

(*Pracetasa* *M^onā* *ślokau cemaṇ udāhṛtau rājadharmeshu*, sc. vv. 2090–2091); 58β, 2093 (*Pracetasa*).

Manu⁴, *Sāvāna*. § 730 (*Ānuçāsānik.*): XIII, 18_{κκ}, 1339 (*Sāvāna* *M^oh sarge saptarāṣi ca bhaviṣyati*, sc. *Parāçara*).

Manu⁵, *Svārocisha*. § 717b (*Nārāyaṇīya*): XII, 349, IV, 13582 (*Svārocisha*, learnt the religion of *Nārāyaṇa* from *Brahmān*, and imparted the knowledge of it to his son *Çaṅkhapada*).

Manu⁶, *Svāyambhuva*. § 135 (*Çakuntalop.*): I, 73, 2963 (*teṣāṃ*—sc. *vivāhānāṃ*—*dharmāny athā M^oh Svāyambhuvo 'bravīt*, quotation). § 185 (*Pāṇḍu*): I, 120, 4675 (*M^oh Svāyambhuvo 'bravīt*, quotation (b)).—§ 450 (*Ājagarap.*): III, 180, 12485 (*M^oh Svāyambhuvo 'bravīt*, quotation).—§ 559 (*Prajāgarap.*): V, 37, 1334 (*M^oh Svāyambhuvo 'bravīt*, quotation).—§ 595 (*Shoḍaçarāj.*, v. *Prthu Vainya*): VII, 69, 2414 (*Svāyambhuva*, C. has *muniḥ* instead of *Manuḥ*; acted as the calf when the men milked the earth).—§ 626 (*Rājadh.*): XII, 21, 628 (*M^oh Svāyambhuvo 'bravīt*, quotation).—§ 635 (do.): XII, 36, 1293 (*Siddhānāṇ caiva saṃvādam M^oh caiva Prajāpateḥ*), 1296 (*Svāyambhuva*, discourse between *M.* and the *Siddhas*).—§ 683 (*Mokshadh.*): XII, 268, 9595 (*M^oh Svāyambhuvo 'bravīt*, quotation).—§ 717c (*Uparicara*): XII, 336, 12740 (*M^oh Svāyambhuva*, will declare law according to the *çāstra* of the seven *rshis*).—§ 717b (*Nārāyaṇīya*): XII, 341, 13040 (*M^oh Svāyambhuva*, among the eight *praktis*); 350, 13678 (*M^oh Svāyambhuve 'ntare*).—§ 754 (*Ānuçāsānik.*): XIII, 98, 4678 (*oḥ Prajāpater vādam Svāyambhuva*), 4681, 4684 (*Svāyambhuva*), (4686), 4741 (discourse between *M.* and *Suvarṇa*).—§ 761 (do.): XIII, 115, 5605 (*M^oh Svāyambhuvo 'bravīt*, quotation). Cf. *Svāyambhuva*.

Manu⁷, *Vaivasvata*. § 136 (*Yayātyup.*): I, 75, 3126 (*M^oh Vaivasvatasya*, sc. *vaṇçam*).—§ 139 (cf. *Sambharap.*): *Kaçyapa*, the son of *Marici* (*Māricaḥ*), begat upon [*Aditi*] the daughter of *Dakṣa* (*Dakṣāyaṇī*) the *Ādityas* (among whom *Indra* was the first) and *Vivasvat* (also called *Mārttāṇḍa*). *Vivasvat* begat *Manu* [*Vaivasvata*] and *Yama* *Vaivasvata*. *Manu* begat sixty sons; the names of ten were the following: *Vena*, *Dhṛṣṇu*, *Narishya*(n)t(a), *Nābhāga*, *Ikshvāku*, *Kārusha*, *Çaryāti*, *Ilā*, *Prshadhra*, *Nābhāgāriṣṭa*; the rest perished quarrelling with each other: I, 75, 3137, 3138, 3142.—§ 155 (*Pūruçap.*): I, 94, 3753 (*or anvāye*).—§ 156 (do.): I, 95, 3756 (*Prajāpatito M^oh*), †3760 (son of *Vivasvat* and father of *Ilā*).—§ 457 (*Vaivasvatop.*): III, 187, 12746 (*Vaivasvatasya*), 12748, 12755 (*Vaivasvataḥ*), 12756 (do.), 12757, 12759–61, 12763, 12766, 12767, 12769–71, 12781, 12783, 12784, 12786, 12791, 12798, 12800 (*Vaivasvataḥ*), 12802, 12803 (the story of *M.* and the fish).—§ 574 (*Jambūkh.*): VI, 9aa, 313 (*Vaivasvatasya*).—§ 576 (*Bhagavadgītāp.*): VI, 28, 994 (*Vivasvat* declared the system of *yoga* to *M.*, who again declared it to *Ikshvāku*).—§ 641 (*Rājadh.*): XII, 122, 4507 (*Ādityatanayaḥ . . . Çrāddha-devaḥ*), 4510 (*Sūryaputrāḥ*).—§ 656f (*Khaḍgotpattik.*): When the *Lokapālas* gave the sword to *M.* the son of *Sūrya*, they said: "Thou art the Lord of all men; protect all creatures with this sword containing religion within its womb (*dharma-garbha*); . . . they should be punished essentially with wordy rebukes, and with fines and forfeitures (*durvācā nigrāho dāṇḍo hiranyabakulas tathā*); loss of limbs (*vyāgatā tu çaritrasya*) or death should only be inflicted for grave reasons (*anālpakāraṇāt*)." *M.* gave the sword to his son *Kṣhupa* for the protection of the creatures: XII, 166, 6187 (*Sūryaputrāya*), 6192.—§ 717b (*Nārāyaṇīya*): XII,

349, VII, 13597, 13598 (learnt the religion of *Nārāyaṇa* from *Vivasvat*, and imparted the knowledge of it to *Ikshvāku*).—§ 720b (*Sudarçanop.*): XIII, 2, 88 (*Prajāpateḥ*, father of *Ikshvāku*).—§ 730 (*Ānuçāsānik.*): XIII, 17, 1290 (*Vaivasvatāya*, learnt the 1,000 names of *Çiva* from *Gautama*, and taught them to *Nārāyaṇa*).—§ 736b (*Vitabavyop.*): XIII, 30, 1945 (father of *Çaryāti*).—§ 767 (*Ānuçāsānik.*): XIII, 137a, 6263 (father of *Sudyumna*).—§ 768b (*Kṛṣṇa Vāsudeva*): XIII, 147, 6831 (father of *Ilā* = *Sudyumna*).—§ 778b (*Samvartta-Maruttiya*): XIV, 4, 65 (*dāṇḍadharaḥ*, father of *Prasandhi* and grandfather of *Kṣhupa*, whose son was *Ikshvāku*). Cf. *Ādityatanaya*, *Sūryaputra*, *Vaivasvata*.

Manu⁸ = *Vishṇu* (1000 names).

Manu⁹, name of a fire. § 493 (*Āṅgīrasa*): III, 221, 14180 (one of the five *urjaskara* fires, son of the fire *Tapas*), 14183 (= *Bhānu*), 14191 (only B. C. has *Bhānoḥ*, husband of *Niçā* and father of one daughter, *Agni-Shomau*, and five fires), 14193 (*Viçvapater nāma dvitīyo vai M^oh sutah*).

Manu¹⁰, a daughter of *Prādhā* and *Kaçyapa*. § 102 (*Amçāvat.*): I, 65, 2553.

manu ("mantra," *Nil.*): I, 52 (?); XIII, 362 (*Manuṃ*, read *maruṃ*, cf. 2939).

Manu, pl. (*arāḥ*). § 310b (*Sūrya*): III, 3, 186 (*āṇām . . . içvarāḥ*, sc. *Sūrya*).—§ 576 (*Bhagavadgītāp.*): VI, 34, 1210 (*catvārah*).—§ 730g (*Upamanyu*): XIII, 14a, 873 (*Svāyambhurādyāḥ*).—§ 730 (*Ānuçāsānik.*): XIII, 14ββ, 991 (*sapta*).

Manuputra, pl. (*āḥ*) ("the sons of *Manu*"). § 310b (*Sūrya*): III, 3, 186 (*āṇām . . . içvarāḥ*, sc. *Sūrya*).

Mānusha, a tīrtha. § 364 (*Tīrthayātrāp.*): III, 45, 6035, 6037.

[**Manushyagrahakathana(m)**] ("on the demons that possess mankind"). § 502 (cf. *Skandop.*). The six divorced wives of the *ṛshis*, together with *Vinatā*, obtained permission from *Skanda* to become his mothers. At the request of *Indra* the *Kṛttikās* (i.e. the six wives of the *ṛshis*) (together with *Vinatā*, see v. 14464 and *Nil.*) are placed among the *nakṣatras* (and presided over by *Agni*) instead of *Abhijit*, the younger sister of *Rohiṇī*, who from jealousy had repaired to the woods. *Brahmān* ordered that time should be reckoned from *Dhanishṭhā*, while it had formerly been reckoned from *Rohiṇī* (so *Nil.*). Then (these seven) mothers asked *Skanda* that they might become the mothers of the worlds instead of the old mothers (*Brāhmī*, *Māheçvari*, etc.; *Nil.*) and devour the progeny of those old mothers, because they had slandered them before their husbands, and always dwell with *Skanda*. *Skanda* granted that until the age of 16 years they should have the power of afflicting the human kind, and he loosed from his body his *Raudra* nature, under the name of *Skandāpasmāra*, that they might dwell with him. Enumeration of several *grahas* (the number 18 in v. 14490 is difficult to explain), among others (a) the male and female children of *Skanda* (the males are the husbands of the females); they are all named *Skandagrahas*; they are propitiated with offerings, ablutions, unguents, etc., and particularly by the worship of *Skanda*; and when they are propitiated they bestow good on men. Then are mentioned the *grahas*, that afflict men from the 16th to the 70th year; after the 70th year fever takes the place of the *grahas*. These evil spirits always avoid those who have subdued their senses, etc., and those who are devoted to *Māheçvara* (III, 230).

***manvantara** ("the period of a *Manu*"): III, 186 (*āṇām*