

quickly; he then saw standing near him the cloud Kuṇḍadhāra (*jaladharami kuṇḍadhāram* st. 6) who appeared before him assuming an agreeable form (*saumyena vapuṣā* st. 6); the Brāhmaṇa felt assured by Kuṇḍadhāra's form and felt that he would definitely give him ample wealth; the Brāhmaṇa became his devotee and worshipped Kuṇḍadhāra with incenses, perfumes, garlands and oblations (*tato dhūpaś ca gandhaś ca mālyatr uccāvacair apl | balibhīś cāpl ...*, st. 9); the cloud, satisfied, told the Brāhmaṇa that there were expiations for the sins committed due to killing a Brāhmaṇa, drinking wine, theft, breaking a vow, but there was no expiation for the sin of ungratefulness (*kṛtaghne nāsti niṣkṛtīḥ* st. 11); *adharma* was the child of craving, anger of envy, greed of insult (*nikṛtyāḥ*), and that an ungrateful person did not deserve progeny (*kṛtaghno nārhatī prajāṃ* st. 12); then the Brāhmaṇa, lying on the *kuśa* grass, due to the lustre (*tejas*) of Kuṇḍadhāra, saw in a dream (*nīdarśanam apaśyata* st. 14), Maṇibhadra distributing kingdoms and wealth as desired by gods (*maṇibhadraṃ vyādiśantam .../ tatra devāḥ prayacchanti rājyāni ca dhanāni ca* st. 15-16); Kuṇḍadhāra fell at the feet of Maṇibhadra; Maṇibhadra, at the instance of gods, asked Kuṇḍadhāra what he desired; Kuṇḍadhāra replied that if the gods were satisfied with him they should show that kind of favour to the Brāhmaṇa which would lead him to happiness (*asyā-nugraham icchāmi kṛtāṃ kṛmicit sukho-dayam* st. 19); again, at the instance of the gods, Maṇibhadra told Kuṇḍadhāra that he was willing to give the Brāhmaṇa as much wealth as desired by him; Kuṇḍa-

dhāra then, reflecting that a man's (wealth) was fickle, decided to fix the Brāhmaṇa's mind on practising austerities (*vicārya kuṇḍadhāras tu mānuṣaṃ calam adhruvam | tapase matim ādhatta brāhmaṇasya yasa-vinaḥ*) 12. 263. 22; Kuṇḍadhāra therefore told Maṇibhadra that he would not seek wealth for the Brāhmaṇa, but that the Brāhmaṇa be devoted to *dharma*; he desired that the Brāhmaṇa should take delight in *dharma* and should live following the *dharma* (*bhaved eṣa tu dhārmikāḥ | dharme 'sya ramatām buddhir dharmam calvopa-jīvatu* /) 12. 263. 25; when Maṇibhadra persisted on giving the Brāhmaṇa kingdom and various kinds of happiness since that was what one aspired to get by following *dharma*, Kuṇḍadhāra did not change his mind and wanted his Brāhmaṇa devotee to live following the *dharma*; the gods were pleased with him; Maṇibhadra told Kuṇḍadhāra that the gods were satisfied with him and that the Brāhmaṇa's mind would be fixed on *dharma* and that he would be a *dharmātmā*; Kuṇḍadhāra was delighted for having obtained what was desired in the form of a boon not easily obtained by others; the Brāhmaṇa saw thin garments around him but his mind was not deluded; abandoning them, he went to the forest and practised severe austerities; he felt that if he so desired he could certainly give some one even kingdom (12. 263. 30-39); at that juncture Kuṇḍadhāra again appeared before the Brāhmaṇa due to his friendship with him and the severe austerities performed by him; the Brāhmaṇa, surprised, received him according to the rites; Kuṇḍadhāra told the Brāhmaṇa that he had now obtained the highest divine insight (*divyam*