

are—Yuvanāśva, Bhagiratha, Kārtavīrya, Bharata and Marutta. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 15)

(iii) Once Śiva presented him a golden peak of the Himālayas. Indra, Brhaspati and other Devas attended Marutta's assembly. His Yajñamandapas were all golden. His cooks were groups of Maruts. He was able to make all his subjects strong and healthy. In Māhābhārata, Drona Parva, Chapter 55, we see that Marutta ruled over the country for 1000 years as an ideal emperor.

(iv) Once Marutta received a sword from King Mucukunda. Marutta gave it to Raivata. (M.B. Śānti Parva, Chapter, 166, Verse 77).

(v) Marutta gave his daughter to Anūras and attained Heaven according to Mahābhārata, Śānti Parva, Chapter 234, Verse 18.

(vi) In Bhāgavatā, 9th Skāndha, we find a passage which says that since Marutta had no sons he had adopted Duśyanta, a King of the Pūru dynasty, as his son.

MARUTTA II. A great sage. He entered into a dispute with Śrī Kṛṣṇa, who was on his way to Hastināpura as the messenger of the Pāndavas. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 83, Verse 27)

MARUTVĀMALA. In south India, at the southern tip of the Sahya ranges, a mountain reputed for medicinal herbs, may still be seen. This mountain is known by the name "Marutvāmala". A legend connected with the origin of this mountain, is given in Uttara Rāmāyana, as follows:—

It was the time of the battle between Śrī Rāma and Rāvaṇa. Rāvaṇa's younger brother Vibhīṣana joined the side of Rāma and fought against Rāvaṇa. The enraged Rāvaṇa shot his arrow at Vibhīṣana. In his endeavour to save Vibhīṣana, Lakṣmaṇa fell down unconscious. Rāma and his followers discussed how

Lakṣmaṇa could be revived. Jāmbavān observed that there was a herb called "Droṇam" in one of the peaks of the Himālayas and if it was brought at once, Lakṣmaṇa could be restored to his senses. Hanūmān flew to the Himālayas immediately. But although he combed the forests there, he was not able to find the herb Droṇam. So he tore away and lifted a whole peak which was full of all kinds of medicinal herbs and returned to Lankā. Jāmbavān took the needed herbs from it and deposited the peak at the southern end of India. This is the present Marutvāmala. (Mala means mountain).

MARUTVĀN. See under MARUTVATĪ.

MARUTVATĪ. The mother of two Marutvāns. This Marutvatī was the daughter of Dakṣa, and the wife of Dharma. The ten daughters of Dakṣa, namely, Arundhatī, Vasu, Yāmī, Lambā, Bhānu, Marutvatī, Saṅkalpā, Muhūrtā, Sādhyā, and Viśvā were the wives of Dharmadeva. Viśvadevas were born to Viśvā, Siddhas were born to Sādhyā, Marutvāns were born to Marutvatī, Vasus were born to Vasu, Bhānūs were born to Bhānu, Ghoṣa was born to Lambā and Nāgavīthī was born to Yāmī. (Viṣṇu Purāna, Part I, Chapter 15).

MARYĀDĀ I. A princess of Vidarbha. She was married by the king named Arvācīna. In Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 95, Verse 18, it is said that a son named Ariha was born to them.

MARYĀDĀ II. A daughter of the king of Videha, Devatīthī a king of the Pūru dynasty married her. Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 95, verse 23 says that a son, Ariha was born to them.

MĀSA. A measure of weight in ancient Bhārata. (See under Tṛasareṇu).

MĀSA (S) (MONTHS).

1). *General information.* It is believed that every where for a year there are twelve months. There are six different kinds of months in force in Bhārata. They are the following:—

Malayālam	Tāmil	Arabic
1. Ciṅṅam	Āvaṇi	Muharram
2. Kanni	Purattāsi	Safar
3. Tulām	Aippāsi	Yulavan
4. Vṛścikam	Kārttikai	Utsani
5. Dhanu	Mārkali	Jamadul
		Āval
6. Makaram	Tai	Jamatutsani
7. Kumbham	Māsi	Rajab
8. Mīnam	Pāṅkuni	Sāval
9. Meḍam	Cittirai	Ramzān
10. Iḍavam	Vāikāsi	Sāvvāl
11. Mithunam	Āni	Dulhad
12. Karkāṭakam	Āṭi	Dulhaj

Sanskrit	English	Suriyāni
Śrāvaṇa	August	Of
Proṣṭhapada	September	Īlūn
Āsvina	October	Taśrīnkadim
Kārttika	November	Tesrinhroyi
Mārgaśīrṣā	December	Konūṅka- dim
Pauṣa	January	Konunhroyi
Māgha	February	Śibottu
Phālguna	March	Odor
Caitra	April	Nison
Vaiśākha	May	Iyor
Jyēṣṭha	June	Harson
Āṣāḍha	July	Tommūs