

PURANA INDEX

Pādapodyāpanam—(Vṛkṣotsava): dedication of trees and shrubs; same as taḍāgavidhi; further oblations to Lokapālas and Vanaspati, decoration of trees with golden fruits, etc., to be given away to Brahmanas at the end; a festival in honour of trees and plants; lasts four days; he who does it attains heaven and is rarely returned to earth.¹ If trees laugh or weep or flower in a wrong season they should be propitiated.²

¹ M. 59. 1-18. ² Ib. ch. 232 (whole)

Pādikas—the time of the night, calculated from the moment of the moon.

Vā. 66. 45.

Pādukam—sandals to be given in vṛkṣotsavam; to be given as gift along with light, umbrella, seat, etc.

M. 59. 14; 70. 48; 275. 25.

Pādma—a name of Brahmā.

Bhā. I. 18. 19.

Pādma kalpa—succeeds Brāhma kalpa, then the lotus comes out of Hari's navel.

Bhā. II. 10. 47; III. 11. 35; Vi. I. 3. 27-8.

Pādmapurāna—(Pādmam): one of the 18 Purāṇas and comprising 55000 ślokas;¹ he who copies and presents it with a golden lotus in the month of Jyeṣṭha (Āḍi) attains the fruit of an aśvamedha sacrifice;² contains a description of Narasimha in 18000 slokas;³ to be read every parva.⁴

¹ Bhā. XII. 7. 23; 13. 4; Vā. 104. 9. Vi. III. 6. 21. ² M. 53. 14-15. ³ Ib. 53. 60. ⁴ Ib. 290. 17.

Pādmam—a mahākalpa.

M. 164. 4.