

by his wife Sunīthā. Hermits churned the right hand of Vena to obtain children. As a result of churning Vaineya was born from the right hand of Vena. That King is the famous Pṛthu. This Pṛthu milked the earth for the prosperity of his subjects. (Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Amśa 1, Chapter 13).

5) *The place of Dhruva*. The origin of the river Gaṅgā was through the hole at the top of the shell of the mundane egg. It flowed down and fell on the highest part of heaven. That place is called Viṣṇupāda. Sitting in this Viṣṇupāda, Dhruva does penance to Viṣṇu. So this place got the name Dhruvamaṇḍala. (Devī Bhāgavata, Skandha 8).

DHRUVA II. He was the son of Nahuṣa and the brother of Yayāti. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 75, Stanza 30)

DHRUVA III. A king. He sits in the council of Yama and serves him. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 8, Stanza 10)

DHRUVA IV. A warrior who fought on the side of the Kauravas against the Pāṇḍavas. He was killed by Bhīmasena (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 155, Stanza 27)

DHRUVA V. A king who supported Yudhiṣṭhira. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 158, Verse 39).

DHRUVA VI. A son born to Dharmadeva by his wife Dhūmrā. He was one of the aṣṭa Vasus (eight Vasus). (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 66, Stanza 19).

DHRUVAKA. A warrior of Subrahmaṇya. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Stanza 75).

DHRUVARATNA. An attendant of Subrahmaṇya. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 46, Stanza 4).

DHRUVASANDHI. A king of Kosala. During the reign of this King there was prosperity in Ayodhyā and the people were virtuous. This king had two wives Manoramā and Lilāvati. A son named Sudarśana was born to Manoramā. After a month the second wife also gave birth to a son named Śatrujit. The King was much pleased and both sons were brought up alike. As Śatrujit was cleverer than Sudarśana people loved Śatrujit more.

Once Dhruvasandhi went to the forest for hunting and was killed by a lion in the forest. According to the custom Sudarśana became King. Lilāvati, the mother of Śatrujit was the daughter of the King of Ujjayinī. Her desire was to make Śatrujit the King. Manoramā the mother of Sudarśana was the daughter of the King of Kaliṅga. Hearing about the death of Dhruvasandhi, the kings of Ujjayinī and Kaliṅga arrived at Ayodhyā. The King of Ujjayinī got angry because Sudarśana was made king and began war. The King of Kaliṅga took the side of Sudarśana. A terrible battle was fought in Ayodhyā as to who should be the heir to the throne. In the battle Yudhājit, the King of Ujjayinī, killed Virasena, the king of Kaliṅga. Sudarśana and his mother Manoramā were in a sorry plight. According to the advice of minister Vidulla, Manoramā and Sudarśana fled from the capital. Vidulla and the maid of Manoramā accompanied them. In two days they reached Gaṅgātāta. They were caught by fishermen thieves and they lost everything they had. At last with the help of a boat they crossed the Ganges and reached Trikūṭa. They went to the hermitage of Bharadvāja

who was doing penance there. He gave them protection.

After making Śatrujit King, Yudhājit began to search for Manoramā and Sudarśana. He got news that they lived in Citrakūṭa. Yudhājit went there with an army. But he could not get them out of the hermitage of Bharadvāja. Manoramā and Sudarśana lived safely in the hermitage.

Once Vidulla came to the hermitage of Bharadvāja to enquire about Manoramā. Seeing the old man the hermit boys called out "Klība Klība." Prince Sudarśana heard only "Klī". The syllable 'Klī' is the spell called 'Kāmarāja bījamantra'. Without knowing its meaning Sudarśana called out 'Klī' several times. With that the prince got a special power.

Six more years passed. The prince became eleven years old. By this time Bharadvāja had taught the prince Vedas, Śāstras, etc. The prince was a devotee of Devī. Devī appeared before him and gave him a bow and a quiver which would never become empty, and an impenetrable armour. Sudarśana married Śaśikalā the daughter of the King of Kāśī. Niśāda, the King of Śṛṅgiverapura, was a friend of Dhruvasandhi. He gave Sudarśana a chariot which Sudarśana rode through the forest. With the help of the King of Kāśī and others Sudarśana recaptured Ayodhyā. He made Vidulla his minister and ruled over the country for a long time. (Devī Bhāgavata, Skandha 3).

DHŪMAPA. A set of deified manes (Pitrs) who form a gaṇa (Śiva's hosts of deities). This Gaṇa is seen to have attended the sacrifice of Dakṣa. (M.B. Śānti Parva, Chapter 284, Stanza 8.)

DHŪMAPĀLĀ. A river. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Stanza 18).

DHŪMĀVATĪ. A holy place. The wishes of those who take three days' fast in this holy place are realised. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 84, Stanza 22).

DHŪMINĪ. The wife of King Ajamīḍha of Puru dynasty. By this wife, a son named Ṛkṣa was born to Ajamīḍha. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 94, Stanza 32).

DHŪMORṆĀ I. The wife of King Yama (God of Death). (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 117, Stanza 9).

DHŪMORṆĀ II. The wife of hermit Mārkaṇḍeya. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 146, Stanza 4).

DHŪMRA I. A hermit. This hermit was a luminary in the Durbar of Indra. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 7).

DHŪMRA II. A warrior of Subrahmaṇya. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Stanza 64).

DHŪMRĀ. A daughter of Prajāpati Dakṣa. She became the wife of Dharmadeva. Two sons, Dhruva and Dhara were born to the couple. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 66, Stanza 19).

DHŪMRĀKEŚA I. A Pracetas (Bhāgavata, Skandha 4).

DHŪMRĀKEŚA II. The third son of Pṛthu, the son of Vena. Five sons were born to Pṛthu by his wife Arcis. On the death of Pṛthu, his elder brother's son Vijitāśva appointed Dhūmrakeśa as the governor of southern countries. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 4).

DHŪMRAKETU. A son of Bharata. Five sons named Sumati, Rāṣṭrabhṛt, Sudarśana, Varaṇa and Dhūmraketu were born to Bharata by his wife Pañcajanī. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 5).

DHŪMRĀKṢA I. A king of the Ikṣvāku dynasty.

DHŪMRĀKṢA II. A minister of Rāvaṇa.