faces is Balabhichhandaka, one like a bull and void of petals is Mandala — 32-35

One with the appearance of Simha and having figures of lions is the Simha. One with the appearance of an elephant is called Gaja. One with 9 flats and of the appearance of a pitcher is known as the Kumbhakha. One with 16 petals all round ornamented with Pañchāṅgakas is called Samudgaka, and it has two Chandrāṅgas measuring two flats on either side and two flats, each layer is also Padmaka. One with 16 petals and nice tops is called Sodasāra. Its height is three flats. — 36-39

One adorned with Chandrāṅga and big Prakṛtīva is called Mrigarāja, one with many Chandrāṅgas is Gaja. The Garuda class is superior to Griharāja, its height is seven flats, and it has three Chandrāṅgas, outside this there are 8-6 flats. — 40-43

Another class of Garuda Prāśada is 10 flats high, sixteen petalled, and has two flats in addition to those mentioned before. Griharāja Prāśada is like Padma. Panchāṅgakha has two flats and 40 hands square.
Aṣṭāśra and Chaturasra are octagonal and quarto in shape respectively.
The one resembling a crane in appearance is called Hamsa. Vṛṣa has
one flat, one top of 10 hands and round from all sides. It yields all
desires—44-45

The other ones like those mentioned above are like Simhāsya having
Chandrasālās. All these are made of bricks, wood or stone, and flags and
bunting should be put on to them—46

Meru is 50 hands in extent. Mandara is 45 hands in measurement—
47

Kailāsa is 44 hands, Vimānaka is 34 hands, Nandivardhana is 32
hands, Nandana is of 30 hands, and Sarvatobhadra is of 20 hands cir-
cular and having Padmakas—48

Gaṇa, Simha, Kumbha and Valabhpattānaka are of 16 hands, and
dear to the Devas. Kailāsa, Mārgarāja, Vimānachandaka are 12 hands,
Garuda is 8 hands, Hamsa of 10 hands—49-51

All these temples if of these dimensions are lucky. The hands of
the Yakṣas, Rākṣassas, and serpents, are said to be good and called Mātrika
hands—52

It brings good luck to locate a big phallus Jyestha Linga in each of
the 7 temples such as the Meru, &c. Medium sized phallus should be
located in the 8 temples such as Śri-Vṛksaka, &c., and small size phallus
should be put in the 5 temples such as Hamsa, &c.—53

In the Valabhpattānaka temple the goddess with plaited hair and a
coronet should be located. She grants boons, fearlessness, she holds a
rosary and a Kamandalu, she is fair and giver of auspicious things—54

The Goddess holding a goblet, adorned with a red coronet, lotus
and goad along with Lord Śiva should always be worshipped in the
Prāsāda named Gītha—55

The other kinds of the images of Goddess should be placed in a
forest and worshipped there. Gaṇeśa the son of Gaṇi should be located
in Valabhpattānaka temple and is auspicious—56

Here ends the two-hundred and sixty-ninth chapter of the Matsya
Purāṇa on the dimensions, etc., of temples

CHAPTER CCLXX

Sūta said—“I shall now relate to you the characteristics of the
various Mandapās (halls attached to the temple) in accordance with the
dimensions of the temples—1

The Mandapās are of three kinds, viz. —uttama, madhyama and
kanistha—2

Their names are—(1) Puspaka, (2) Puspabhadra, (3) Suvrata, (4)
Amritanandana, (5) Kauśalya, (6) Budhisankirta, (7) Gaṇabhadra, (8) Jayā-
vaha, (9) Śrīvatsa, (10) Vijaya, (11) Vāstu-kirti, (12) Śrutapujaya, (13)

Now hear their characteristics. A Mandapa with 64 pillars is Puṣpaka, one with 62 pillars is Puṣpabhadra, one with 60 pillars is Suvrata, one with 58 pillars is Amritamanthana, one with 56 pillars is Kauḍālya, one with 54 pillars is Budhisāmkṛta, one with 52 pillars is Gajabhadra, one with 50 pillars is Jayāvāha, one with 48 pillars is Śrīvatsa, one with 46 pillars is Viṣaya, one with 44 pillars is Vāstukirti, one with 42 pillars is Śrutisūja, one with 40 pillars is Yajñabhadra, one with 38 pillars is Viśālaka, one with 36 pillars is Sudhiśṭa, one with 34 pillars is Śatrumandana, one with 32 pillars is Bhāgapančha, one with 30 pillars is Nandana, one with 28 pillars is Mānava, one with 26 pillars is Mānabhadra, one with 24 pillars is Sugrīva, one with 22 pillars is Harita, one with 20 pillars is Karnikāra, one with 18 pillars is Śatardhika, one with 16 pillars is Simha, one with 14 pillars is Śyāmabhadra, one with 12 pillars is Subhadra —7-14

Now the plan of the Mandapas. They should be made triangular, circular, octagonal or with 16 sides or they are square. They promote kingdoms, victory, longevity, sons, wife and nourishment respectively. Temples of other shape than these are inauspicious —15-17

In the centre of the hall should be made the doorway measured by sixty-four Pādas (feet). The height of the temple should be twice its breadth, the plinth should be one-third the breadth and the Garbha (inside) should be half the breadth, and walls should be made all round. Taking one-fourth of the Garbha as the unit, three times of this will be the Āyata (breadth), twice will be the width of the entrance and it will be built of Udumbara wood. The two Śākhas should be a quarter of the width of the door. There should be 3, 5, 7 or nine Śākhas which will make up the door. The doors are divided into three classes, Kaniṣṭha, Madhyama, and Jyeyaśtha —18-21

The principal doorway is to be 140 ½ Angulas high, other medium and good doors are 120 and 130 fingers high. A door 180 fingers in height is the best for ventilation. 110, 116, 100, 90, and 80 fingers are the other prescribed heights of doors. Doors of other heights than these are not good. There should be no obstruction in front of the doorway. It is to be carefully avoided in every case —22-25

The obstruction caused by a tree, a corner, a curve, a pillar, a banner, a well, a wall and a swabhara are not good —26

Destruction, misery, banishment, starvation, ill-luck, imprisonment, disease, poverty, quarrel, disunion and loss of wealth are caused by the obstruction of a doorway. Fruit trees to the east and milky trees to the south of it are the best —27-28

To the west should be made a charming pool of water full of lotus flowers, to the north should be planted palm trees and flowers —29
Round the Vāstu there should be flowing waters as well as still waters; this is a good thing, and close to the main temple should be made the pagodas of other Deities — 30

To the south should be made the tapovana, to the north the house for Mātrikās, to the S-E should be the kitchen, to the S-W the temple of Ganesa, to the west the resting place of Lakshmi, to the N-W the platform of all the asterisms, to the north the sacrificial place as well as the place for Nirmālya, to the west the place for offerings Soma and other Devas, in front the place of Śiva should be the place of Nandī, and lastly the place of Cupid — 31-33

And to the N-E should be the store of water and the resting place of Lord Viṣṇu in water — 34

The temple should be thus decorated with Kundas, Mandapas, flags, bells and bunting. One who thus makes a temple and carries on rejoicing there, gets everlasting riches, and is worshipped in heaven. Thus the consecration of temples, etc., are described according to the prescribed rites — 35-36

Here ends the two hundred and seventeenth chapter of the Matsya Purāṇam on temples, etc.

CHAPTER CCLXXI

The Rg s said — O Sūta, you have described to us the dynasty of Puru, along with the future kings in that dynasty. Now tell us about those kings who will be in the Solar (Sūrya) dynasty. So also tell us here about those illustrious kings in that Yādava family, who will exist in the Kaliyuga. And when those dynasties (Sūrya and Yādava) will come to end, then, tell us briefly about those pious kings who were kinsmen of these families and who will obtain the kingdom after them, in due order as far as possible — 1-3

Note — The future Kings of Paurava dynasty have been described in Chapter 50, see p. 158

Sūta said — Now, after this, I shall tell you, of the high-souled Ikṣvākus

Post Mahābhārata Aṣṭāvakra or Solar Dynasty

(1) Brīhadbala’s heir [was (2) Brīhatkṛṣṇa, his heir] was the heroic king (3) Uruksaya. The son of Uruksaya was the famous (4) Vatsadraha (Vatsavyūha) — 4

[According to Mr. Pargiter, the verse ought to be “Brīhadbala’s heir was the warrior king Brīhatkṛṣṇa his son was Uruksaya”]

(5) Pratvyaoma was after Vatsadraha. His son is (6) Divākara to whom in the Madhyadesa, belongs the beautiful city of Ayodhyā — 5.

Note — According to Yayu, the reading is “who now rules the city of Ayodhyā in Madhyadesa,” showing that Divākara was the ruling prince, when this Purāṇa was recited.
Divākara's successor will be the illustrious (7) Sahadeva, whose successor will be (8) Dhrūvā, the high-minded — 6

His successor will be the most lucky (9) Bhāva (Bhānuratha or Bhāvyaratana) And his son will be (10) Pratipāda The son of Pratipāda will be even, (11) Supratipā — 7

(12) Marudeva will be his (Supratipā's) son, after whom was (13) Sunakṣattra After Sunakṣattra will be (14) Kinnarāśva, the harasser of his foes — 8

After Kinnarāśva will be the high-minded (15) Antariksa After Antariksa will be (16) Susena, and (17) Sumitra, the conqueror of his enemies (Amitrajit) — 9

Note.—According to another reading, Susena was the son of Antariksa, whose son was Sumitra-Amitrajit. Or, after Antariksa will be Suparna (Susena), and after him Amitrajit

(18) Brihadṛṣṭa will be the son of Sumitra Brihadṛṣṭa's (son) will be (19) Vīryavān (Dharmavān) Again (20) Krītanjaya, by name, (will be) the virtuous (Dhārmika) son of Vīryavān — 10

The son of Krītanjaya, will be the wise (21) Ranajaya, (22) Sanajaya, the warrior king will come after Ranajaya — 11

(Sājyajaya's son will be (23) Sākya After Sākya will be the king (24) Sudhaudana The son of Sudhaudana will be (25) Siddhārtha, the eminent (26) Pūṣṭala or Rāhula will be the son of Siddhārtha) — 12

After him will be (27) Prasenajit After him will be (28) Kuśandraka After Kuśandraka will be (29) Kulaka After Kulaka is remembered (30) Suratha — 13

From Suratha was born (31) Sumitra. He will be the last king These Aikṣavākus have been declared, who will exist in the Kaliyuga — 14

These will be in the line of Brihadbala, they will be the glory of their family Here the following genealogical verse is sung by ancient poets — 15

"This dynasty of the Ikṣvāku will end with Sumitra On reaching King Sumitra it will come to its close in the Kaliyuga." — 16

This is thus the dynasty of Manu, even as declared before Hereafter I will relate the Bṛhadṛṣṭa (dynasty) of Magadha — 17

Post-Mahābhārata Bṛhadṛṣṭhas

Listen about the kings, those past, those present, and those to come in future, from (the stock of) Jūrāsandha (and) in the line of Sahadeva — 18

After (1) Sahadeva was killed, when the great war of Bhārata took place, (2) Somādhī succeeded him as his heir, and became king in Giri-vajra — 19

He reigned for fifty-eight years, and then (3) Brūtāśrūvād in his line reigned for sixty-four years — 20
CHAPTER COLAXI

(4) Apratipt reigned for thirty-six years, and (5) Niramitra after reigning for forty-years went to heaven — 21
Afterwards (6) Suraksha got the earth for fifty-six years, and (7) Brihatkumāṇa reigned for twenty-three years — 22
(8) Sankṣiḥ has just passed away after enjoying the earth for fifty years.

Note — Another reading according to the Viṣṇu Purāṇa is "Senaṣṭi is now enjoying the earth, the same number (33) of years."
He will be succeeded by (9) Srutanjaya who will be for forty years. Afterwards (10) Viśvau will obtain the earth and will reign for twenty-eight years, and then (11) Suchi will rule the kingdom for fifty-eight plus six years (i.e. 64) — 23-24
The king (12) Kesama will enjoy the earth for twenty-eight years after whom the powerful (13) Anuvrat will reign for sixty-four years — 25
(14) Sunetra will enjoy the earth for twenty-five [another reading thirty-five] years (15) Nriṣrut will enjoy it for fifty-eight years — 26
After that (16) Trinetra will enjoy the kingdom for twenty-eight years (17) Dyumatsena (Drīḍhasena) will be for forty-eight years — 27.
(18) Mahiṣṭhala will be resplendent for thirty-three years (19) Achala or (Suchala) will be king for thirty-two years — 28
(20) Rṣpīṇya will obtain the earth for fifty-years, and these 32 kings will be the future Bāhradrathas — 29

Note — The following three lines are omitted in our text of the Matsya Purāṇa, but supplied by Mr. Parpue —
"Chatvarīm saṁ saṁ rājā Suṭoṭē bhokṣyate tathā,  
Saṇṭajīt preṭhvim rājā try asitīm bhokṣyate samah,  
Prapyaṃsaṃ Viśvajīchāpi paṇḍā-vimśad bhavasyati""
King Sunetra will next enjoy the kingdom for forty years. King Satyaṇī will enjoy the earth for eighty-three years, (eighty years) And Viśvajīt will obtain this earth and be king for twenty-five years — 28A

Note — Our reading is dvātraśaṣṭra nṛpā hyaṣ. Another reading is "Sadasaṅkhe śrīsaṅkhe bhāvite Bāhradrathah." And then the verse will mean — "these sixteen kings are to be known as the future Bāhradrathas." Then there is further this line in the same manuscript — "Traya-vimśad-adhikam taṣṭam rājya cā śa staḥ-naptakam." And it means, "and their kingdom will last seven-hundred twenty-three years." According to this reading the sixteen future Bāhradrathas will reign for 728 years. Of course this includes Senaṣṭi also.

Their kingdom will last full 1,000 years indeed. Then Bālaka (son of) Pulaka will be the conqueror of Kaṇṭhīyas — 30

Note — The translation is according to the reading

हाष्टिनाथ इति सिद्धार्थ दु:धान्तानि: ।
पृथ्वी चतुर्वेद युगो द्वितीय मावित्ति ॥

But the kings enumerated are 32 only. The reading of the Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa is कुलक्षण सव द्वितीया “These 32 Kings” This is more accurate.

Here ends the two hundred and seventy-first chapter on the genealogies of future Ikṣvākus and Bāhradrathas.
CHAPTER CCLXXII
Pradyota or Bālaka Dynasty

Sūta said—When Bṛhadāratha and Vṛthotras and Avantis have passed away, Pulaka, after killing his master will instal his son (Pradyota or Bālaka) as king—1.

He will instal Bālaka, born of Pulaka, in the very sight of the Kṣatriyas (by assassinating his master, Ripunjaya) That son of Pulaka will subjugate the neighbouring kings by force and not by right, and will be devoid of royal policy—2

That (Pulaka), the best of men, will reign for 23 years, (2) Pālaka or Bālaka will be king for 28 years (or 24 according to the Vāyu)—3

(3) King Vṛśīkhayāpva will reign for 53 years (50 according to Vāyu) (4) and Sāryaka will be king for 21 years (25), Nandavarthana, his son, will be king for 30 years (20 years another reading) These five kings, after enjoying the earth, for 52 years (evidently a mistake for 155 or 152) will perish—4-5

Note.—The Viṣṇu as well as the Bhagavata Purāṇa give the aggregate as 188 years

Śiśunāka Dynasty

Then Śiśunāka destroying all their glory will place his son in Benares and himself go to Girivraja The King Śiśunāka will reign for 40 years —6

His son Kākavarna will obtain the earth for 26 years, Kṣemadharma will be king for 36 years —7

Kṣemajit will obtain the earth for 24 years, Vindhyasena will be king for 28 years —8

Kānḍvayana will be king for 9 years, his son, Bhūmimitra will be king for 14 years —9

Note.—This verse (9) is evidently misplaced here Its proper place is in the Kauva line.

Ajatasatru will be king for 27 years, Vamsaka will be king for 24 years —10

His son Udāst will be king for 33 years, Nandivardhana will be king for 40 years —11

Mahāvandī will be king for 43 years, These will be the kings in the Śiśunaka dynasty —12

The Śiśunakas will be kings for full 360 years, and the kings will be low born Kṣatriyas (Kṣatrabandhu) —13

Note.—According to the Viṣṇu and Vāyu the aggregate is 383 years. But adding the above figures we get 321 only

Early Contemporary Dynasties

Contemporary with all these kings will flourish in Kaliyuga other kings also, and they will endure an equal time. There will be 24 Ikṣvāku kings, 27 Panchalas, 24 kings of Kāśi and 28 Haihaya kings—14-15

Then there will be 32 Kalinga kings, 25 Asmaka, 36 Kurava, 28 Maithilo, 23 Suraeasas, and 20 Vītahotra kings All these kings will endure the same time and will be contemporaries
The Nandas 422 B.C — 322 B.C

Then, as an incarnation of Kali, will be born Mahâpadma, a son of Mahânnanda from a Sûdra woman, and he will be the exterminator of the Ksatriya kings — 16-18

Afterwards all the kings will be of the Sûdra origin. That Mahâpadma will be the sole monarch and a universal Emperor. He will reign for 88 years on this earth. He will exterminate all Ksatriyas through his ambition. His eight sons, beginning with Sukalpa, will be kings for 12 years. They will be kings in succession to Mahâpadma one after another. Kuûlîya will uproot all these sons, during the course of 12 years. Then the empire will pass on to the Mauryas, after being enjoyed by [Kuûlîya?] for a hundred years [or then Kuûlîya, after enjoying the earth for one hundred years, will go to heaven] — 19-22

The Mauryas

His son Satadhanva, will be king for 6 years. His son Brihadhratha will reign for 70 years — 23

For 36 years Asoka will be the king. His grandson will then be the king for 70 years — 24

His son Daûaratha will be the king for 8 years. His son Saptati will reign for 9 years (or his son will be for 70 years) — 25

These are the ten Mauryas who will enjoy the earth for full 137 years, from whom she (the Earth) will pass to the Sungas

Note.—The text says that there are ten Maurya kings, but its enumeration is short of that number. The following note from Mr Fargiter is appropriate — “This dynasty is given by all sîva Purânas, but the account of it has suffered more than that of any other dynasty. Three versions exist here, the earliest in the Matsya, the second in the Vâyû, and the third in the Vâyû generally and the Brahmana. They agree in general purport, but have many differences. The second forms a stage of recension intermediate between the first and the third, and is the only copy that has preserved the names of all the kings. The Matsya version in all copies is incomplete and has one of its verses misplaced, thus only five MSS mention Chandra Gupta, the second king always omitted, and the account generally begins with that verse 39, putting the two kings first, and then mentions only four kings, Asoka and his three successors.”

[Though the Matsya mentions only seven kings, and that also in a confused manner, the full list of the ten kings is given in the Viûnu Purâna (Book IV Chap 24, verses 7-8)]

The years of accession noted against their names are taken from Mr V. A. Smith's History of Ancient India, page 197.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date of Accession</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chandra Gupta</td>
<td>222 B.C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bîndesha Amitrâghita</td>
<td>293 B.C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asoka</td>
<td>273 B.C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asoka died</td>
<td>223 B.C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suyasana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daûaratha</td>
<td>222 B.C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saûgata</td>
<td>234 B.C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sâlavaka</td>
<td>216 B.C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somâdevamaharaja</td>
<td>206 B.C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satadhanva</td>
<td>199 B.C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brihadhratha</td>
<td>191-185 B.C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sungas

Pushyamitra the commander-in-chief will uproot Brihadhratha and will rule the kingdom as king 36 years — 27. After him Vasuṣyeṣṭha will be the king for seven years. After him Vasumitra will be for ten years — 28.

Note — Our text omits Agnimitra who was the immediate successor of Pushyamitra and who reigned for 8 years, as in the Vaiṣṇa P

Then his son Antaka will be (reign) for 2 years Then Pulindaka will (reign) for 3 years — 29.

Then Vajramitra will be the king for 9 years, then Samabhaga will reign for 32 years, then after him his son Devabhumi will reign for 10 years. These ten petty kings will enjoy this earth for full 112 years, and then the earth will go to the Kṛtvā — 30-32.

Note — The Purāṇa enumerates only 8 kings while there ought to be ten. This omission is supplied by the names of Agnimitra and Ghoṣavasu as given in the Vaiṣṇa Purāṇa. The ten kings, therefore, are the following —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>King</th>
<th>Reign</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pushyamitra</td>
<td>155 B C (36 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agnimitra</td>
<td>149 B C (8 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suṣyeṣṭha</td>
<td>141 D O (7 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vasumitra</td>
<td>134 B C (10 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antaka</td>
<td>124 B C (2 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulindaka</td>
<td>123 B C (3 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghoṣavasu</td>
<td>119 B C (8 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vajramitra</td>
<td>116 B C (9 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhāgavata</td>
<td>107 B C (52 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devabhūti</td>
<td>75 B C (10 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Assimilated in 65 B C)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 120 years

[The aggregate of the reign is, however, 120 years and not 112; but all the Purāṇas agree in giving 112 years as the duration of Sunga dynasty. This discrepancy might be explained by omitting Agnimitra from the list. He perhaps never reigned as a king apart from his father Pushyamitra who, though de facto king, always styled himself Senāpati or Commander-in-chief, and so Agnimitra’s name is not mentioned by the Matsya Purāṇa. There is much uncertainty about his reign as pointed out by Mr. Parigiter. Or may it be that Agnimitra was practically a king during the lifetime of his father on certain parts of the vast empire? And the verse “tat-suto guṇimitra-aṣṭau bhaviṣyatī samā nṛpiḥ” may be read as “tat-suto agnimitraṣṭu bhaviṣyatī samā nṛpiḥ”. According to this calculation the Sunga dynasty would appear to have come to an end not in 65 B C but in 73. The Matsya Purāṇa verse 32 is rather inaccurate. It says —

प्रोक्ते गुणिमित्राः मेश्यकोवियाः वर्णाराजाः। ततो पुराण ज्ञाते च तता। गुणिमित्राः ।

“These ten Kṣudra kings will enjoy this earth full 100 and 200 (total 300) years. Then it will go to the Sungas.” This is evidently a mistake.
The earth could not have gone to the Sungas after the Sungas. Nor did the Sungas reign for 300 years. Instead of "tatah Sungan gamisayati" another reading is "tatah svargam gamisayati" which may refer to the last king, namely, Devabhumi who will go to heaven. This reading is more appropriate than 'Sungan gamisayati'. Moreover who are these petty kings Kusadrarayanah which the text mentions. It only mentions 8 kings and not 10, for it does not mention Agnitmitra and Ghosavasu. We have therefore adopted Mr Pargiter's reading — "Dadgata Sunga-rājāno bhokṣyant-imām vasundharām, Śatampūrnam dade vrata tatah Kavān gamisayati". This is in accordance with Viṣṇu purāṇa also which in IV 24 11 says —

ि तत्र कवानेन नूयास्याति।

The Kannāyanas

The minister Vasudeva forcibly overthrowing the dissolute king Debbabhūmi will become king among the Sungas. He the Kannāyana, will be the king for 9 years —33

His son Bhūmitra will reign 14 years. His son Nārāyana will be for 12 years —34

Susarma, his son, will be for 10 years only. These are recorded as Sungabhṛityas, or Kannāyana kings —35

These 40 (four Kanvas are Brāhmanas, and they will enjoy the earth for 45 years —36

They will have the neighbouring kings respect them and will be virtuous. At the time of their period of reign coming to an end the earth will go to the Andhras —37

Note — The four Kannāyana kings are shown in the following table —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>King</th>
<th>Reign Period</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Vasudeva Kanva</td>
<td>9 years</td>
<td>73 B.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bhūmitra</td>
<td>14 years</td>
<td>59 B.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nārāyana</td>
<td>12 years</td>
<td>47 B.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Susarma</td>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>37 B.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>45 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[The last king Susarma was slain by the king Siduka about 27 or 28 B.C.

Here ends the two hundred and Seventy-second chapter on the Pradyota, Śiṇḍāga, the Nanda, the Maurya, the Sungas and the Kannāyana dynasties.

CHAPTER CCLXXIII

Andhras

The Andhra Simuka (Siduka) with his fellow tribesmen, the servants of Susarman, will assail the Kannāyanas and him (Susarman,) and destroy the remains of the Sungas' power and will obtain this earth —1-2
Note — The above translation is according to Mr. Pargiter's text. According to our text the reading is —

"कायावनातिक ऋषी। सुभाषितः: प्रज्ञान तः ॥

guhana वैच रक्षकों शान्तिता दु: बोधयस: ॥

This would mean — "Then Kânvâyanas (noble) of Susârman after sailing her (Earth) and putting an end to what remains of the Sungsas will become powerful!" Thus shows that the chieftains of the last Kânya King, Susârman, revolted against him and put an end to the Sunga power.

Their tribesman (a kinsman of these Kânvâyanas chieftains) (bhûpâs) who had revolted against Susârman called (1), Sûdûka Andhra will get this earth. For 23 years Sûdûka will be the king —2

His younger brother (2) Kriyana will be 18 years his son (3) Srtmâlakarni (Sri Satakarni) will be 10 years, then (4) Purûotsanga will be the king 18 years —3

Note — Mr. Pargiter inserts (5) "Skandhasvatam will be king 18 years" after Purûotsanga.

(6) Sàntakarni will be 56 years, his son (7) Lambodara 18 years —4

His son (8) Åpita (Åplaka) will be 12 years, then (9) Meghasvati will be 18 years —5

Then (10) Svat will be king 18 years, (11) Skandhasvati will then be king 7 years —6

Then (12) Mrigendra Svâtkarna will be 3 years, then (13) Kuntala Svâtkarna will be king 8 years, then (14) Svâtvarna will be king for one year —7-8

Then (16) Ariktavarnâ will be 25 years after him (17) Hâla will be king for 5 years —9

Note — Before this verse and as part of verse 8 Mr. Pargiter inserts "sattasamosadhav varti Purumâv bhavayati," which means then (15) Pulomâv will reign 56 years instead of Ariktavarna another reading is Ariktavarna

Then (18) Mandulaka will be king 5 years [another reading Manta- laka] Then (19) Purindrasena (Purikasena) will be king, after him (20) Saumya will be the king —10

Note — The number of years of the reigns of Purindrasena and Saumya are not given in our edition. Moreover, it is doubtful whether, Saumya is the name of a king. Mr. Pargiter says — "Saumya cannot well be a king, though the line says so on its face, because in this dynasty two kings are never put together in a single line without any mention of their reign. Saumya bhavayati is probably a corruption. Mr. Pargiter also points out that instead of the above the following verse is in the Vâyû — "Pancha Patta- lako rajâ bhavayati mahâbâthe, " Ubhyan Purikasena tu samâ so py savimsmi""

Thus according to this reading it means that Purikasena will reign 21 years

Then (21) Sundara Sâtâkarna (Satakarni) will reign 1 year, then (22) Chakora Sânâtkarna (Satakarni) will reign for 6 months —11

Then (23) Sivasvati will be 28 years, then (24) King Gautamiputra will be king next 21 years —12

His son (25) Pulomâ will be king 28 years

[Then (26), Sàtakarni will be king 29 years.]

This is a very doubtful line as pointed out by Mr. Pargiter, and is not in our text.
After Puloma (Sivadri-Puloma) will be king 7 years—13
Then (28) Siva skandha after Saktikarna will be king as his son for (?) years

Note—Our text is ब्रह्मचारी ब्रह्मचारीपुत्रस्वामिः एव। But Mr. Pargiter would amend it thus—भ्रमचारी ब्रह्मचारिपुत्रस्वामिः एव।

Note—No number is given. Mr. Pargiter would read it—“Bhavitsatam traya samah,” and then the verse would mean “Sivaskandhasaktikarna will be king 5 years”

Then (29) Yajnastra Saktikarnika will be 29 years—14
Then after him (30) Vijaya will be king 6 years. Then (31) Chandastra Saktikarna, his son will be 10 years—15
Then (32) Puloma, another of them, (viz., Puloma II) will reign 7 years—(16a)

These 19 Andhbras will enjoy the earth for 460 years. On the kingdom of the Andhbras coming to an end, there will be kings belonging to the lineage of their servants—16 17

Note—The Purana mentions at the end that the number of kings will be 19, but as a matter of fact, it enumerates 30 kings, and the number would rise to 32 if the kings inserted by Mr. Pargiter be taken into account.

We give in a tabular form the list of the names of the kings with their reigns—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of the King</th>
<th>Reigns</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Siva Andhra</td>
<td>26 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Brimallakarni</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Parnotsanga</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Skandhasambari</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Satakarni</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Lambodara</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Apitaka</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Maghavati</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Svatriti</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Skandhasatvati</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Mrigandra</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kuntala</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Svatavarna</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Pulomavi</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Arkitavarna</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Hala</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Mandulaka</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Purindrasena</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Saumya (a wrong name</td>
<td>with no years)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Amudara</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Chakora</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Sivasvati</td>
<td>12 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Gardampatra</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Puloma</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Satakarni</td>
<td>19 (doubtful)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Sivarriy</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Sivakandha</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Yajnastra</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Vijaya</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Chandastra</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Puloma II</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Various Local Dynasties.**

On the kingdom of the Andhbras coming to an end, there will be kings in the lineage of their servants who would be called Sripurvatya Andhrs—17

There will be 7 (kings in the line of the servants of) Andhrs 10 Abhtra kings, also 7 Gardabhuhas and 18 Sakaas—18.

There will be 8 Yavana kings, and 14 Tusara kings and 13 Gurumda kings and 19 (or 11 Mauna) Hansa kings—19

The 9 Yavana kings will reign for 87 years. The 7 Gardabhuhas will enjoy this earth again [no years given] 72 according to Vayu—20
The earth is recorded to have belonged to the Tuṣāra for 7,000 years and 18 kings for 183 years as well [printed text corrupt "Ought to be — "Eighteen Śakas for 183 years"]—21

For half four hundred years there will reign 13 Gurundas of Meelchha origin along with Sudra kings (Or, 13 future Gurundas along with low caste men, all of Meelchha origin, will enjoy it half four hundred years, e 200 years)—22

For 103 years the 11 kings will enjoy the earth (no name) (The word Hūnas should be supplied to complete the verse, and it would then mean "11 Hūnas will enjoy the earth for 103 years") The (seven) Sṛṣṭāravīṭya Ādhras will endure 52 years—23

The 10 Ābhira kings will be for 67 years When they are overthrown by time, then there will be Kilakila kings—24

Note—These local dynasties, with their periods of reign, are thus shown in a tabular form—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dynasties</th>
<th>Periods of Reign</th>
<th>No of Kings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Andhra-Bāhīyas (Sri-parvatiyas)</td>
<td>52 years or twice 50 or 100 years</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Ābhiras</td>
<td>67 years</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Gardabbilas</td>
<td>72 years (as in Vayu)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Sakas</td>
<td>168 years</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Yavanasa</td>
<td>87 years</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Tuṣaras</td>
<td>7,000 years (107?)</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Gurundas</td>
<td>300 years</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) Hūnas</td>
<td>108 years</td>
<td>11 or 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9) Kilakilas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note—The account of these dynasties consists of three parts, the first of which summarizes the number of kings in each dynasty, the second states its duration, while the third adds certain subsequent kings. In the first part, the Matsya, Vayu, and Brahmāṇḍa purāṇas agree generally, but in the second, the Matsya has one version and the two others another. Here the dynastic matter in the Matsya ends.

"These local dynasties are all classed together as more or w contemporaneous. The number of years assigned to them must be considered according to the remarks in introduction Sec 42f, and with reference to the middle of the 3rd century A.D. When the account was first compiled as preserved in the Mt., for the revised versions in V and B did not revise the periods. If these remarks be sound, Sriparvatiya Andhrabrityas had at that time reigned 52 years, or (if we read dvipanchasatsam) possibly 100 roundly, according to Mt, while the V, and B reading is no doubt corrupt and should perhaps be 113 or 107 years. The Ābhiras had then reigned 67 years, the Gardabila 73 years, the Sakas 183 years, the Yavanas 57 or 81 years, and the Tuṣaras 7,000 or 500 according to the proper constructions of the sentences but perhaps 107 or 108 in reality. The 18 Gurundas or Muraṇas had then reigned half of the quadruple of 100 years, that is 200, according to Mt, or 850 according to V and B, but the latter is probably a corruption of the former reading, for V and B may precisely 199 years. The 11 Hūnas or Maṇusas had then lasted 183 years.

"Mention of these races is found in the inscriptions, thus Ābhiras in Luder's List of Brahmi Inscriptions, Nos 606, 1187 (Epig. Ind. X, Appendix) and Fleet's Gupta Inscriptions, p 14, Sakas, Luder's list, Nos 1153, 1155, 1157, 1158, 1160, and perhaps 1001-3, and PGI p 16, Yavanaa, Luder's list, Nos 609, 604, 1032, 1128, 1140, 1154, 1164, Murundas in PGI, p 14, and Murundadevi, I.d., pp 123, 128, 155 Hūnas. PGI, pp 86, 148, 206, A Vakataka prince Vindhyasakti is mentioned in Kloehn's Inscriptions of Northern India, No 522 (Epig. Ind. v Appendix) "Parashuram's Kali Dynasty p 44]
THE EVILS OF KALI AGE

There will be Yāvanas here for the sake of religious feeling (pilgrimage or propaganda) or pleasure or profit. The Āryas and the Mlecchhas (will dwell) mixed up in all provinces (janapadas).—25

The people will steadily deteriorate by adopting a contrary course of life, so also the king will be greedy and speakers of untruth.—26

All will be overpowered (killed) everywhere by Kalki whether they be Āryas or Mlecchhas. They will be irreligious, avaricious, and heretical and cruel hypocrites everywhere.—27

When the royal family will be destroyed, and the close of the Kali Age will come and righteousness will perish, there will remain few good people not given to covetousness.—28

The people will be unholy, unrighteous and oppressed with decease and sorrow, and goaded by failure of rain they will be eager to destroy each other.—29

Unprotected by anyone, always living in terror, surrounded by deep difficulties, the entire population will begin to live on (the top of) mountains and on the banks of rivers.—30

When the royal families will be destroyed, the people, will desert their homes, and devoid of affection they will abandon their brothers and friends, and will have no one to protect them.—31

They will not observe the rules of caste and order of life, and be addicted to unrighteousness. They will subsist on fruits, roots and leaves of trees, and will be clothed in tattered garments, barks and skins, and thus they will wander over the earth in search of livelihood.—32

Thus the people having suffered (unnumerable) miseries during the close of the Kali Age will become totally extinct, along with the extinction of the Kali Age.—33

When the Kali Age will be exhausted, after having been on earth for full 1,000 divine years together with the Sandhi periods, then on its end, the Kṛta Age will come.—34

Chronological Particulars

Thus have I declared in due order the entire series of genealogy—the kings who have passed away, and those who exist now and those who have not yet come into existence.—35

Now from Mahāpadma's inauguration up till the birth of Parīkṣit, this interval is indeed known as 1,050 years (1015 according to Viṣṇu, and 1500 according to our reading) 36

Note—In manuscripts of Matsya Purāṇa marked c, c, i the reading is Sat-ottaram. Similarly in Matsya and Viṣṇu the reading is Pancha-sat-ottaram, meaning 1,500. This period of 1,500 is the true interval obtained by adding up the periods of reigns of the Bṛhadrañjana, Pradyota and Śiunāgas as given in the Viṣṇu Purāṇas and other Purāṇas. Thus—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bṛhadrañjana</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pradyota</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Śiunāga</td>
<td>612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Therefore the Mas of the Matsya referred to by Mr. Pargiter are more correct than the printed text. This verse, therefore, should read,

महाप्राचीनकुछ याबलाम्य परिवर्तित:। परम वेषसहस्रु तु हेत्यं प्रेम्रास्तोतरम्॥

This is the reading we prefer to adopt as being in harmony with the text of Viṣṇu Purāṇa. Mahāpadma Nanda was anointed in 428 B.C. Therefore, Parikṣit was born in 1925 B.C. which was the year of the Great War.

Now from Mahāpadma's inauguration to Parikṣit's birth, this interval is indeed known as 1500 years—35.

Moreover in the interval which elapsed from the last Andhra King Pulomāvi to Mahāpadma—that interval was 836 years—37.

The Cycle of 2,700 years or Saptarṣi in Laukika Era

The same future interval of time, beginning from Parikṣit till the end of the Andhras, is thus expressed in the Bhāvishya (Purāṇa) regarding those (kings) enumerated by the Śrutarṣas who know the ancient stories (in these terms)—38.

"When again (there will be end) of 27 future Andhras, (the Great Bear) will be in a line with the towering brilliant Agni (the presiding deity of Kṛttikā asterism)"—39.

And equal space of time is still future, subsequent kings, beginning from the end of the Andhras till Parikṣit, are declared therein. They have been enumerated in the Bhāvishya Purāṇa by Śrutarṣas who knew the ancient stories—38 (Pargiter).

Note.—The reading in the Anandārama edition of the verse 35 is—

सत्यप्रकाशमानसप्रमाणिनाच्च। प्रस्तितमिति स्थानानां ऐक्यपुनः॥

It is evidently corrupt according to Mr. Pargiter. Pratiṣṭhas in the above he would amend into Pratiṣṭhā and samah should become samaḥ. The verse therefore should read—

सत्यप्रकाशमानसप्रमाणिनाच्च। प्रस्तितमिति स्थानानां ऐक्यपुनः॥

Another reading is—

सत्यप्रकाशमेवस्पुष्यत्वेवेषमानसप्रमाणिनाच्च॥

as given by the editor of Viṣṇu Purāṇa in Bh. Ik. IV, Ch. 24, p. 285.

The Seven Rīs were then (at the time of the birth of Parikṣit) on a line with the towering brilliant Agni (the presiding deity of Kṛttikā). At the end of the future twenty-seven Andhras the cycle repeats itself (Pargiter)

Note.—This Saptarṣi or Laukika Era appears to be a contrivance of historians and is still in use in Kāśmir as first pointed out by the late Dr. Bühler, as will appear from the following extracts from the Encyclopaedia Britannica—Article—"Hindu Chronology," and Dr. Bühler's Kāśmir Reports pp. 80 et seq.

"The Saptarṣi reckoning is used in Kāshmir, and in the Kappra district and some of the Hill states on the south-east of Kāshmir, some nine centuries ago it was also in use in the Punjab, and apparently in Sind. In addition to being cited by such expressions as Saptarṣi-samvat, "the year (so-and-so) of the Saptarṣis," and Ṣaṅkṣera-sam vatsara, "the year (so-and-so) of the scriptures," it is found mentioned as Lokaśāla, "the time or era of the people," and by other terms which mark it as a vulgar reckoning. And it appears that modern popular names for it are Pahādi-samvat and Kachchh-samvat, which we may render by "the Hill era," and "the orange era." The years of this reckoning are lunar, Chaitrādī, and the months
are paraminta (ending with the full moon) As matters stand now, the reckoning has a theoretical initial point in 8077 B.C., and the year 4976, more usually called simply 76, began in A.D. 1996, but there are some indications that the initial point was originally placed one year earlier.

The idea at the bottom of this reckoning is a belief that the Saptarishi, "the Seven Rishis or Saints," Marichi and others, were translated to heaven, and became the stars of the constellation Ursa Major, in 8077 B.C. (or 8077), and that these stars possess an independent movement of their own, which referred to the ecliptic, carries them round at the rate of 100 years for each nakshatra or twenty-seventh division of the circle. Theoretically, therefore, the Saptarishi reckoning consists of cycles of 2700 years and the numbering of the years should run from 1 to 2700 and then commence afresh. In practice, however, it has been treated quite differently. According to the general custom, which has distinctly prevailed in Kashmir from the earliest use of the reckoning for chronological purposes, and is illustrated by Kalhana in his history of Kashmir the Rajatarangini, written in A.D. 1148-1160, the numeration of the years has been centennial, whenever a century has been completed, the numbering has not run on 101, 102, 103, 104, &c., but has begun again with 1, 2, 3, &c. Almanacs, indeed show both the figures of the century and the full figures of the entire reckoning, which is treated as running from 8078 B.C., not from 876 B.C. as the commencement of a new cycle, the second, thus, an almanac for the year beginning in A.D. 1798 describes that year as "the year 4869 according to the course of the Seven Rishis, and similarly the year 69." And elsewhere sometimes the full figures are found, sometimes the abbreviated ones, thus, while a manuscript written in A.D. 1648 is dated in "the year 24" (for 4724), another written in A.D. 1234 is dated in "the year 4800." But, as in the Rajatarangini, so also in inscriptions, which range from A.D. 1204 onwards, only the abbreviated figures have hitherto been found. Essentially, therefore, the Saptarishi reckoning is a modification of reckoning, by suppressed or omitted hundreds, with the earlier centuries commencing in 8076, 2768 B.C., and so on, and the later centuries commencing in A.D. 245, 225, &c., on precisely the same lines with those according to which we may use, e.g., 96 to mean A.D. 1796, and 57 to mean A.D. 1857, and 9 to mean A.D. 1900. And the practical difficulties attending the use of such a system for chronological purposes are obvious, isolated dates recorded in such a fashion cannot be allocated without some explicit clue to the centuries to which they belong. Fortunately, however, as regards Kashmir, we have the necessary guides in the facts that Kalhana recorded his own date in the Saka era as well as in this reckoning and gave full historical details which enable us to determine unmistakably the equivalent of the first date in this reckoning cited by him, and to arrange with certainty the chronology presented by him from that time.

The belief underlying this reckoning according to the course of the Seven Rishis is traced back in India, as an astrological detail, to at least 6th century A.D. But the reckoning was first adopted for chronological purposes in Kashmir and at sometimes about A.D. 500, the first recorded date in it is one of "the year 99," meaning 899 = A.D. 518-519, given by Kalhana. It was introduced into India between A.D. 925 and 1025 (Encyclopedia Britannica, Eleventh Edition, Vol. 11, pp. 490-500).

"The beginning of the Saptarishi era is placed by the Kashmirians on Chitra suli 1 of the twenty-fifth year of the Kaliyuga, and the twenty-fourth year, in which Kalhana wrote, is consequently the Saptarishi year 4224. For"

The distance between Kali 25 and the beginning of the Saka era is 8,154
The distance between Saka samvat 1 and Kalhan's time is 1,076

Hence results a total of Saptarishi years 4,234

My authorities for placing the beginning of the Saptarishi era in Kali 25 are the following: First, P. Dayaram Jotil gave me the subjoined verse, the origin of which he did not know —

Haler gatahi shiyanastravarsahal saptarashivaryam tridivam pratyath
Lokosha sam vatsarampratakriyam saptarashimunas pravandanti saunct

"When the years of the Kaliyuga marked by the 'arrows and the eyes' (i.e. the five and the two, or, as Indian dates have to be read backwards, 25) had elapsed, the most excellent Seven Rishis ascended to heaven. For in the calendar (used in the world) the virtuous declare the computation of the Saptarishi, (years to begin from that point)"

Pandit Damarad explained the verse as I have done in the above translation, and

* The word loke, 'in the world,' alludes to the appellation Lokakśa, Lokaśka samvatsara.
added that each Saptarshi year began on Chaitra and 1, and that its length was regulated by the customary mixing of the shukra and saura mansas.

The correctness of his statement is confirmed by a passage in P Śāhābrān’s Rājataranginiśamagraha (No 170), where the author says that the Saka year 1786 (A.D. 1864), in which he writes, corresponds to Kali 1496 and to Saptarshi or Laksita samvat 4840. One of the copyists, Ādi, who copied the Dhavyādha (No 255) for me in September 1876, gives in the colophon, as the date of his copy, the Saptarshi year 4951. These facts are sufficient to prove that P Dāmodara’s statement regarding the beginning of the Saptarshi era is not an invention of his own, but based on the general tradition of the country. I do not doubt for a moment that the calculation which throws the beginning of the Saptarshi era back to 1676 B.C. is worth no more than that which fixes the beginning of the Kaliyuga in 3101 B.C. But it seems to me certain that it is much older than Kāliyuga’s time, because his equation 44=1072 agrees with it. It may therefore be safely used for reducing with exactness the Saptarshi years, months, and days mentioned in his work to years of the Christian era. The results which will be thus obtained will always closely agree with those gained by General Cunningham, who did use the right key. Dr. Bühler’s Kāsmīr Report pp 58 and 59.

Note—Mr. Pargiter, reads “saptarṣaya ṭad & Pusya Pratipe rājī val samam” and he translates it thus —The Great Bear was situated equally with regard to the lunar constellation Pusya while Pratip was king. At the end of the Andhras, who will be in the 37th century afterwards, the cycle repeats itself.

“In the circle of the lunar constellations, wherein the Great Bear revolves, and which contains 27 constellations in its circumstance, the Great Bear remains 100 years in (conjoined with) each in turn” (40), according to Pargiter.

This is the cycle of the Great Bear, and is remembered as being, according to divine reckoning, 6 divine months and 7 divine years. According to those constellations divine time proceeds by means of the Great Bear, (41a). (Pargiter)

The two front stars of the Great Bear, which are seen when risen at night, the lunar constellation which is seen situated equally between them in the sky, the Great Bear is to be known as conjoined with that constellation 100 years in the sky —42-43. (Pargiter)

This is the exposition of the conjuction of the lunar constellations and the Great Bear. The Great Bear was conjoined with the Magha in Parikṣa’s time 100 years —44. (Pargiter)

The Brāhmaṇas (the Seven Seers) will be in the 24th constellation 100 years (when) at the termination of the Andhras —45. (Pargiter)

Note—The 24th constellation from Magha counting backwards is Chitra. According to this calculation the interval between Parikṣa and the termination of Andhras is 2400 years. Subtracting 1586 we get 814, or the interval between Nanda and Parikṣa or in round number the Great War took place 1800 years before Nanda’s time.

If, however, the 24th No. in the order of reckoning the nakṣatras be taken, then the line of the Saptarṣas will be in Śatabhūṣa or 1,400 years. Subtracting 856 we get 544 the interval between Nanda and Parikṣa —evidently incorrect. But 856 is the interval between Nanda and the termination of the Andhras. If however we read Andhraśas instead of Andhrās, and this is the reading of Brāhmaṇas then it will mean, “at the commencement of the Andhras.” The Andhras dynasty lasted for 450 years or the interval between Nanda and the commencement of the Andhras was 856—450 = 406 years. Deducting 876 (instead of 856) from 1,400 we get 1,524 years, the interval between Parikṣa and Nanda. This figure is approximately correct, according to some texts.

* Rājataranginiśamagraha, fol. 4h, 1, 7 latadrīya sāke 1786 kāligate 4955 saptarṣaśchitrāṃsata samvat 4840

† The use of the Saptarṣa era in Kāsmīr and the adjacent hill states, which continues even in the present day, has first been pointed out by General Cunningham.
CHAPTER COLXXIII.

The Evils of the Kali Age (Resumed)

Thenceforward all this world will fall upon very bad times. Men will be liars, greedy, and destitute of righteousness, affection and wealth. The observances of religion of Shruti and Smriti will become very lax, and so also will be destroyed the orders and castes. —46

The people will be of mixed origin, weak in body and will be led astray and deluded. Brâhmanas will sacrifice for Sudras (or will study under Sudras) and Sudras will take to teaching Mantras. —47

Those Brâhmanas will adore such Sudras anxious to acquire wealth from them (or anxious to get the meaning of the Mantras from them). And gradually there will be seen all the causes which go towards the removing of a man from his own caste. —48

Thus towards the end of the age, the few weaklings that will remain on earth will also go to extinction. —49a

The Duration of Kali

On that very day and in that very moment when Krishna went to heaven, the Kali Yuga commenced on earth. Now listen to its duration from me. The wise say that its duration is 400,000 years. —50

Together with four times eight (32) thousand years according to human calculation (i.e., 400,000 + 32,000 = 432,000) Or, in other words, its duration is 1,000 divine years together with the twilights (i.e., 1,000 + 200 = 1200 divine years = 1200 × 360 = 432,000). —51

When the Kali Yuga comes to an end the Krita Yuga will again come. —52a

The Aila and the Ikṣvāku dynasties have been described along with their branches. The dynasty of the Ikṣvākus (the Sūryavahās) is remembered to have come to an end with Sumitra when Ikṣvaku Kṣatriyas will cease. The Aila Kṣatriyas (Chandra-vanda were contemporary with these (or the last of the Aila Kṣatriyas was Kśema — Vāyu), so the knowers of the Somavamsa understand it. —53

Note — The text in verse 52b is

It apparently gives no meaning. The translation follows the reading of the Vāyu —

All these are declared to be the glorious descendants of Vivasvat those who are gone, those who exist now and those who will be in the future. —54

The Brâhmanas, the Kṣatriyas, the Vaishyas and the Sudras are remembered to exist in this Vaivasvata manvantara, i.e., all are sons of Vaivasvata Manu. Thus ends the genealogy of dynasties. —55

A Prophecy

Devâpi, the Paurava king, and Maru, a king of Ikṣvāku dynasty, are both existing in the village, Kalâpa, owing to their great Yoga. —56.
In the 29th Mahāyuga these two will be the leaders of Kṣatriyas and will restore Kṣatriyahood. Suvarchas, the son of Manu (Maru?), will be the founder of the (future) Aikṣvākṣa line — 57

In the 29th Mahāyuga he will be the first founder of that dynasty. Similarly, Satya, the son of Devāpi, will be the (first) king (and the founder) of the Aila dynasty — 58

These two (Devāpi and Maru) will be the restorers of Kṣatriya chivalry, in the beginning of that Mahāyuga. Thus should be understood the characteristics of the dynasties in all the Yugas — 59

Even after the close of the Kali Yuga, the Seven Sages who continue to exist along with these two throughout the Kṛta Yuga, will then incarnate in the middle of the (future) Tretā Yuga. They will take birth in order to be the seeds of Brāhmaṇas and Kṣatriyas (of Brahmanic parentage) again. Thus at the end of the Puṣya asterism (when the Great Bear is in a line with that asterism) the Seven Sages, along with those kings (take birth on earth) for the sake of procreating offsprings in every Yuga. Thus the Brāhmaṇas know the close relationship of the Kṣatriyas with the Brāhmaṇas (and how several Kṣatriya dynasties had Brāhmaṇa paternity) — 62

Thus, at the close of each Manvantara, these (two) immortal Kṣatriyas and (seven) Brāhmaṇas, who cross over from one Yuga to another (in their full consciousness), are called Santānas in the Śruti or founders of future human races. They become the origin of (the future) Brāhmaṇas and Kṣatriyas — 63

The Seven Sages know thus the rise, fall, and the longevity of these founders of dynasties as well as the decline and rise of the dynasties — 64

When Jamadagni totally destroyed the Kṣatriya clans the world became devoid of Kṣatriya Kings — 65-66

Hear, I will relate to you the double origin of the modern Kṣatriya Kings. Aila and Ikṣvākū dynasties are said to be the origin of the Kṣatriyas — 67-68

The Kings and other common Kṣatriyas were variously subdivided in the world. Quite a profusion of Kṣatriyas were born in the Aila dynasty, but there were not so many in the Ikṣvākū dynasty. Their number is full one hundred. Similarly, by the spread of the Bhoj dynasty that number was doubled — 69-70

These Kṣatriyas have disappeared with their names. I am relating to you about them, please hear. The number of Prittibindhas was 100, Nagas 100, Hayas 100, Dārāśtras 100, Janmejayas 80, brave Brahmodattas 100, Kurus 100, Panchala 100, Kasikusa, etc., 100 each, Nippa and Sasabindh 2,000 each — 71-73

These Kṣatriyas were pious-minded and charitably disposed. Thousands of similar Rājarṣhas have disappeared. In the present Manvantara the dynasty of Vaivasvatamanu appeared and disappeared and with it many races came and went — 73-75
Even in one hundred years it is not easy to describe that dynasty fully. Twenty-eight families have disappeared with the Devas. What remained I am relating—76-77

The sages of that dynasty are 43 in number. The rest are known as Yugas. I have described some of the dynasties in brief and the rest at length for the sake of their being numerous. I am not able to describe them fully again. Oh King, the Rajārśi of the luminous Yāyā dynasty, whose names have been described have all disappeared with the Yuga. The man who hears them gets five worldly boons, viz., life, fame, wealth, heaven, progeny. By hearing this chapter one goes to heaven.

Here ends the Two hundred and seventy-second Chapter.

CHAPTER CCIX

The Rishi said—"Sūta! one should acquire, increase and protect wealth by fair means. The acquirement of wealth by a virtuous person has been said to be most lucky in all the Śāstras—1

Be good enough to tell by what charity a wealthy and learned man feels blessed"—2

Sūta said—"I shall now explain to you about that great charity, (Mahā Dāna) which has been mentioned to us by Lord Viṣṇu in connection with the enunciation of the righteous ordinances. It has been kept so secret. It is the dispeller of all the ills and the effects of bad dreams."—3-4

The Mahā Dānas are of sixteen varieties. Among the sixteen kinds of Mahā Dāna described by the Lord, the Tulsā Puruṣa Dāna is the first and best of all. It is the giver of virtue, long life, dispeller of all ills, venerated by Lords Brahmā, Viṣṇu and Śiva and other Devas—5-6

The other Dānas are—Hiranyagarbha Dāna, Brahmānda Dāna, Kalpa-pādapa Dāna, Gosahasraka Dāna, Hiranyakāmadheenu Dāna, Hiranyāśva Dāna, Hiranyāśvvaraiha Dāna, Hemahastiratha Dāna, Panchalāṃga- laka Dāna, Diārā Dāna, Viśvachakra Dāna, Kalpalatā Dāna, Saptasāgaraka Dāna, Ratnadheu Dāna, Mahābbutagha Dāna, which were first observed by Bhagavān Vasudevā, the Destroyer of Sambhara, by Ambaraṣa, Bhārgava, Sahasravāhu, Prahlāda, Prithu, Bharata and other kings. These Dānas are always performed for the removal of all obstacles, and as a result of these they were all protected by the Devas—7-12

The Devas ward these observers of ordinances from all ills—13

If one of these Dānas be accomplished without any obstacles through the favour of Lord Viṣṇu then Indra was not able to do any injury to the devotee—14

So a devotee should adore Lords Viṣṇu, Śiva and Gaṇeśa and then with the advice of the Brāhmaṇas should commence the performance of sacrifices, pertaining to these Mahā Dānas—15

"King Manu had put the following question to the Lord Janārđana, which I heard and now shall try to make clear according to my understanding. Please listen to it"—16
Manu said —“Lord, be pleased to tell me about the Mahā Dānas, the most auspicious, sacred and mysterious.”—17

Matsya said —The 16 great ordinances that have not been mentioned elsewhere up to now, I shall now explain before to you”—18.

Tulā Puruṣa Dāna is the first and best of all, and it should be performed on the days of Ayana, Vīṣuvaṅk, Vyātipāta, Dinakṣeyas, on the first day of the Yugas and Manvantaras, Saṅkṛanti, Saṅkṛanti Vaidhṛti, Yōga, Chaturdāśi, Aṣṭami, white Panchadāśi, on the Parva days, on the Dwādaśi, Aṣṭakadahge, on the occasions of sacrifices, festivities, marriages, after having seen bad dreams or seen wonderful things, on getting wealth and Brāhmaṇas, on the occasion of Srāddha, in desired times, in a sacred place, in temples, cowsheds, near a well or a garden or a beautiful tank, etc. Thus in these days, on such occasions and at such places, Mahā Dānas must be made —19-23

Life is momentary, wealth is transient and every being is in the clutches of death. Under such circumstances a man should always follow the course of Dharma and righteous actions —24

On an auspicious day the devotee should make the Brāhmaṇas recite Svastivāchana and then make a pandal of 10 or 12 hands or 16 arātnis. It should have four Bhadrānas and the altar should be of seven hands and within this another Vedi of five hands.—25-26

Note —ঢেঁথাঁ = open palm of hand

In this central Vedi, the doorways of fine wood should be made and four sacrificial cavities should be dug, one in each direction. Each cavity (kunda) should have a girdle and a jar filled with water, an asana (seat), two copper vessels, sacrificial utensils, Viṣṭara, clarified butter, sesamum, incense, lights, flowers, etc. That Kunda is to be made of one hand and should be made in the north-east. In this Vedi, the Graha Devatas (Deities of the planets) are to be worshipped —27-29

Here the Brāhmaṇa, Viṣṇu and Śiva should be worshipped with flowers, fruits, clothings, etc. All round, banners of various colours resembling the complexion of the four Lokapālakas should be made. In the centre a beautiful banner should be made, decorated with little bells and network and four buntings of bo-tree and other milky trees should be tied on four doorways and then two jars full of water and decorated with garlands, incense, etc., should be placed and two pillars of the wood of any of the following trees, viz. —Śāla, Ingudi, Sandal, Deodar, Sripārm, Vilva, and Priya Kachanāra —should be made. They should be two hands underground and five hands above it. The two pillars are to be four hands apart. Another piece of wood, sufficiently strong, is to be placed across on the two pillars —30-32

Then a caste man should suspend the scales and in the middle of it should be placed a golden image. A rod of four hands should be put above the scales and the latter should be made 10 fingers thick and should be decorated with a plait of gold and ornaments. Both the scales should be suspended to the rod by means of iron chains and then they should be decorated with garlands studded with precious stones, flowers and sandal. A lotus should also be drawn with powders of different colours, and
flowers, etc., should be strewn there, and above the beam of the scales a canopy of five colours should be erected. Afterwards those versed in the Vedas, handsome in appearance, of nice disposition, knowing all the rituals, born in the Bhāratavāraśa, should be made the priests, and the man accomplished in the Vedānta, born in an Aryan family, knowing Purāṇas, of cheerful disposition, wearing white clothes, earrings, a golden girdle, armlets and other ornaments, should be made the Preceptor (Guru) —33-38

To the east of the Manḍapa two Brāhmaṇas versed in the Rīgveda should be seated, to the south should be seated two Brāhmaṇas accomplished in the Yajurveda, two to the west knowing the Sāmaveda and two to the north versed in the Atharvaveda. All those learned men should offer Homas or sacrificial libations four times in four directions by reciting the Vedic hymns on their respective altars to Gaṇeśa, Grahaṇi, Lokapāla, Āstavasu, Āditya, Marudgaṇa, Brahmaṇa, Viṣṇu, Siva, Sūrya and the Vanaśpati —39-40

Afterwards the mind should be turned to the mantras sacred to them. At the close of the sacrifice when the Homas are over, the preceptors should get the music played and then taking the Vaiśas, flowers and incense in order and invoke the Lokapāla —41

The following mantras should be uttered at the time of invoking the Lokapāla, viz. —O Indra1 adored by the Devas, Śādhyas, Siddhas, come O, one armed with a thunderbolt and surrounded and fanned by the nymphs, I salute you Pray guard my sacrifice. Om Indrāya Namah —42

Agni come, come, be gracious enough to come. You are adored by the seers, all the Immortals and carrier of oblations to the gods. Be pleased to guard my sacrifice by your power and through your powerful attendants. I salute you Om Agnaya Namah —43

O Vaivasvata1 O Divine Personage1 Dharmarāja1 be good enough to come. You are adored by all the Devas. You are of the Divine form. You are the cause of men’s misery and prosperity. Please guard this sacrifice for my benefit. I salute you Om Yāmāya Namah —44

Rakṣogananāyaka1 be good enough to come with your demon attendants, Vetalas and Piśāchas, be pleased to guard this sacrifice, you are the Lord of Itāksasas and the Lokas. I salute you Om Nīrītaye Namah —45

Come, O Lord! with the seas and the aquatic animals, come with the clouds and Apsarasas. The Vidyadharas and gods will sing praises of you. Do you protect us. I salute you Om Varunāya Namah —46

Come, O Lord! to protect me in my sacrifice. Come seated on a stag and in company with the Siddhas (demigods). The lord of the Prānas! the great helper of the author of destruction, do you accept my worship. I salute you Om Vāyaṇe Namah —47

Come, O Yajñeswava O (Lord of the sacrifice)! Come and save the sacrificial ceremony, with the Nakṣatras (stars) in company with the Usadhas and the Pītris do you accept my offerings. O Lord! Om Somāya Namah. —48.
Come, O Vivasvāna! come, with the Bearer of Nastri, Śāla, skul and Khavāṅga! O Lord of the worlds! Master of the sacrifice! Do you accept my worship to fulfil my sacrifice? I salute you, O Lord! Oṃ Isānaya Namah—49

Come, O Lord of the Pātāla (netherworlds) and of the mountains! Come, you praised in song by the Nāga women and the Kinnaras! O Ananta (Endless One)! Save our sacrifice with the great Yakṣas, and Uragus and the various gods! Oṃ Anantāya Namah—50

Come you the Lord of the universe! the Greatest Savant! Come you with the gods and the Pitrās! You are the Creator of all-being of unparalleled might! Come to grace our Sacrifice! O Lord! Oṃ Brahmānaya Namah—51

All beings that are in the three worlds moving or fixed—may they with Brahmā, Viṣṇu and Śiva protect me—52

O Devas, Dānavas, Yakṣas, Gandharvas, Serpents, Rākṣasas, seers, men, Ga, Devamātaras, be pleased and come and protect me in the performance of my sacrifice! After thus invoking the Deities, offer the ornaments of gold to the Rītviṣkas—53-54

They should be given earrings, girdle of gold, rings, clean clothes, and bedstead and double of these should be given to the Preceptor. All the Brāhmaṇas sitting in the different directions should turn their heads on Sāṃskārabhyaya—55-56

The Brāhmaṇas engaged for the sacrifice who fast, should follow all these things, and the devotee should make the Brāhmaṇa vāchana (svastuvāchana) in the beginning, middle and the end—57

Afterwards the devotee should get himself bathed by the Brāhmaṇas, and the Brāhmaṇas should recite the Vedic hymns and then he is to take a handful of flowers after circumambulation and wear a garland of white flowers and cloth. He should then invoke the scale and say, "you are the strength of all the Devas and rest on truth! I salute you, O Jagaddhatri! you have been designed by the Lord Brahmā as the witness! You hold yourself between the Truth and the Untruth! You are the life between the virtuous and the vicious! You weigh all! Weigh me then, and carry me across the ocean of the world! I salute you! Only in you is the Lord of the twenty-five elements inherent! I therefore salute you! I salute you, O Govinda! in the form of this scale! O Hari! be gracious enough to see me taken across this ocean of the world!"—58-64

Then after circumambulating and putting on a coat of mail, sword, shield and ornaments the devotee should sit in one of the scales—65

Seeing the face of Lord Sri Hari and taking the golden image of Dharmarāja with that of the Sun by both of his hands! The Brāhmaṇas should then weigh the devotee with excellent gold pieces until the scale kicks the ground! Then the king eager for his prosperity should place more gold than that of his weight on the floor and remaining in the scale for sometime utter the following words—"Devi! you are the witness of all, I therefore salute you! You were first created by Brahmā and the whole of the moveable and the immovable world is held by you! O Viśva-dhārīni! you are the soul of all beings! You are the holder of the universe
I salute you." After saying so he should alight from the scale and give first of all half of the whole offerings to the preceptor (Guru) and the rest should be made over to the Ritiwijas and with their permission should distribute a portion of that wealth among others also—66-72

The poor, the helpless, the good, the worthy and the Brāhmaṇas should all be duly honoured. The offerings of the tulādāna, should not be allowed to lie in the house even for some time. One who does so is visited by fear, privation and pestilence. By readily distributing it among others one gets blessings from superiors—73-74

Those who observe this Mahā Dāna in such a way reign over a Loka for one manvantara—75

He becomes illustrious like the Sun and then goes to the realm of Viṣṇu seated in a Vimāna decorated with beautiful perforated work, bells, garlands and adorned by the nymphs where he remains for crores of kalpas—76

On the completion of his store of virtues he is born as an illustrious emperor on this land and conquers thousands of kings after performing sacrifices. The one who witnesses such an ordinance and thinks of it at the close of his life, or repeats it to others, or reads about it or hears it, goes to heaven adorned by Indra—77-78

Here ends the two hundred and seventy-fourth chapter on Tulā Puruṣa Mahā Dāna

CHAPTER CCLXXV

Matsya said—"I shall now tell you about the excellent Hiranyagarbha Mahā Dānam which is the dispeller of all sins—1

On an auspicious day the devotee should observe fasting and arrange for a pandal, articles, ornaments, canopy, Ritvikas, etc., as needed for the tulādāna. He should then invoke Bhagavān Viṣṇu and the Lokāpālas. Then after Punnahavāchana and Adhivāsana he should get an auspicious jar of gold which should be 72 fingers in height and of the shape of a lotus having its third part filled in with clarified butter and milk and also with ten weapons, jewels, needles, a sackle, gold, and then the jar should be provided with a pedestal and golden stalk of lotus and it should have an image of the Sun on their outer circumference and a golden thread put round its navel—2-6

Close to that Hiranyagarbha jar should be placed the golden staff and Kamandalu on either of the sides respectively and then a lotus should be drawn on the space all round the jar measuring a few more fingers. Then pearl strings and sapphires should be placed, afterwards sesamum and an oval wooden vessel should be placed on the altar above which should be placed the Hiranyagarbha jar—7-8

Then after uttering propitiatory words and getting the Brāhmaṇas to read the Vedas, the devotee after bathing in water, mixed with all the herbs, is to put on a garland of white flowers, clothes, ornaments and utter the following mantras with flowers in his hands—9-10
O Hiranyagarbha O Hiranyakavacha O Lord of the Devas and the seven Lokas salutations to you Salutations to Lord Viṣṇu and the Holder of the Universe — 11

Deva Dhūloka and other regions are contained in you and so are Brahmā and other Devas You are the holder of the universe I salute you — 12

O Supporter of the Universe, the golden-wombed One! Creator of the Universe is contained in you Salutations to You — 13

You are the soul of all the beings You are inherent in each being, pray, therefore, drive away all my endless troubles of the world — 14

After thus invoking the Lord the devotee should enter the precincts of the altar and keeping his face northwards hold the images of Dharmarāja and Brahmā in both his hands and take five deep breaths after placing his head between his ankles. Then the Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas should perform the Garbhāthāna Punsavana and Simantha ceremonies of the Hiranyagarbha. Then the Preceptor and Brāhmaṇas should make the devotee to sit up after chanting the Vedic hymns and getting the music played — 15—17

Afterwards the sixteen ceremonies such as Yātakarma, etc., should be duly performed, and then the devotee should utter the following mantras and make over the needles, etc., to the preceptor — 18

I salute you Hiranyagarbha and Visvagarbha You are the Soul of the Universe — 19

O Best of the Devas! as I was born of you in the mortal world so let me be born again of Divine form on account of my being born again of you You have created me virtuous and truthful — 20

Afterwards that Brāhmaṇa should decorate a blessed cow with the ornaments and bathe her with four vases He should seat her on the golden seat and bathe her by reciting these mantras, viz. — “Devayantarvān” and say ‘I shall now bathe all the limbs born of you ’ — 21—22

May all of you live long and happy, holding Divine bodies Afterwards he should make over that golden thing to the Ritvik Brāhmaṇa chosen for the performance of the sacrifice — 23

The Ritvikas who may be few or many in number should all be worshipped and the things used in the worship should all be given to the Guru — 24.

Gift of sandals, shoes, umbrella, chamara, seats, utensils, villages, countries and any other thing should also be made according to the means of the devotee — 25

One who performs this Hiranyagarbha ordinance on an auspicious day according to the prescribed rites will go to Brahmaloka and be worshipped there and live for koti kalpas. — 26

And at the end of the manvantaras will reside in the realm of all the Lokapālas one after another, after being freed from the sins of the iron age and adored by the Siddhas, Sādhyas, nymphs He also liberates from hell one hundred Pitr Lokas, friends, brothers, sons, grandsons, all by himself — 27—28
CHAPTER CCLIxxvi

One who reads or hears this Hiranyakarṣabha Dāna goes to the realm of Viṣṇu and one who advises others to perform this ordinance, becomes like Indra the Lord of the Devas in heaven, and the leader of the hosts of wise persons —29

Here ends the two hundred and seventy-fifth chapter the Hiranyakarṣabha Mahā Dānam

CHAPTER CCLIxxvi

Matsya said —"I shall now explain to you the ways of performing the Brahmāṇḍa Mahādāna which is the disperser of all sins of the highest degree and one of the best ordinances"—1

The devotee should make similar arrangements as before of Ritvika, pandal, articles, ornaments, clothing, etc., as required for Tulādāna and then on an auspicious day he should invoke the Lokapālas and perform Adīvāsana, etc. The golden universe (Brahma egg) should be made from 20 palas to 1,000 palas (one pala is equal to four tolaś) according to the means of the devotee which and two jars should also be provided. All round the Brahmāṇḍa eight Dīggaṇaṭakas and six Vedaṅga Śāstras should be located —2-4

The Brahmāṇḍa should be made with four-faced Brahmā in the centre and all round it should be made the images of the eight Lokapālas, Śiva, Viṣṇu, Sūrya, Pārvati, Lakṣmi, Vasu, Marudgana and with precious jewels. The length of the Brahmāṇḍa should be from one cubit to 100 fingers and it should be covered with a piece of silk cloth and placed on a mound of 32 seers of sesame. After that the eight sorts of grains should be placed all round it.—5-7

To the east should be the Lord Śri Hari lying on Ananta, to the south-east Pradānya. To the south should also be placed the images of Prakṛti and Satkāraṇa, to the west should be located Amṛuddha and the four Vedas. To the north should be made the images of Agni and golden Viśveśevara.—8-9

All round the gods should be placed on golden pedestals covered with red cloths after molasses being placed over them (in jars), and then worshipped. Ten jars filled with water and covered with cloths should also be placed. Ten cows should be given away, and the devotee should be bathed along with gold, cloth, milking vessel, sandals, umbrella, chāmara, looking-glass, seat, sets, tables, sugarcane, lighting-bowls, flowers, garlands and sandal, and incense, etc., after the Brahmāṇḍas, versed in the Vedas have performed Homa ceremonies with Adīvāsana.—10-11

Lord of the universe, Viśvadāna! I salute you. The devotee, thus bathed, would circumambulate and repeat the following mantra —You are the Lord of all of the seven Raṣa, of the Immortals and of this earth. Protect me, Deva! Let the aggrieved and sinners also become blessed by your grace on their calamities being cut off by the blade of ordinances and charities performed in your name. Let the sins of all the beings moving and non-moving be destroyed. Even those who are freed from these sins by
the merit of their Mahādāna, be cured of all their faults and defects. After reciting this prayer and saluting Śrī Hari, all the articles of worship should be divided into ten parts and then two parts are to be given to the Guru and the rest given away to the Brahmānas. In an ordinance in which only a small amount is spent by the devotee, only the preceptor should offer libations into the sacrificial fire as is done in Agnibhotra and he should be given away all the clothes, ornaments, etc.—12-16

One who thus performs this Brahmānda Mahādāna is liberated from all sins and goes to the region of Viṣṇu seated on a chariot and is adored by the nymphs—17.

By the glory of this Brahmānda ordinance the devotee liberates the whole family of mother and father and grandfather, grandmother, brethren, wife, son, grandson, friends, acquaintances and guests and gives pleasure and happiness to all of them—18.

One who reads this in a temple or in a virtuous man's premises or hears about it or advises others to perform this ordinance goes to the realm of Indra where he enjoys the company of the nymphs—19.

Here ends the 276th Chapter of the Matsya Purāṇam on Brahmānda Dana.

CHAPTER CCLXXVII

Matsya said—"Now I shall tell you about the Kalpa-pādapa Mahā Dāna which is also the dispeller of all sins."—1

On an auspicious day the devotee should invoke the Lokapālas of the Pūnyātha-Vāchana as prescribed in the Tulsādāna ordinance—2.

The Ritvikas, pandal, ornaments, cloths, &c., should also be arranged as before. A golden tree yielding all desires (Kalpa-pādapa) of various kinds of fruits should be made, and also birds sitting on that tree, the cloths and various ornaments should also be made. The tree should be of four to one thousand pāls according to the means of the devotee. The gold used is mixed with alloy—3-4.

It should be located on a mound of molasses of 32 seers, covered with a piece of white cloth—5.

Five branches along with the images of Brahmā, Viṣṇu, Śiva, Sūrya and Cupid should be made, on the lower branch should be placed Cupid with Rāvi. Sāntānaka tree, ¼ of the golden Kalpa tree, should be located to the east of the latter Māndāra tree along with an image of Lakshmī should be located on a pot of clarified butter in the south, Pārśvā tree along with the image of Sāvitrī should be located to the west on a mound of cumin seed (Jiraka). Similarly, Harichandana tree should be located to the north along with Surabhi cow on a mound of sesamum. The tree is to be adorned on one-fourth part of it with flowers—6-7.

All the other trees should be made ¼ of the golden Kalpa tree and covered with a yellow cloth and decorated with flowers, sugarcane, etc.—8.
CHAPTER CCLXXVIII

Then eight jars filled with water and provided with fruits, should be placed near the tree with a pair of sandals, cooking-utensils, lamps, shoes, umbrellas, chamara, seats, etc. After placing fruits, flowers, and buntings over them, 8 or 10 sorts of grains should be put in all the directions. Over the tree a canopy is to be stretched, decked with fruits and garlands of flowers —9-11

After Homa ceremony and Adhvâsa, the devotee should get himself bathed by the Brâhmans versed in the Vedas with the recitation of the sacred Vedic hymns and then he is to utter the following mantra after circumambulating the tree thrice —12

“Salutations to the Kalpa tree, the giver of the desired objects, the protector of the universe and the image of the Creation —13

“You are Brâhma, the Lord of the universe. You are the Lord of the day. You are the supreme soul, therefore be pleased to protect me. You are the Immovable, the soul of the universe. You are the Sun, you are the material, you are the immaterial, you are the Highest cause. Salutations to you. You are the nectar, you are the Infinite, you are the undecaying Person. In conjunction with Sántanas be gracious enough to protect me and deliver me from this ocean of world” —15

After this, the Kalpa tree should be given to the preceptor and the other trees should be given to the four Ritvikás —16

If the devotee cannot afford much money, he should worship the preceptor only. He should free himself from feelings of avarice and not be miserly in the expenditure of money —17

One who makes this Mahâ Dâna in this way, obtains the merits of the Asvamedha sacrifice —18

He is also adored by the nymphs, the Siddhas, the Châranas and the Kinnaras. Besides that, he liberates his manes and the members of the present and future generations —19

After being seated in a Vimâna resplendent like the Sun, he goes to the realm of Lord Visnu venerated by the Devas —20

Thereafter reading for hundreds of Kalpas as the King of Kings in Heaven and then through the grace of Nârâyana, he becomes His devotee and inclined to hear about Him when he goes to the city of Nârâyana —21

One who reads about it or remembers it also gets himself freed from sins and goes to the realm of Indra and lives there for one Manvantara happily with Apsaras —22

Here ends the 277th Chapter of the Matsya Purânam on Kalpa Pâdapa Mahâdânam

CHAPTER CCLXXVIII

Matsya said —“I shall now tell you about the Gojahara Mahâ Dâna the dispeller of all great sins and the yielder of all desires” —1

On an auspicious day before carrying out this ordinance the devotee should live on milk for three nights or one. Afterwards the
Lokpálas should be invoked as is done in Tuládána and Homa ceremony and adhvása should be performed Ritvikas, Mandapas, articles, ornaments and covering cloths all are to be arranged, and within the enclosure of the Vedi, a bull with all auspicious signs is to be brought. Outside the Vedi then a thousand cows with their horns mounted with gold and hoofs with silver, should be placed after being adorned with ornaments, cloths, flowers and garlands—2-4

Then after decorating ten cows with cloths, garlands, golden-bells, milking-pots of bell-metal, gold plait and red cloth, the devotee should arrange a pair of sandals, shoes, umbrellas, vessels, seats, etc., these are to be worshipped and in their midst should be made a golden bull, Nandikesvara which should be located on a mound of salt after being covered with a silk cloth and decorated with ornaments Sugarcane and fruits should be placed closed by. The bull, etc., should not be less than one hundred pālas in weight and should go up to three thousand pālas. In the case of gift of one hundred (100) cows, one-tenth of that should be arranged for—5-10

On an auspicious day auspicious Vedic songs should be sung and then the devotee should bathe in water mixed with herbs and medicinal plants. The Brāhmaṇas accomplished in the Vedas should bathe the devotee after which the latter should recite the following formula by holding a handful of flowers—"O Robin, the inhabitants of the Lokas! You are the form of the Universe, you are the world-mother, salutations to you!"—11-12

"O Cow-Mother! within your body are the 21 bhuvanas, Devas, Brahmā, etc., therefore protect me. O Cows! be on my front, be at my back and also on my head. I am living in the midst of Cows for you are existing incarnate in the form of Vriṣa, the eternal Dharma. You are the resting place of the eight Murtis. Therefore, O Eternal one, protect me." Afterwards the golden bull Nandikesvara should be given away with all materials to the preceptor and a cow out of the ten should be given to the Ritvikas. Then each of the Ritvikas and the priests should be given 100, 50, 20 or 10 cows and with their permission other Brāhmaṇas should also be given ten or five cows each. One cow should not be given to many. This is sinful. A sensible devotee eager for his health and prosperity should give many cows to one man—13-18

After thus giving away one thousand cows, the devotee should live again on milk for a day and one eager for a store of wealth should lead a life of celibacy on the day of performing this ordinance and hearing the glories of this Dāna and making it heard by others. One who thus makes the gift of 1,000 cows is liberated from all sins and honoured by the Siddhas, Chārāpas, etc., is venerable in the realm of all the Lokpálas after being seated in a chariot shining like the sun and decorated with a beautiful network of bells, etc. He remains in those realms along with his sons and grandsons for a Manvantara in each. Thus he goes beyond the seven realms and attains the domain of Siva—19-23

Besides this he liberates 101 manes and grandmothers, etc. He reigns as a king for 100 Kalpas, after that he becomes devoted to Siva
and performing one hundred Asvamedha sacrifices attains the realm of Lord Viṣṇu and becomes liberated from bondage — 24-25

The menes also eagerly look forward to a son who would make a gift of 1,000 cows They wish that a son or a grandson should liberate them by making such a gift One who does so is ministered to by his menes in every respect — 26-27

One who reads about this or thinks about it, will go to the realm of Indra after leaving his mortal evil and liberated from all sins — 28

Here ends the 279th Chapter of Matsya Purāṇam on giving away one thousand Cows

CHAPTER CCCLXXIX

Matsya said — "I shall now tell you about the Kāmādhenu Dān which fulfils all the desires of the people after driving away all great sins." — 1

First the Lokapālas should be invoked and then Homa and Adhivas should be performed after erecting Kundas, pandal, and an altar If the devotee cannot afford much money then only the preceptor may offer sacrificial oblations as is done in Ekāṅgi ceremony In this ceremony a cow and her calf are to be made of pure gold To give away Kāmādhenu with one thousand fruits is the best; with 500 fruits is middling, and with 250 fruits is Kangā The Kāmādhenu should be made of not less than three tolas of gold, whether the devotee is able or not A black deerskin should be spread on a mound of molasses and above it should be placed the cow decorated with various kinds of gems Close to it should be placed eight pitchers full of water containing jewels and various flowers — 3-6.

Round it should be placed 8 or 10 sorts of grains, sugarcane, fruits, utensils, seats, copper milkingpot, red cloth, lamp, umbrella, chamara, ear-rings, bell, golden horns, foils, silver hoofs, turmeric, cuminseed, daniyā, sugar, etc An awning of five colours is to be spread over the altar The cow is to be anointed all over well with turmeric, etc — 7-9

Then after the chant of Vedic hymns, the devotee should make three circumambulations, get himself bathed and taking a handful of kusa grass and flowers he should invoke the Kāmādhenu while the preceptor recites the Vedic mantras. — 10

He should say, "O, Kāmādhenu! You on the temple of all the Devas are; you are Tripāthapā, you are the essence of oceans and mountains ; you are the protector of the universe I have attained the final bliss by making a gift of you and have been liberated from all the sins I salute you Who is there that undergoes sufferings when he has attained you? You are Kāmādhenu because you drive away all ills and sufferings "

One who thus gives away a Kāmādhenu to a Brāhmaṇa of noble lineage, of good qualities and handsome appearance goes to the realm of Indra inhabited by the Devas. — 11-13

Here ends the 279th Chapter of the Matsya Purāṇam on Kāmādhenu Dānam
CHAPTER COLXXX.

Matsya said — "I shall now tell you the sacred Hiranyakāśva Mahā Dāna which confers numberless benefits on the devotees." — 1

On an auspicious day the devotee should invoke the Lokapālas and recite Brāhmaṇa Vāchana as done in Tulādāna — 2

Afterwards Ritvikās, pandal, ornaments, cloths, &c., should be arranged for as before. If the devotee cannot spend more money then he should get a sacrifice performed by the Guru only according to the Ekāgni rite — 3

Afterwards a golden horse should be made and placed on a heap of sesame placed on the skin of a black deer over the Vedi (altar). It should then be covered with a silk cloth. The horse should be made from three to 1,000 (one thousand) talas of gold according to the means of the devotee. Sandals, shoes, umbrella, chamara, seat, utensils, eight (8) pitchers full of water, garlands, sugarcane, fruits, bedstead with all its equipments, and an image of the sun made of gold, should be placed near it. Then the devotee should get himself bathed by the Vedic Brāhmaṇas (accompanied with the recitation of the Vedic hymns) with water in which some medicinal herbs have been put and then taking a handful of flowers recite the following mantra — 4-7

"O, Saivadevesa! O Viṣṇu, the revealer of the sacred Vedas, please work out my salvation from this mundane ocean. Salutations to you — 8

"O Sun! You are divided into seven parts, the seven Chhandas whereby you illumine all the Lokas. You illumine the universe. Pray protect me. O Eternal one!" — 9

While reciting this mantra, the devotee is to make over the golden horse to the preceptor. One who does so becomes freed of sins and attains the realm of the Sun. Afterwards the devotee should give away cows to the Ritvikās and various sorts of grains to the preceptor — 10-11

On the conclusion of the ceremony the devotee should not take anything cooked in oil. He should hear the Purāṇas and feed the Brāhmaṇas — 12

One who observes this ordinance is freed from all his sins and attains the domain of Viṣṇu, and is honoured by the Siddhas — 13

One who reads or hears this Hiranyakāśva ordinance or witnesses it or thinks of it or one who is poor but yeams to perform it, is liberated from all his sins and goes to the region of Sun with a bright body seated in a Vimāna shining like the Sun, where he is worshipped by the celestial women — 14-15

Here ends the 280th Chapter of the Matsya Purāṇam on Hiranyakāśva Dāna

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CHAPTER COLXXXI

Matsya said — "I shall now tell you about the auspicious Advaratha Mahā Dāna which is the dispeller of all great sins." — 1

On an auspicious day after Svastivāchana the Lokapālas should be invoked by the sacrificer as is done in course of Tulādāna — 2
CHAPTER CCLXXXII

Afterwards, Ritvikas, mandapa, necessary articles, ornaments, etc., should be brought, and then a golden chariot should be put on the black deer skin over which the sesamums are scattered. There should be four wheels in the chariot and the number of horses should be four or eight. A flag-staff and a pitcher of sapphire should be made and the eight Lokapālas should be made of lapis-lazuli. Four pitchers full of water and 18 kinds of grains should be placed, and the chariot should be covered with silk cloth and there is to be a canopy over the altar. Afterwards there should be placed on the chariot garlands, sugarcanes, fruits, and Purusas. The devotee should consecrate the Deity to whom he is devoted. Then umbrella, chamara, red cloth, ghee, cow, bedstead with all the necessary equipments should be supplied. The chariot should be made of over three palas to one bhāra of gold according to the means of the devotee. Eight, four or only a pair of horses may be made. The banner should be adorned with a lion of gold. The two Asvini Kumāras riding on horses should be made to go to and fro as guards of the chariot wheels. The devotee should then bathe as before with the recitation of the Vedic hymns and then make three circumambulations and after holding a handful of flowers and putting on garlands of white flowers and white clothes recite the following mantras—3-11

"O, Lord Sun! the Soul of the universe, the Destroyer of all sins, the Ocean and Master of splendour or brilliance, whose chariot is drawn by the horses of the Vedas, I salute you. Give me peace. You are the creator and supporter of the eight Vasas and the Maruts. Dispel my sins, and infuse virtue in me."—12-13

One who thus gives away a golden chariot attains beatitude after being freed from all his sins.—14

He becomes illustrious and goes to the realm of the Lord Śiva after attaining and going beyond the domain of the piercing Sun where the nymphs like the black bees drink the aroma of his lotus-like face and live there with Ambuja Bhava.—15

One who reads or hears about this ordinance never goes to hell. He repeatedly goes to heaven. —16

Here ends the 281st Chapter on the gift of Hrasyāvra Ratha Mahā Dānam

CHAPTER CCLXXXII

Matsya said—"I shall now tell you about the greatly auspicious Hemahsa Śrī Ratha Mahā Dāna by performing which one attains the realm of Lord Viṣṇu."—1

On an auspicious day after Svastivāchana, the devotee should invoke the Lokapālas as prescribed in course of Tulādana. Then he should find out Ritvikas, canopy, ornaments, cloth, etc., and observe a fast. He should break his fast with the Brāhmaṇas. A chariot of the shape of Puspaka (aeroplane) should be made of gold studded with precious stones. It should have artistic tiled covering on domes and four wheels. Then a mound of sesamum should be placed on a black deer skin and above it should be located the chariot.—2-4.
Round it the eight Lokapālas, Brahmā, Sun and Siva should be made and in the centre should be made the image of Nārāyaṇa with the Goddess Lakṣmi — 5

Then twelve kinds of grain, seats, utensils, sandal, lighting-bowls, shoes, umbrella, mirror, a pair of sandals should be placed. A flag-staff should be made with an image of Garuda on it and in front of the yoke should be made an image of Ganesa. Above it should be placed a canopy with bunting of various kinds of fruits — 6-7

Five kinds of coloured silk cloths, flowers, four pitchers and eight cows should be placed next to the chariot. Then four elephants made of gold and decorated with pearl strings should be made and yoked to the chariot. Two real elephants should be offered with four golden elephants. The golden elephants should be made from five palās to one bhāra of gold according to the means of the devotee. After bathing with the recitation by Brāhmaṇas versed in the Vedas of the Vedic hymns the devotee should circumambulate the chariot three times. Taking a handful of flowers he should utter the following mantras and then should give it away to the Brāhmaṇas — 8-11

"O, illustrious chariot! You are made use of by Śiva, Brahmā, Sūrya, Vidyādhara, Vasudeva, in Vedas, Purāṇas and Yajnas I therefore salute you. Your blissful form is the lotus of heart which the Munis see through Yoga, and where is seated Murāri! You bring deliverance to those entangled in the meshes of the ocean of the world. O, Mādhava! therefore protect me after dispelling all my sins" — 14

One who gives away a golden chariot after thus saluting it, goes to the domain of Śiva after being liberated from all his sins and there he is adored by the seers and the Vidyādhara, the immortals and Muniadhāras — 15

Even a sinner who gives away this golden chariot assumes a good form and liberates his manes, brethren, sons, etc., and carries them to the region of Viṣṇu — 16

Here ends the 282nd Chapter on the giving away of golden chariot and elephant known as Ḫema Hasti Mahāddānam

CHAPTER CCLXXXIII

Matsya said — "I shall now tell you about the Pancha Lāngalaka ordinance which is the destroyer of all great sins" — 1

On an auspicious moment, e.g., the commencement of a Yuga or on the occasion of an eclipse, a plot of land measuring five ploughs should be given away — 2

Any market town or a village at the foot of a mountain, or any other village should be given away after making the fields prosperous with harvest, or only half the village may be given with its good harvest according to one's means. — 3

Five ploughs of good wood should be made and five ploughs of gold from five palās to one thousand palās should also be made according to the means of the devotee. Then five pairs of oxen should be procured
CHAPTER COLXXXIV.

and their horns should be covered with gold and tails studded with pearls and their hoofs mounted with silver and then a silk cloth should be thrown over them and they should then be worshipped with floral garlands, sandals, etc., and tied in the devotee’s cowshed — 4-6

Afterwards sacrificial oblations of rice cooked in milk and sugar and other things should be made in the name of Prthvī, Ādiyā, Rudra in the same sacrificial pit. The wood of butsā-frondosa, clarified butter, sesameum should also be used in course of the sacrificial offerings. The Lokapālas should be invoked as prescribed in the Tulādāna ceremony — 7-8

Then, after the recitation of propitiatory hymns, the wise priest should put on white clothes and white garlands and call the devotee with his consort and give him a girdle of gold, a ring, a piece of redcloth, a few gems, a bed with all its equipments and a milch cow. Eighteen grains should be placed all round and then the devotee holding a handful of flowers should circumambulate the Mantap and utter the following —

"All the Devas and all other beings, moveable and non-moveable, are present on the harnessed body of this ox, so let them remain devoted towards Siva. There is no ordinance like one-sixteenth part of the gift of a plot of land, so let my intellect be fixed in Dharma — 9-13

A plot of land that can hold thirty poles of seven hands each is called the Nirvartana. This is told by Prajāpati. One who gives away a plot of land of 100 Nirvartanas in area according to the prescribed rites, is freed at once of all his sins. And one who gives away an area of land half of that on measuring a Gocharma or sufficient for a house to be built upon also frees himself from all his sins — 14-16

The donor of such plots of land remains in the realm of Siva for as many years as there are hairs on the body of the oxen or as many pores there are in the soil at the time of sowing seeds after ploughing the plot — 17

The Gandharvas, Devas, demons, Siddhas, they all wave chamaras on him and the devotee goes to the domain of Siva seated in a huge Vimana along with his fathers, grandfathers, friends, etc. — 18

By this gift of oxen, lands, and ploughs with yokes, etc., the donor is freed of his sins and obtains the position of Indra. A wealthy man should therefore give this gift to remove his sins and acquire prosperity for himself — 19

Here ends the 253rd Chapter on Pancha Lāngalaka Mahā Dānam (giving away land with five ploughs)

CHAPTER COLXXXIV

Mataya said — "I shall now tell you about the sacred Dharādāna that drives away all the ills and sins of the devotee and promotes his welfare". — 1

The Yajamān (sacrificer) should make an earth of gold in imitation of Jambudvīpa

21
This golden Jambudvipa, having mountains, with Meru in the centre, with eight Lokapalas and nine Varasas, with rivers and oceans, full of gems, conjoint with Vasu, Rudra and the Sun should be made of 1,000 palas or 500 or 300, or 200 or 100 palas of gold. It should however be more than five palas. The Lokapalas should be invoked as in course of the Tuladana and Ritvikas, pandal, ornaments, clothings, etc., should be similarly arranged — 2-6

On the altar (Vedi) the black deer skin should be spread and over it should be made a mound of sesamum. Above the heap should be placed the image of the earth and round it should be placed salt, etc., along with 18 kinds of grains. Then 8 pitchers full of water should be placed covered over with silk awning as well as various kinds of fruits and cocoanuts and clothings. Afterwards the devotee should put on white clothes, white garlands and taking a handful of flowers, — 7-10

Recite the following mantras at an auspicious moment — “O Mother Universe! You are the refuge of all the Devas, I therefore salute you. You protect all the Jivas, therefore protect me. O Vasundhara! You hold the Vasus, all the beings, pray protect me. O Achale! Even the four-faced Lord Brahma does not adequately know your limit. Therefore you are Ananta. My salutations to you. O, one without any beginning or an end. Guard me from the perils of this vast and fearful ocean of the world. You are with Visnu in the form of Lakshmi, with Siva in the form of Gauri, with Brahma in the form of Savitri. You are the light of the Sun and the Moon, intellect in Vrihaspati, Medha (intelligence) retentive faculty in the Munis. — 11-15

“O mother! You are fixed, you pervade all the universe, therefore you are called Visvambhara! Devi! you are known by the names Dhriti, Sthiti, Ksham, Kshauni, Prthvi, Vasumati and Ras. Pray do protect me by all your above-mentioned forms.” Afterwards the devotee should give away the Devi to the Brhmanas. One-half or one-fourth of the earth made of gold should be given to the preceptor (Guru) and the rest should be given away to the Ritvikas. Then the Brhmanas should be dismissed after being saluted. — 16-18

In such a way one who gives away that golden universe in an auspicious moment attains bliss and goes to the realm of Narayana seated in a Vimân bright as the Sun and decorated with beautiful network and bells where he remains for 3 Kalpas and liberates his manes, sons, grand-children for twenty-one generations. One who reads this or hears it is also liberated from all sins and goes to the realm of Siva resided by thousands of Devas where nymphs yearn for him.

Here ends the 284th Chapter on giving away the golden earth

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CHAPTER CCLXXXV

Mataya said — “I shall now tell you about the Visvachakra Mahâ Dânam which is the dispeller of all heinous sins.” — 1

On the day when the Sun enters the point of equinox or on any auspicious day an image of golden Visvachakra (the wheels of the uni-
verse) should be made. The image of 1,000 palas of gold is the best, of 500 palas is medium and of 250 palas is the Kānṣṭha. If the devotee cannot afford much he should get an image of over 20 palas made. It should however not be less than that. —2-3

The wheel should be made of sixteen spokes and eight fellows. In the middle of it should be made the image of Lord Viṣṇu in Yoga posture, of four arms, a couch and a disc should be placed beside him. The images of the eight Goddesses should also be made to reside within the wheel. Another image of Viṣṇu in a lying posture should be made in the east and the images of Atri, Bhrigu, Viśṇu, Brahmā, Kasyapa, Matya, Kūrma, Varāha, Nṛsiṃha, Vāmana, Parasurāma, Rāmacandra, Kuśa, Buddha and Kalki should also be made in due order as the secondary attendants. In the third row of attendants on the wheel should be placed the images of Gaurī, the 16 Mātrikās, 8 Vasus, in the fourth one should be placed the 12 Ādityas, 4 Vedas, in the fifth one the five elements and eleven Rudras, in the sixth one, the 8 Lokapālas, the Dīggajas, in the seventh one, all the auspicious things, arms and weapons and in the eighth one the Devas. Thus the Viśvachakra has 8 āvaranas. Afterwards all the things mentioned in the Tulādāna should be placed all round the Viśvachakra and then Ritvikas, pandal, ornaments, etc., should be arranged accordingly. Then the Viśvachakra should be placed on a mound of sesamum placed on the skin of a black deer. —4-11

Eighteen sorts of grains and salt, etc., as well as eight pitchers full of water covered with cloths and adorned with garlands of flowers, sugarcane, fruits, gems and awnings should also be placed. The householder should bathe as before accompanied with Vedic hymns and put on white clothes and then commence the sacrifice. After Homa and Adhivasana he should take a handful of flowers and make three circumambulations and utter the following mantras — "O Viśvamaya! O Viśvachakrātman! My salutations to you in whom is contained the universe and who is the master of the cycle of the universe. —12-14

"O, one full of the highest bliss, do save me from the mundane sea of troubles. The illustrious Tattva which is seen constantly in the hearts by the Yogins in meditation is saluted by me. I bow down to the Viśvachakra above all the attributes. O Chakra! You are contained in Lord Viṣṇu and vice versa. It is therefore the remover of all sins. —15-17

"Viśvachakra is the supreme weapon of Viṣṇu. You are the resting place of the Lord. Pray therefore release me from the sufferings of the world." One who thus gives away the Viśvachakra is liberated from all sins and goes to the realm of Viṣṇu where he is blessed with 4 hands and eternal form in Vaikuntha and remains there for 300 Kalpas in the midst of the Apsaras. One who salutes the Viśvachakra every day gets prosperity and wealth in this life. His life becomes long. —18-20

One who gives away a Viśvachakra of gold with 16 spokes and 8 fellows, the refuge of the Devas and this world, goes to the realm of Viṣṇu and the Siddhas salute him. —21

His appearance also becomes very fascinating to women. This ordinance destroys all the enemies of the devotee and removes all his sins. —22
Most humble sins vanish by the glory of this ordinance in the name of Hari and the devotee never gets into any peril of rebirth and death — 23

Here ends the 88th Chapter on Viśvashakra prāṇānam (giving away the wheel of universe)

CHAPTER COLXXXVI

Matsya said — “I shall now tell you about the Mahākalpalatā, an excellent gift, which is the destroyer of great sins” — 1

On an auspicious Tithi after Svastivāchana, the devotee should arrange for the Ritvikas, pandal, articles, ornaments, clothing as before and invoke Lokapālas as is done in the Tulādāna. Then Kalpalatās (creepers yielding all desires) of gold should be made and they should be adorned with various fruits, flowers and kinds of birds, couples of Vidya-dharās, pairs of golden birds, Siddhas culling flowers and fruits. Birds should be made along with the images of the ascetics living only on fruits, as well as the images of the Devas the attendant of the Lokapālas should also be made — 4-5

Beneath the two creeper twigs on a mound of salt should be placed the image of the Goddess Brāhma of infinite power and glory holding lotus and conch, as well as of the Goddess of Ananta Sakti — 6

On a mound of molasses to the east should be located the image of the Goddess Indrāni on a seat on an elephant holding a thunderbolt in Her hand. The consort of Agni should be located in the S-E corner on a mound of turmeric holding a sacrificial ladle in Her hand — 7

In the south should be located the image of the Goddess Gadini riding a buffalo, in the S-W corner should be placed the image of the Goddess Namīṭa on a mound of clarified butter holding a sword — 8

In the west should be placed the image of the Goddess Vārunti with her weapon of Nāgāpāṭa, riding a fish, on a pot of milk and in the N-W corner should be placed the image of the Goddess Patākini riding a deer, on a mound of sugar — 9

The Goddess Śamkhini should be located in the north on a mound of sesamum and in the N-E corner should be placed the image of the Goddess Mahesvari riding a bull and holding a trident, on a seat of fresh butter — 10

The images of these Goddesses should be made in their girlish forms with a crown on their heads, with Their hair in the posture of offering some boon. They should be made of from five palas to one thousand palas of gold — 11

Over Them should be made awnings and arches of different colours and close to them should be kept 10 cows, 10 vases, and pairs of cloths. The central image, and the two cows along with the two vases should be given to the preceptor and the rest should be given to the Ritvikas. After a bath with Vedic chants the devotee should put on white clothes and utter the following formulas after circumambulating thrice — 12-13

“Salutations to the better halves of the Directions and the Kalpalatā
CHAPTER CCLXXXVIII

Vadthus that dispel all sins, protect the universe along with the Lokapālas and give the desired objects”—14

One who thus gives away these consorts of the Directions goes to the Nāgaloka, the satisfier of all desires, where he remains for 30 years of Brahmā—15

He liberates one hundred generations of his manes from this sea of troubles and is adored by thousands of nymphs. The Digangānas have ordained this Mahādāna. One who reads, listens to or sees the Kalpalatādāna and the Dīkvaljahudāna goes to the realm of Indra—16-17

Here ends the 286th Chapter on Kanaka Kalpalatāpradānam

CHAPTER CCLXXXVII.

Mataya said—“I shall now relate to you Saptasāgara ordinance, the dispeller of all great sins”—1

On an auspicious day after Svastivāchana the Lokapālas should be invoked as is done in Tulādāna. Then Ritvikas, Mandapa, articles, ornaments, clothings and coverings should be collected and seven sacrificial pits should be made of gold—2-3

They should be of the size of Pradēsā (of the span of the thumb and forefinger) or Aratnā and should be made of from seven palas to one thousand palas of gold according to the means of the devotee—4

[N B Aratnā—a cubit of the middle length from the elbow to the tip of the little finger]

Then they should be located on a black deer skin overspread with sesamum. The first pit should be filled with salt, the second one with milk, the third one with clarified butter, the fourth one with molasses, the fifth one with curds, the sixth one with sugar, the seventh one with the sacred waters of the holy Tīrthas. The golden image of Brahmā should be put in the one filled with salt, Kesava in the second one filled with milk, Shiva in the third one filled with clarified butter, the Sun in the fourth one filled with molasses, the Moon in the fifth one filled with curds, Lakshmi in the sixth one filled with sugat, Pārvatt in the seventh one filled with the sacred waters. Gems and grains (Dhānyam) should be put in each one of them and grains all round—5-9

All the ceremonies should be performed as is done in Tulādāna and at the end of the Vārūna Homa the devotee should bathe assisted by the Brāhmaṇas versed in the Vedas. He should then make three circumambulations and then recite the following formula—”O Eternal Oceans! You are the basis of all the beings. You are eternal. You are the giver of life to all beings. I salute you”—10-11

“You satisfy the three realms with your store of milk, clarified butter, water, curds, honey, salt, sugar-cane, gems, pray therefore drive away my sins also”—12

“You dispel the ill of the Devas, the demons in all the regions, bestow nectar unto them and give them gems for their ornaments, pray let therefore there be an increase in the store of wealth in my house”—13
One who thus gives away these seven oceans in such a way, attains the realm of Visnu venerated by the Devas —14

He also liberates his sons, wife, father, grandfather, etc., from sins and sends them to heaven from hell —15

Here ends the 287th Chapter on Saptasāgar Pradānam (giving away seven oceans)

CHAPTER CCLXXXVIII

Matsya said —"I shall now tell you about the Ratnadēnu ordinance, the giver of high benefits, and which leads to Go-loka —1

On an auspicious day the Lokapāls should be invoked as in Tuladāna and then a cow studded with precious stones should be made —2

A skin of black deer should be spread on the floor and then a mound of 32 seers of sesameum should be placed and above it should be put 81 sorts of gems —3-4.

On the head a tilaka should be made in gold and 100 pearls should be placed in the eyes, and 100 corals should be placed in the brows. Mother o’pearl should be placed in the ears and the horns should be made of gold. On the head should be placed one hundred diamonds and in the neck 100 Gomeda stones should be placed. The eyes are to be lotus-like extended —5-6

One hundred sapphires (Indrānila-manī) should be placed on the back and Vaidurya-manī in place of the ribs, and Sphatikamani in place of the stomach. Musk and other scented things should be placed in place of the waist. The hoofs should be made of gold, the tail of pearls, nose of Sūryakānta and Chandrakānta stones. The knee is to be studded with camphor —7-8

The hair should be of Kutikuma (saffron) and the navel of silver and there should be a 100 rubies in place of the arms —9

Other precious stones should be placed in the other joints. The tongue should be made of sugar and molasses should be substituted for dung, clarified butter in place of urine, curds in place of curds and milk in place of milk. Chamara should be placed in front of the tail-end and a copper milking pot should be placed close by the cow —10-11

Earrings should be made of gold and other ornaments should be made according to the means of the devotee. In the same way a calf of one-fourth of the cow prescribed according to rule should be made —12

All the grains, sugarcane, various kinds of fruits should be provided and an arch of various colours should be made. Afterwards Homa should be performed and gifts should be made to the Rtvikas. Afterwards the cow should be invoked and the following mantras should be recited —13-14

Cow O Devī! Your body contains the three worlds, you are said to be the resting place of all the Devas, so Rudra, Brahma, and Vāsudeva say, pray protect me from the troubles of the world —15
CHAPTER CCLXXXIX

One is to observe fasting, and after invoking the above mantras, should circumambulate and with devotion make the gift, touching the waters. The cow should be given away to the preceptor. One who does so goes to the region of Viṣṇu, being freed from sins.—16

Seated in a brilliant chariot, with his sons, grandsons, etc., and freed from all sins he goes to Sambhu.—17

Here ends the 228th Chapter on Ratna Dhenu Prāṇām

CHAPTER CCLXXXIX

Matsya said —"I shall now relate to you about the Mahābhūta-ghata ordinance, the destroyer of all sins."—1

On an auspicious day after Svastivāchana, the devotee should call the Ritvikas and arrange for the pandal, ornaments, cloths, etc., as prescribed for the Tulāḍāna and should then invoke the Lokapālas. The pitcher or kumbha should be made of gold studded with precious stones. It should measure one Prāḍāṇa to 100 fingers of gold according to the means of the devotee. It should then be filled in with clarified butter, milk and made to go hand in hand with Kalpavrikṣa.—2-4

Images of Brahmā, Viṣṇu and Śiva should be made seated on lotusps with their Vāhanas, and so those of the Lokapālas seated on Padmāsana, and the Earth along with the lotus raised up by the Lord Varāha. All these images should be made of gold. There should also be made the images of Varuna on a seat of golden crocodile, Agni riding on a goat, Vāyu seated on a black deer. All these Devas with the Deva Panchakam are to be placed within the pitcher Ganesa is to be chosen as the Lord of Kosa. Afterwards the images should be invoked with the recitations of the prescribed Vedic hymns and then put inside the vase. The image of the Rigveda decorated with an Akṣa Sutra (rosary), of the Yajurveda with a lotus, Sāmaveda with a guitar, and bamboo are to be placed on the right side of the pitcher. Atharvaveda with the sacrificial utensil sruk, sruva should also be placed.—5-9

Round the vase should be placed by a wise man holding akśa sutra and kamandalu, and versed in the Purāṇas all the grains, Chamara, seats, mirror, sandals, shoes, ornaments, bed, vase of water, five kinds of buntings. The devotee should then recite the following mantras after Adhīvāsa both.—10-11

O thou, the support of all the Devas, and the Universe the Lord of the Mahābhūtas, I salute you. Pray bring me peace and prosperity.—12

There is no other thing in this Universe than the elements. The whole creation is made of elements. Let there be an attainment of inexhaustible wealth to me by virtue of this ordinance.—13

One who thus gives away the Mahābhūta-ghata is liberated from all sins and attains beatitude.—14

In other words he goes to the kingdom of Viṣṇu seated in a Vīmāna resplendent like the Sun along with his manes and relation and is adored by the nymphs.—15
One who performs the 16 kinds of ordinances mentioned before is not reborn.—16

One who hears about them in company of one’s wife and sons, etc., in a temple of Viṣṇu, also attains the realm of the Lord Viṣṇu, and remains there for one kalpa.—17

Here ends the 289th Chapter of Matsya Purāṇam on Mahābhārata-pātha

CHAPTER CCLXXX

Manu—“Lord! be gracious enough to name, in brief, the Kalpas mentioned by you in course of your description of the measurement and duration of Kalpas.—1

Matsya—“I shall now give you the names of all those Kalpas, the mere mention of which gives the benefit of having recited the sacred Vedas, and destroys all the great sins”—2

They are—(1) Śvēta, (2) Nilalochita, (3) Vāmadeva, (4) Rathambara, (5) Raurava, (6) Deva, (7) Vrihat, (8) Kandarpa, (9) Sadya, (10) Iśana, (11) Tama, (12) Sārasvati, (13) Udana, (14) Gāruḍa, (15) Kaurma, (16) Nārāśimha, (17) Sarmany, (18) Agnāya, (19) Śoma, (20) Mānava, (21) Tapasvī, (22) Vaikuntha, (23) Laksman, (24) Śāvitrī, (25) Ghoṣa, (26) Varāha, (27) Vairāja, (28) Gaurī, (29) Māheśvara, in course of which Tripura was annihilated, (30) Pītrī, at the end of which occurs Lord Brahmā’s Paramā Kuhu. These Kalpas form one month of 30 days of Brahmā, each Kalpa forming a day, and one who hears them is freed from all sins. The kalpas have been named by the Lord Brahmā after the names of the significant events taking place in them and after the name of who had the highest glorious career in the beginning of each.—3-12

These Kalpas are divided into Samkṣīra, Tāma, Rajas, Śattvika and are classified according to Rajastama.—13

In the Samkṣīra Kalpas Sarasvatī and the Pītrīs are glorified, the Tāmasa Kalpas are endowed with the glories of Agni and Śiva. During the Rajas Kalpa the glory of Brahmā is prominent. The Purāṇas as revealed by Brahmā in each Kalpa are glorified in the corresponding Kalpa. During the Śattvika Kalpas the glory of Viṣṇu is most prominent.—14-16

And in course of the same Kalpas men advanced in the practice of yoga attain emancipation. One who reads Brahma Purāṇa and Padma Purāṇam on the occasion of each festival, is granted abundance of wealth and prosperity and Dharma by the Lord Brahmā. He who hears these Purāṇas at every festival and gives away things made of gold on the occasion of each festival, goes to the realm of Viṣṇu or Brahmā where he is venerated by the seers. It drives away all his sins.—17-19

One should give away the images the Kalpas in the form of Mumus. O’king! I have thus described to you the whole of the Purāṇa Sambitās, which are the disperser of all sins and the giver of health and wealth. 20 years of Brahmā are equal to one day of Śiva, and 100 years of Śiva to one
CHAPTER CCXC

wink of the eye of Viṣṇu. When Viṣṇu awakes the universe becomes conscious, and when He reposes it is annihilated—21-22

Sūta said—So saying, Lord Matsya disappeared before all then and there. In the present Manvantara, Bhagwan Vaivasvata Manu the scion of the family of Sun, is ruling after creating various beings. His reign is going on unto this day—23-25

Sūta—"Rṣi! I have narrated the Matsya Purāṇa to you. It is the crown of all the Sastras"—26

Here ends the 290th Chapter of Matsya Purāṇa on the narration of Kalpas

CHAPTER CCXC

Sūta said—"I have related to you, O, sages! the whole of the Matsya Purāṇa according to my intellect, as it was revealed by the Lord before the king Vaivasvata Manu for Dharma, Kāma, and Artha—1

It begins with the discourses of Manu and the Lord, known as Manusamvād and deals with the following subjects in successive order, viz—the history of Brāhmaṇa, the Śārīraka Sāṃkhya as described by Brāhmaṇa, the birth of the Devas, demons and the Maruta. The descriptions of the Madanadvādasi ordinance, the ways of the worship of the Lokapāla, the description of the Manvantaras, the history of king Vena, the birth of the Sun and Vaivasvata and the coming of Buddha—2-4

Then it deals with the families of the manes, the times of performing Śrāddha, Pitrīturtha Pravāsa, the birth of the moon, the history of Yayāti, the glory of Śvāmikārtika, the history of the Viṣṇu and Yādava houses—5-6

The curse of Bhṛigu, the curses of Viṣṇu on the Daityas, the glory of Lord Puruṣaṇa, the history of Agni family, the names and the bulk of the Purāṇa, Kriyā Yoga, the Naksatva Sāṃkhya Vrata, Māntanda Sayana Viṣṇa, Kriyārāṣṭram Viṣṇa, the Rohini and Moon’s ordinances, the ways of laying out tanks, &c., and of planting trees—7-9

The descriptions of Snabhaṅgadāvana Vrata, Agastya Vrata, Ananta-tritriyā Vrata, Rasakalyāṇi Viṣṇa, Ārdrānandaśi Vrata, Sarasvatī Vrata, —10-11

As well as about the Uparāgabhisēkavrata, Saptamisvāpana Vrata, Bhūnadadvādasi, Anamgadāsana, Adunayaśayana Viṣṇa, Aṃgāra, the seven Saptamis, Vaiśokadvādasi, ordinances and the ways of giving away the gifts of the Sumēru tenfold and performing the worship of Navagrahas—12-13

The form of the nine Grahas, about the Śivachaturdāsti, Sarvaphalatyaśa Vrata, Śaṃkrānti Viśvadadvādasi, Śaśtvratra, ordinances, the benefits of the 60 ordinances, the kinds of baths, the glories of Prayāga, the names of all the sacred places, the benefits of Pailāśrama, the description of the dvipas and the Lokas,—14-16

The description of the movements of the Sun and Moon, on the chariot of the Sun, on the celestial luminous bodies, the glory of Dhūrava, the description of the realms of the Devas and Tripūrāsura,—17
The benefits of offerings of Pīndā to the manes, the durations of the periods of the Manvantaras, the birth and greatness of the demon Vajrānga, the birth of Tarakāsura, the glory of Tarakāsura, Divānumantrana, the birth of Pārvatī, the asceticism of Śiva, the burning of Cupid, the lament of Rāti, the going of the goddess Pārvatī to the place of asceticism and the joy of Śiva,—18-20

The dialogue of Pārvatī and the sage, the rejoicing of the marriage of Pārvatī, the birth of Svāmikārtika, the conquering of Tārakāsura and his death, the description of Nrisimha, the coming into being of the Brahmānda out of the lotus, the history of the annihilation, the death of Andhaka,—21-22

The glory of Kāśī, Narmadā, the description of Gotras and Pravaras, the history of the manes, about the giving away of cows, and the skin of a black deer, the history of Sāvitrī, the duties of kings,—23-24

The times of setting out on a journey, the fruits and effects of dreams, the glory of Vāmana, the history of Varāha, the churning of the milky ocean,—25-26

The drinking of poison by Śiva, the fight between the Devas and the Asuras, worship of the Devas, on the characteristics of palaces, pendas, and housebuilding, the forms of the temples and pendas, the history of Puru dynasty, the narration of the coming sovereigns, the description of the 16 gifts such as Tulādāna, etc., the names of the Kalpas, which completes the index of the Purāṇa,—27-28

Thus the Matsya Purāṇa is most sacred. It is the giver of long life, fame, prosperity and dispeller of all sins.—29

One who reads even one pada of this Purāṇam is liberated from all sins and attains the realm of the Lord Viṣṇu where one enjoys all bliss after getting a form as handsome as that of Cupid.

Here ends the 291st chapter of the Matsya Purāṇam on the conclusion and narration, in brief, of the contents of the Purāṇam the end.

The End