

Then the divine Adityas inaugurated him in the western region during thirty-one days, with those three Rik verses, that Yajus verse, and those great words, for obtaining independent rule. Hence all kings of the *Nichyas* and *Apáchyas* in the western countries, are inaugurated to independent rule, and called "independent rulers."

Then the Vis've Devâh inaugurated him during thirty-one days in the northern region by those three Rik verses, &c. for distinguished rule. Hence all people living in northern countries beyond the Himalaya, such as the *Uttarakurus*, *Uttaramadras*, are inaugurated for living without a king (*vairâjyam*), and called Virâj,<sup>3</sup> i. e. without king.

Then the divine Sâdhyas and Aptyas inaugurated Indra during thirty-one days in the middle region, which is a firmly established footing (the immovable centre) to the kingship (*râjya*). Hence the kings of the *kurupañchâlas*, with the *Vas'as* and *Us'i naras*, are inaugurated to kingship, and called kings (*râjâ*).

Then the divine Marutas and Angiras inaugurated him during thirty-one days in the upper (*úrdhra*) region for attaining fulfilment of the highest wishes, the position of a great king, of a supreme ruler, of an independent king, and long duration of his rule.

Indra thus became by means of this great inauguration ceremony, possessed of the power of obtaining anything wished for, as had been only the prerogative of Prajâpati.<sup>4</sup> He conquered in all the various ways

<sup>3</sup> To this word two meanings can be given: 1) without king; 2) a very distinguished king. In this passage we must take it in the first meaning; for here are the *janapadâh*, i. e. people in opposition to the king mentioned as *abhishikta*, i. e. inaugurated, whilst in all other passages of this chapter, we find instead of them, the *râjânah* or kings.

<sup>4</sup> This whole sentence is only a translation of the full import implied in the words, *parameshti prâjâpatya*.