

—Atri—Candra — Budha — Purūravas — Āyus—
Nahuṣa — Yayāti — Yadu — Sahasrajit — Śatajit—
Hehaya — Dharman — Kuṇi — Bhadrasena —Dhanaka
—Kṛtavīrya — Kārtavīryārjuna — Madhu — Vṛṣṇi—
Yudhājīt — Śini — Satyaka — Sātyaki — Yuyudhāna—
Jaya — Kuṇi — Anamitra — Pṛṣṇi — Citraratha—
Kukura — Vahni — Vilomā — Kapotaramā —Tum-
buru — Dundubhi — Daridra — Vasu — Nāhuka—
Āhuka — Devaka — Devāpa — Devakī.

Devāpa had seven daughters, viz. Śrutadevā, Śāntidevā,
Upadevā, Śrīdevā, Devarakṣitā, Sahadevā and Devakī.
Devakī was married to Vasudeva. The statement that
Devakī and Kaṁsa were sister and brother is not fully
correct. Kaṁsa was the son of Ugrasena, the brother of
Devaka. Devakī was the grand-daughter of Devaka.
Certain Purāṇas refer to Devakī as the daughter of
Devaka. According to them Kaṁsa and Devakī were
children of the elder and the younger brothers respect-
ively. According to the Agni Purāṇa Devakī was the
niece of Kaṁsa. Thus it is equally correct to say that
between Kaṁsa and Devakī there was brother-sister
relationship as also uncle-niece relationship.

2) *Devakī in previous birth.* Devakī in her previous birth
was Aditī, the daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Kaśyapa-
prajāpati. (See Aditī, Parva 3).

3) *Marriage and children.* Vasudeva, the Yādava married
Devakī. Śrī Kṛṣṇa was their eighth child. Six sons of
theirs born elder to Kṛṣṇa were killed by Kaṁsa. (See
Kaṁsa, Para 2). The seventh child, from the very
womb itself of Devakī was passed on to the womb of
Rohiṇī, who was another wife of Vasudeva. Balabhadra
was the child thus born to Rohiṇī. The eighth child
was Kṛṣṇa. (For details see Kṛṣṇa, Para 3-8).

4) *Other information relating to Devakī.* (1) Many Kṣat-
riya kings attended the svayamvara of Devakī. (Droṇa
Parva, Chapter 144, Verse 9).

(2) Following Kṛṣṇa's giving up of his body and the
destruction, due to mutual fights, of the Yādavas, Vasu-
deva, Rohiṇī and Devakī also gave up their lives.¹
(Bhāgavata, Ekādaśa Skandha, Chapter 31, Verses 18,
19).

DEVAKṢATRA. A king of the Yayāti dynasty. (Bhāga-
vata, Navama Skandha).

DEVAKULYĀ. Grand-daughter of Marīci maharṣi,
who lived in the Svāyambhuva Manvantara. As she
washed in her previous life the holy feet of Mahāviṣṇu,
in the next birth she was born as river Gaṅgā. (Bhāga-
vata, Caturtha Skandha).

DEVAKUṆḌAM I. (DEVAHRADAM). A sacred
place. A dip in the holy waters there is productive of
results equal to that of an Aśvamedha yajña. (Vana
Parva, Chapter 85, Verse 20).

DEVAKUṆḌAM II. A particular part of Kṛṣṇavenā
river. It is known as Jātisaraṇa hradam also. A bath
in the holy waters here will evoke memories of previous
life. (Vana Parva, Chapter 85, Verse 37).

DEVAKŪTA I. A mountain 18,000 miles in extent and
2000 miles in height. Devakūta is on the eastern side of
Mahāmeru. There is another mountain called Jaṭhara
near this mountain. (Devī Bhāgavata, Aṣṭama Skandha).

1. Devakī Rohiṇī caiva Vasudevastathā sutau /
Kṛṣṇarāmāvapaśyantāḥ śokārtā vi jahuh smṛtim //
Prānāmśca vijahustatra bhagavadvirahāturāḥ.

DEVAKŪTA II. A holy place. A dip in the sacred
waters at this place is equal in its effects to that of an
Aśvamedha yajña. Moreover the family of such persons
also will prosper. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 84, Verse
14).

DEVALA I. A famous muni, the son of Pratyūṣa, one
of the aṣṭavasus. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 66, Verse 26).
Devala muni is a character in the well-known story of
Gajendramokṣa. (For details see Indradyumna).

DEVALA II. A muni, a very erudite scholar in the
Vedas. He was the elder brother of Dhaumya maharṣi,
and was present at the sarpa-satra (serpent yajña) of
King Janamejaya. Once Śrī Kṛṣṇa on his way from
Dvārakā to Hastināpura met Devala. After the great war
was over he visited Yudhiṣṭhira.

Devala had a daughter called Suvarcalā. In the svayam-
vara ceremony he held for his daughter to which sons
of munis were invited she chose Śvetaketu as her husband.
(Śānti Parva, Southern Text, Chapter 22).

Devala had two very intelligent and forbearing sons.
(Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Part 1, Chapter 15).

DEVALA III. A disciple of Vyāsa. Asita, Devala, Vai-
śampāyana, Sumantu and Jaimini were some of the
disciples of Vyāsa. (M.B. Prathama Skandha).

Brahmavaivarta Purāṇa contains the following story
about Devala. Devala was the son born to Asitanuni as
the result of a boon granted by Śiva. Rāmbhā, the
heavenly dancer fell in love with him. But, Devala did
not reciprocate her love. So, she cursed him to become
crooked in body. When he became crooked thus he
came to be called Aṣṭāvakra. For six thousand years he
did penance after which Kṛṣṇa and Rādhā appeared to
him. Rādhā laughed at the uncouth form of Aṣṭāvakra.
But, Kṛṣṇa admonished her and embraced him. At once
his bodily crookedness disappeared and he became very
handsome. A vimāna then descended from heaven,
and Rādhā, Kṛṣṇa and muni together disappeared in
it.

Ekaparṇā, daughter of Himavān was this Devala's wife.
(Harivaṁśa, Chapter 18).

DEVAMATA. An ancient ṛṣi in India. Once he had a
talk with Nārada about the Ātman (soul). (Ādi Parva,
Chapter 22).

DEVAMĪDHA. A reputed Yādava born in the family
of Yadu, son of Yayāti. He was the grandfather of
Vasudeva and father of King Śūrasena. (Droṇa Parva,
Chapter 144, Verse 6).

DEVAMITRĀ. A female attendant of Subrahmaṇya.
(Śalya Parva, Chapter 14, Verse 14).

DEVAMITRAŚĀKALYA. Son of Māṇḍukeya muni. A
great Vedic scholar, he taught the five Saṁhitās to his
five disciples, Mudgala, Gokala, Matsya, Khāliya
and Śaiśireya. (See Yājñavalkya).

DEVANADI. A river described as existing in the assem-
bly of Varuṇa. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 9, Verse 19).

DEVĀNIKA. A king born in Śrī Rāma's dynasty.
(Solar). Kuśa was Śrī Rāma's son, Aditī the son of
Kusa, Niṣadha the son of Aditī, Nabhas Niṣadha's son,
Puṇḍarīka the son of Nabhas, Kṣemadhanvā the son