

(°o nāma kālāgnih); XII, 10338 (°opamaḥ, sc. Çiva).—Do. ²: Sūrya (the Sun): III, 153.—Do. ⁴, a serpent. § 47 (Sarpanāmak.): I, 35, 1555 (read with B. *Vṛttasamvartakau*; C. has °samvartako).

Samvartakāgni (*Sambarita*°, C.) = Sūrya (the Sun): III, 187.

Sām̐vartakāgni (*Sambarita*°, C.) ("the fire of dissolution"): IX, 907 (*°pratimam*).

Samvartabalāhaka (*Sambarita*°, C.) = Çiva (1000 names¹).

Samvarta-Maruttiya (*Sambarita*°, C.), adj. ("relating to Samvarta and Marutta").—§ 11 (Parvasaṅgr.): I, 2, 606 (*ākhyānam*, i.e. Samvarta-Maruttiya).

Samvartavāta, the wind of dissolution: II, 1418 (only B.).

[**Samvar(t)ta-Maruttiya**] ("the tale of Samvarta and Marutta"): § 778b (Açvamedh.).** *Vyāsa* said: In the *Kṛta* age *Manu* was the ruler; > *Prasandhi* > *Kshupa* > *Ikshvāku* > *Vim̐ça* (the model bowman, the eldest of 100 brothers, all kings) > *Vivim̐ça* > *Khaninetra* (c) > *Suvarcas* (d) *Karandhama* > *Aviksh̐t* (e) *Karandhama* > *Marutta* (who surpassed his father, had the strength of 10,000 elephants, and was equal to *Vish̐nu*). Desirous of performing a sacrifice, *Marutta*, coming to *Meru*, on the northern side of *Himavat*, caused thousands of gold vessels to be forged; there on a huge golden hill he performed the rites along with other princes (XIV, 4). Asked by *Yudhis̐thira*, *Vyāsa* said: As the offspring of *Prajāpati Daksha*, D. and As., challenged each other, so did *Angiras'* sons *Brhaspati* and *Samvarta*; troubled by his elder brother *Samvarta* went naked to the woods. *Indra*, having vanquished the As., appointed *Br̐h.* as his priest. Formerly (read *p̐urvam* with B.) *Angiras* was the family priest of king *Karandhama* (see d); so also of his son *Aviksh̐t* (equal to *Yayāti*). His son *Marutta* used to defy *Indra*, and *Indra* used to defy *Marutta*, but could not prevail over him. Then *Indra* took the promise from *Br̐h.* that he would not perform priestly offices for *Marutta* ("thou hast destroyed *Namuci*, *Viçtarāpa*, and *Bala*," said *Br̐h.*). *Vaiçampāyana* said: Then *Indra* was cured for his envy and went home (XIV, 5). *Vyāsa* said: The ancient tale of the discourse between *Br̐h.* and *Marutta* is cited in this connection. *Marutta* in vain tried to persuade *Br̐h.* to officiate at his sacrifice (which *Br̐h.* had himself formerly proposed); D.-r. (M.-r.) *Nārada* told him to apply to *Samvarta*, who now, desirous of seeing *Maheçvara*, wandered about in *Vārāṇasī* in the garb of a madman; "having reached the gate of that city, thou must place a dead body somewhere near it, and the man who shall turn away on seeing the corpse, do thou know that man to be *Samvarta*; if he should ask thee to follow me," said *Nārada*, "thou mayst even tell him without hesitation that I have ascended the pyre." *Vyāsa* said: "By acting thus, *Marutta* found *Samvarta* in a lonely place; *Samvarta* covered him with mud and ashes and phlegm and spittle. At last he sat down under a *nyagrodha* tree" (XIV, 6). *Marutta* told him the matter (also that *Nārada* had mounted the pyre); *Samvarta* then, as a lunatic, scolding *Marutta* repeatedly with harsh words, told him to go to *Br̐h.* first (as his elder brother), and taking *Br̐h.*'s permission he might come back. As *Marutta* said that he had already been repulsed by *Br̐h.*, and that he now desired to sacrifice even with all his goods in order to outstrip *Indra*, *Samvarta* consented, if *Marutta* would agree to do all that *Samvarta* would ask him to do, as *Br̐h.* and *Indra* were certain to do all they could to injure *Marutta*. *Marutta* took an oath to this. *Samvarta* said that *Marutta* would surpass

Indra, D., and G.; he himself had no desire for wealth, but would only do what was disagreeable to *Indra* and *Br̐h.* (XIV, 7). *Samvarta* said: There is a peak *Muñjarat* (f) on the *Himālaya*, where *Çiva* is constantly engaged in austerities; go thither and appease *Çiva*, whose names are *Çarva*, etc. (a); then thou shalt acquire that gold. *Marutta* acted accordingly; *Br̐h.* became sick from envy; *Indra* with D. came (XIV, 8) and was told about the matter ("prosperity of a rival is always painful, and for this reason thou with D. persecutest As. and kills them"). He despatched *Agni* (g) to *Marutta*, asking him to let *Br̐h.* officiate as his priest instead of *Samvarta*, promising him the greatest rewards ("such as the highest regions created by *Prajāpati* and even the whole kingdom of the gods"); *Samvarta* threatened to burn *Agni* with his fearful eye, if he ever came again on such an errand. *Agni* was frightened and returned to *Indra* and *Br̐h.* and said that *Marutta* had refused and did not care for his promises. *Indra* asked *Agni* to return to *Marutta*, and threatened him with *Indra's* thunderbolt if he did not obey; *Agni*, afraid of *Samvarta*, suggested that the G. king should go; *Indra* said that nobody could burn *Agni*; *Agni* asked why then *Fr̐tra* could deprive *Indra* of the sovereignty of Heaven; *Indra*, mentioning his victories over the *Kalakeyas*, Dā., and *Prahlāda*, said that it was because he did not accept *soma* from a foe, nor strike the weak with his thunderbolt; *Agni* reminded him of *Cyavana* at *Çaryāti's* sacrifice and the creation of *Mada* (description): "the might of brahmins is greater than that of kshatriyas" (XIV, 9). Then *Indra* sent G. *Dhṛtarāsh̐tra* on the same errand, but in vain. *Vyāsa* said: As the clouds indicated that *Indra* must be near, *Marutta* repaired to *Samvarta*, who comforted him, saying that *Agni* would protect him, and that he would himself dispel the thunder by the winds, and granted him the boon that *Indra* should come in person to his sacrifice and accept the oblations offered to him, and so should all the gods. And so it happened by the power of *Samvarta's* incantations. Requested by *Samvarta*, *Indra* himself gave directions to all the gods to erect a hall of assembly: 1,000 well-furnished rooms with a durable staircase for the ascent of G. and Aps., and to furnish that portion of the sacrificial ground reserved for the dance of Aps., like unto the palace of *Indra* in heaven; *Indra* said that *Marutta's* ancestors and the gods had been highly pleased, and told him to offer a red bull to *Agni*, and a blue bull with a variegated skin to V.-D. Then *Indra* and the gods returned home. *Marutta* placed heaps of gold on various spots and distributed immense wealth to the brahmins.

Samvatsara ¹ = Skanda: III, 14639.—Do. ² = Çiva (1000 names 1-2).—Do. ³ = Vish̐nu (1000 names).

Samvatsarakara = Çiva (1000 names³).

Samvatsarakaro 'çvattha(ḥ) = Sūrya (the Sun): III, 151.

Samvedya, a tirtha. § 370 (Tirthayātrāp.): III, 85, 8143.

Samvibhāgapriya = Çiva (1000 names¹).

Samvṛta = Vish̐nu (1000 names).

Samvṛtta, a serpent. § 564 (Mātaliyop.): V, 103γ, 3630.

Samvṛtti, a goddess. § 270 (Brahmasabhāv.): II, 11, 459 (in the palace of Brahman).

Sāmyamana, the abode of Yama. § 439 (Yakshayuddhap.): III, 163, 11849 (*Pretarājasya bhavanam*). Cf. Sāmyamani.

Sāmyamani, a Kuru warrior. § 581 (Bhishmavadhap.): VI, 61γ, 2680 (*putraḥ S°eḥ*, attacked Abhimanyu), 2687 (*dhvajam S°eḥ*), 2690 (*Çalāḥ?*) 2700 (*°eḥ putraḥ*), 2703