

sarasvatyā mahāpuṇyam upāsante janār-danam // 3. 80. 130) on the fourteenth day of the bright half of Caitra (3. 80. 131); if a king was threatened by a stronger adversary (12. 69. 32) he should, in the month of Caitra when there was fear of fire, get in advance all houses, that were covered with grass, smeared with mud and remove the grass from them (*tṛṇacchunnāni veśmāni pañkenāpi praleṣayet / nirharec ca tṛṇam māse caitre vahnibhayāt purah*) 12. 69. 45.

Caitrī f.; adj. : Name of the day of the full moon in the month of Caitra; occurring in Caitra.

Vyāsa told Yudhiṣṭhira that he will be consecrated for the Aśvamedha sacrifice on the full moon day of Caitra (*caitryām hi paurṇamāsyām ca tava dīkṣā bhaviṣyati*) 14. 71. 4; after defeating Vajradatta, son of Bhagadatta of the Prāgjyotiṣa, Arjuna invited him to attend the Aśvamedha sacrifice of Dharmarāja which would take place on the following full moon day of Caitra (*āyachethā mahārāja parām caitrim upasthitām / tadāśvamedho bhavitā dharmarājasya dhimataḥ*) 14. 75. 25; he similarly invited Babhruvāhana 14. 82. 24, Meghasandhi (grandson of Jarāsandha, son of Sahadeva) 14. 83. 27, and Śakuni's son 14. 85. 23; marching out of an army for attack is recommended on the full moon day of Caitra or Mārgaśīrṣa for the crops are then ripe and there is ample water; it is also then neither too hot nor too cold (*caitryām vā mārgaśīrṣyām vā senāyogaḥ prasasyate / pakvasasyā hi pṛthivī bhavaty ambumatī tathā // naivātīṣīto nātyuṣṇaḥ kālo bhavati bhārata / tasmāt tadā yojayeta*) 12. 101. 9-10.

Jaya m. : Name of a *muhūrta*.

Drupada asked his Purohita, whom he dispatched as his *dūta* to the Kauravas, to start for Hāstinapura at the time of the conjunction of the moon with Puṣya *nakṣatra* and under the *muhūrta* Jaya (*sa bhavān puṣyayogena muhūrtena jayena ca / kauraveyān prayātv āśu*) 5. 6. 17.

Jyēsthā f. : Name of a constellation, also called **Aindra** (1. 114. 4; 6. 3. 15).

A. Epic event related to this *nakṣatra* : Kuntī gave birth to Yudhiṣṭhira on the day when the moon was in conjunction with the Aindra *nakṣatra* (*lebhe putram varārohā ... aindre candrasamāyukto*) 1. 114. 3-4 (Ni. on Bom. Ed. 1. 123. 6 : *aindre jyēsthānakṣatre aṣṭame samvatsarārambhāt*). **B.** Religious rites performed under this *nakṣatra* : Nārada told Devakī (13. 63. 2-4) that if one gave to the Brāhmaṇas *kāśāśaka* with roots under Jyēsthā one obtained prosperity wished for and cherished condition after death (*kāśāśakam tu viprebhyo dattvā martyaḥ samulakam / jyēsthāyām ṛddhim iṣṭām vai gatim iṣṭām ca vindati*) 13. 63. 23; Yama told Śaśabindu (13. 89. 1) that if a man, with faith and self-control, offered a *kāmya śrāddha* under Jyēsthā he got overlordship (*ādhipatyam vrajen martyaḥ*) 13. 89. 9. **C.** Bad omens : Among the bad omens pointed out by Vyāsa to Dhṛtarāṣṭra there was one according to which the blazing black planet (i. e. Ketu), full of fire and smoke, had taken hold of Jyēsthā, which was the bright Aindra *nakṣatra*, and had remained there (*śyāmo grahaḥ prajvalitaḥ sadhūmaḥ sahapāvakaḥ / aindram tejasvi nakṣatram jyēsthām ākramya tiṣṭhati*) 6. 3. 15 (Ni., who reads *śveto grahaḥ* in place of *śyāmo grahaḥ*, on Bom,