

This hymn was (seen) by (the Rishi) *Gaurivîti*. *Gaurivîti* the son of *S'akti*, having come very near the celestial world, saw this hymn (*i. e.* had it revealed); by means of it he gained heaven. Thus the sacrificer gains by this (hymn) the celestial world.

Having repeated half the number of verses (of this hymn), he leaves out the other half, and inserts the *Nivid* <sup>25</sup> in the midst (of both parts). The *Nivid* is

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<sup>25</sup> This is not strictly in accordance with the rules laid down by *As'valâyana*, who says in his *S'râuta Sûtras*, 5, 14: **जनिष्ठा उग्र-इत्येक भूयसीः शस्त्वा मरुत्वतीयां निविदं दध्यात्सर्वत्रैवमयुजासु माध्यन्दिने** *i. e.* the *Nivid Sûkta* is, *janishthâ ugrah*. After having repeated one verse more than half the number of verses (the whole has eleven verses) of which it consists, he ought to insert the *Nivid*. That ought always to be done at the midday libation, where the number of verses of the *Nivid Sûkta* is uneven. The *Sûkta janishthâ ugra* consists of eleven verses. The number being uneven, the *Marutvatîya Nivid* is put in the hymn *janishthâ ugra* after the sixth verse, which concludes with **धन्य**. The text of this *Nivid* (see the *Sânkhâyâna Sûtras*, 8, 16) is (according to *Sapta Hâutra*) as follows:

**श्रीं इसावो इ मिन्द्रो मरुत्वान्तोमस्य पिबतु । मरुत्सोत्रो मरु-  
द्रुणः । मरुत्सखा मरुद्वृधः । घ्नन्वृत्रा रुजदपः । मरुतामोजसा  
सह । य ईमेनं देवा अन्वमदन् । असूर्ये वृत्रतूर्ये । शंबरहत्ये गवि-  
ष्टौ । अर्चतं गुह्या पदा । परमस्यां परावति । आदीं ब्रह्माणि व-  
र्धयन् । अनाघृष्टान्योजसा । कृष्णं देवेभ्यो दुवः । मरुद्विः सखि-  
भिः सह । इन्द्रो मरुत्वां इह अवदिह सोमस्य पिबतु । प्रेमां देवा  
देवहृतिमवतु देव्या धिया । प्रेदं ब्रह्म प्रेदं क्षत्रं । प्रेदं सुन्वन्तं यज-  
मानं अवतु । चित्रश्चित्राभिरुतिभिः । अवद् ब्रह्माण्यावसागमत् । .**

*i. e.* May *Indra* with the *Marutas* drink of the *Soma*. He has the praise of the *Marutas*; he has (with him) the assemblage of the *Marutas*. He is the friend of the *Marutas*, he is their help. He slew the enemies, he released the waters (kept back by the demons of the air) by means of the strength of the *Marutas*. The gods following him rejoiced at the (defeat of the) *Asuras*, the conquest of *Vritra*, at the killing of *S'ambara*, at the battle (for conquering cows). Him (*Indra*) when he was repeating the secret verses, in the highest region, in a remote place, made the sacred rites and hymns (*brah-*