

*candre ity arthaḥ* ). B. Religious rites : (1) *dāna* : Nārada told Devakī ( 13. 63. 2-4 ) that if one, after observing fast, gave to Brāhmaṇas under Pūrvā Phalgunī (*phalgunī-pūrvasamaye*) foods mixed with condensed sugar cane juice (*bhakṣān phāṇitasamyuktān*), one obtained prosperity (*saubhāgyam ṛcchati*) 13. 63. 13; (2) *śrāddha* : Yama told Śaśabindu ( 13. 89. 1 ) that if one offered a *kāmya śrāddha* under (Pūrvā) Phalgunī one became prosperous (*phalgunīṣu dadac chrāddham subhagaḥ śrāddhadō bhavet*) 13. 89. 6.

Pūrvā Bhādrapadā f.; also called Pūrvā Proṣṭhapadā (du., pl.); Pūrvā Proṣṭhapada m. (sg.) ( 6. 3. 14 ) : Name of a double *nakṣatra* distinguished as Pūrvā and Uttarā.

A. Religious rites : (1) *dāna* : Nārada told Devakī ( 13. 63. 2-4 ) that by offering the *rājamāṣas* (kind of beans) as a gift under the Pūrvabhādrapadā conjunction one enjoys all kinds of food and becomes happy in next life (*pūrvabhādrapadāyoge rājamāṣān pradāya tu / sarvabhakṣaphalopetaḥ sa vai pretya sukhī bhavet* ||) 13. 63. 31; (2) *śrāddha* : Yama told Śaśabindu ( 13. 89. 1 ) that by offering a *kāmya śrāddha* under Pūrvaproṣṭhapadā one obtained many goats and sheep (*pūrvaproṣṭhapadāḥ kurvan bahu vīnded ajāvikam*) 13. 89. 13; but in general one is not supposed to offer any rites to gods and manes under the two Proṣṭhapadā *nakṣatras* (*daivam pitryam athāpi ca / ... na proṣṭhapadayoḥ kāryam*) 13. 107. 119.

B. Bad effect : Śukra, when in conjunction with the two Proṣṭhapadās has always wealth, so also the Lord of riches (i. e. Kubera); Śukra (when in conjunction with the two *nakṣatras*) takes away from men what-

ever wealth they had earned as desired (*nityam proṣṭhapadābhyām ca śukre dhanapatau tathā / manuṣyebhyaḥ samādatte śukraś cittārjitam dhanam* || 5. 112. 3 (Nī., however, on Bom. Ed. 5. 114. 3 : *proṣṭhapadābhyām iti tṛtīyā...saptamyarhetena tasmin nakṣatradvaye śukre śukravāsare tadyoge sati śukro 'gniḥ dhanapatau kuberasya vṛddhyartham manuṣyebhyaḥ sampradānebhyāḥ dhanam datte dadāti / śukraś cittārjitam ity anena vahniretas-tvaṁ tasya pradarkṣyate / dhanārthi uktanakṣatravārayoge vahnīm prārthayet / tac ca dhanam yāgādidvārā vā bhūmau nikhanena vā sarvaṁ kuberaṁ praty eva gacchatīti bhāvah*). C. Bad omen : Among the bad omens pointed out by Vyāsa to Dhṛtarāṣṭra one referred to Śukra's having ascended the Pūrvā Proṣṭhapada constellation and then having gone over to the Uttarā Proṣṭhapada, was still looking at it (i. e. looking at the Pūrvā Proṣṭhapada) 6. 3. 14 (for the citation and Nī.'s commentary on it see above Uttarā Bhādrapadā p. 232. 2). [ See Uttarā Bhādrapadā ]

Pūrvāśādhā f. (pl.) : Name of a double *nakṣatra* distinguished as Pūrvā and Uttarā.

Religious rites : (1) *dāna* : Nārada told Devakī ( 13. 63. 2-4 ) that if one, after observing fast, gave as a gift under the Pūrvāśādhā (*pūrvāśv aśādhāsu*) pots full of curds (*dadhīpātrāṇi*) to a Brāhmaṇa born in good family and of good conduct and who was proficient in the Vedas, the giver, after death, was born in a family that was rich in cows 13. 63. 25; (2) *śrāddha* : Yama told Śaśabindu ( 13. 89. 1 ) that by offering a *kāmya śrāddha* under the Pūrvāśādhā (the word *pūrvā* does not occur but is easily