

the union of these three qualities that the inner soul enters the life of all animate and inanimate objects. The attributes of Tamas are greed, sleep, bravery, cruelty, disbelief in god, bad habits, begging and indifference. It is because of the action of tamoguṇa that one becomes a prey to lust. It is the worst result of tāmasic activities that people are born as inanimate objects, worms, insects, fishes, serpents, tortoises, cows and deer. As a better result of Tāmasic activities people are born as elephants, horses, Śūdras, barbarous people, lions, tigers and hogs. It is the good result of tāmasic deeds that produce pilgrims, good castes, egoistic people, demons and devils. (Chapter 12, Manusmṛiti).

TAMASĀ. A sacred river. People of Bhārata were using the water of this river for drinking. (Śloka 3, Chapter 9, Bhīṣma Parva). The famous āśrama of Vālmiki was on the banks of this river. This place was the scene of the well-known episode of the Krauñca birds and the famous curse of Vālmiki beginning with 'Mā niśāda'. (Bāla Kāṇḍa, Sarga 2, Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa).

TĀMASA. The fourth Manu. (See under Manvantara). Svāyambhuva Manu, son of Brahmā, was the first Manu. He had two sons of Purāṇic fame named Priyavrata and Uttānapāda. Of these Priyavrata married the beautiful and virtuous daughters of Viśvakarmā the Prajāpati. They were Surūpā and Barhiṣmatī. Of his first wife Surūpā, he got ten sons Agnidhra and others. The youngest child was a daughter named Ūrjjasvatī. Of the sons, Kavi, Savana and Mahāvīra became detached from worldly life and became learned in spiritual knowledge. Priyavrata got of his second wife Barhiṣmatī three sons named Uttama, Tāmasa and Raivata. They were very valiant and they gradually became chiefs of Manvantaras. (8th Skandha, Devī Bhāgavata).

TĀMISRA. A hell. (See under Kāla).

TAMO NTAKRT. A soldier of Subrahmaṇya. (Śloka 58, Chapter 45, Śalya Parva).

TĀMRA. A demon, son of Murāsura. The demon Mura had seven children named Tāmra, Antarikṣa, Śravaṇa, Vasu, Vibhāvasu, Nabhasvān and Aruṇa. Of these Tāmra was Mahiṣāsura's minister for a long time. The Chief Minister of Mahiṣāsura was Asilomā; Defence Minister, Cikṣura; Foreign minister, Viḍāla and Finance minister, Tāmra. Udarka was the Commander-in-chief and Bāṣkala, Trinetra and Kālabandhaka were Cabinet Ministers. He was killed along with his father Mura, by Śrī Kṛṣṇa. (10th Skandha Bhāgavata and 5th Skandha, Devī Bhāgavata).

TĀMRĀ. Daughter of Dakṣa. Tāmṛā was married to Kaśyapa and he begot of her five daughters named Krauñcī, Bhāsī, Śyenī, Dhṛtarāṣṭrī and Śukī. Of these Krauñcī delivered owls, Bhāsī delivered Bhāsas, Śyenī, Kites and Vultures, Dhṛtarāṣṭrī, swans, geese and cuckoos, and Śukī delivered Natā and Natā in turn Vinatā. (Sarga 14, Araṇya Kāṇḍa, Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa).

TĀMRACŪDĀ. A female follower of Subrahmaṇya. (Śloka 18, Chapter 46, Anuśāsana Parva).

TĀMRADVĪPA. An ancient place of habitation of Dakṣiṇa Bhārata. This place was conquered by Sahadeva in his victory march. (Śloka 68, Chapter 31, Sabhā Parva).

TĀMRALIPTA. A King in ancient Bhārata. Sahadeva during his victory march conquered this King. (Śloka 24, Chapter 30, Sabhā Parva).

TĀMRALIPTAKA. An ancient place of habitation on the north-east side of Bhārata. (Śloka 57, Chapter 9, Bhīṣma Parva).

TĀMRAPARNĪ. A holy river of Dakṣiṇa Kerala. Once the Devas did penance on the banks of this river to obtain salvation. (Śloka 14, Chapter 88, Vana Parva).

TĀMRĀRUNATĪRTHA. A sacred place. He who visits this place would get the benefit of doing an aśvamedhayajña and he would go to Brahmaloaka. (Śloka 154, Chapter 84, Vana Parva).

TĀMRAVATĪ. An ancient river. It is believed that fire is generated from this river. (Śloka 23, Chapter 222, Vana Parva).

TĀMROṢṬHA. A Yakṣa who sits in the court of Kubera. (Śloka 16, Chapter 10, Sabhā Parva).

TĀMSU. A King of Pūruvaṃśa. He was the son of Matināra and father of Ilina a King. (Chapter 94, Ādi Parva).

TANAYA. A place of habitation of ancient Bhārata. Śloka 64, Chapter 9, Bhīṣma Parva).

TANḌĪ. A celebrated sage. It was the sage who repeated to Brahmā the thousand names of Śiva. (Chapter 14, Anuśāsana Parva).

TANDULIKĀŚRAMA. A sacred place of ancient Bhārata. He who visits this place would enter Brahmaloaka. (Śloka 43, Chapter 82, Vana Parva).

TĀNDYA. A sage. He was a friend of Indra. He once took part in the Yajña of Uparicarvasu. He observed correctly the duties of Vānaprastha and attained svarga. (Śloka 17, Chapter 244, Śānti Parva).

TAṄGAṆA. An ancient place of habitation of Bhārata. (Śloka 64, Chapter 9, Bhīṣma Parva).

TANTRIPĀLA. The false name adopted by Sahadeva when he lived incognito in the city of Virāṭa. (Śloka 9, Chapter 3, Virāṭa Parva).

TANTU. A Brahmavādī son of Viśvāmītra. (Chapter 4, Anuśāsana Parva).

TANU. An ancient sage. This sage lived in the palace of King Viradyumna for a long time. (Chapters 127 and 128, Śānti Parva).

TAPA. A Deva of fire-like splendour. Born of the power of penance of five sages named Kaśyapa, Vasiṣṭha, Prāṇaka, Cyavana and Trivarcas, this Deva has got a name Pāñcājanya (born of five) also. He did severe penance (tapas) and got the name Tapa. His head is like fire, his hands like Sun, his skin and eyes are of golden hue and his waist, blue. (Śloka 4, Chapter 220, Vana Parva).

TAPANA. A soldier of the country of Pāñcāla. He was killed by Karṇa in the Mahābhārata battle. (Śloka 15, Chapter 48, Karṇa Parva).

TĀPAŚĀRĀṆYA. A Sacred place crowded with sages. (Śloka 20, Chapter 87, Vana Parva).

TAPASVĪ. A son born to Cākṣuṣa Manu of Naḍvalā. (Chapter 13, Amśa 1, Viṣṇu Purāṇa).

TAPATĪ. A daughter of Sūrya.

- 1) *Genealogy.* Descending in order from Viṣṇu are Brahmā—Marīci—Kaśyapa—Sūrya—Tapatī.
- 2) *Birth.* Sūrya married Samjñā daughter of Viśvakarmā. He begot of Samjñā two children named Kālindī and Yama. At that time Sūrya (Sun) was not of the form as seen now. Samjñā, unable to bear the splendour of Sūrya who was of the shape of an egg entrusted her maid Chāyā with the work of serving her husband and left for a temple in the guise of a mare to