

The book contains eight thousand verses and is to be given as gift along with a golden image of tortoise.

3) *Upapurāṇas*. There are eighteen minor Purāṇas besides the eighteen major ones. They are :—(1) Sanatkumāra (2) Nārasimha (3) Nāradya (4) Śiva (5) Durvāsas (6) Kāpila (7) Mānava (8) Uśanas (9) Vāruṇa (10) Kālīka (11) Sāmba (12) Saura (13) Āditya (14) Māheśvara (15) Devibhāgavata (16) Vāsiṣṭha (17) Viṣṇudharmottara (18) Nilamata Purāṇa.

The two Upapurāṇas mentioned lastly are associated with Kashmir. The first is about the Vaiṣṇava religion there and the second about the wise saying of a Nāga King of the place called Nila.

(Purāṇas; History of Sanskrit Literature).

PURĀṆA. An ancient sage. He was one among the ṛṣis who visited Bhīṣma lying on his bed of arrows. (Śloka 12, Chapter 47 Śānti Parva).

PURĀVATĪ. A river of Bhārata of Purāṇic fame. (Śloka 24, Chapter 9, Bhīṣma Parva).

PURĀYA. A King of Vedic times. He is mentioned in the dānastuti of Ṛgveda.

PURIKĀ. A city in ancient Bhārata. This city was ruled by a King named Paurika. (Śloka 3, Chapter 111, Śānti Parva).

PŪRṆA I. A serpent born of the family of Vāsuki. It was burnt to death at the Sarpasatra of Janamejaya. (Śloka 2, Chapter 57, Ādi Parva).

PŪRṆA II. A Devagandharva born to Kaśyapa of his wife Pradhā. (Chapter 65, Ādi Parva).

PŪRṆA III. The name of the tithis (lunar days) Pañcamī, Daśamī and Pañcadaśī. Yudhiṣṭhira was born on the Pañcamī day called Pūrṇā. (Śloka 6, Chapter 122, Ādi Parva).

PŪRṆABHADRA I. A celebrated serpent of the family of Kaśyapa. (Śloka 12, Chapter 35, Ādi Parva).

PŪRṆABHADRA II. The son of a Yakṣa called Ratnabhadra living on the mountain Gandhamādana. He had a son named Harikeśa (Piṅgala). Harikeśa was a devotee of Śiva and so Pūrṇabhadra who was a devotee of Kubera sent Harikeśa away from his house. Harikeśa was then taken care of by Śiva and made one of his attendants. (Matsya Purāṇa, Chapter 18).

PŪRṆAMUKHA. A serpent born of the race of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. This serpent was burnt to death at the Sarpasatra of Janamejaya. (Śloka 1, Chapter 57, Ādi Parva).

PŪRṆĀṆGADA. A serpent born of the family of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. This serpent was burnt to death at the Sarpasatra of Janamejaya. (Śloka 16, Chapter 57, Ādi Parva).

PŪRṆĀYUS. A Devagandharva who was the son of Kaśyapa of his wife Pradhā. (Śloka 46, Chapter 65, Ādi Parva).

PURŌCANA. A minister of Duryodhana. It was under the guidance of this minister that the lac-palace was constructed and set fire to in order to kill the Pāṇḍavas. Purocana was also burnt to death when the lac-palace was destroyed by fire. (See under Arakilla).

PURŌJAVA. The youngest son of the Vasu, Prāna, born to him of his wife Ūrijasvatī. (6th Skandha, Bhāgavata).

PURŌVASU. A King of the Aṅga line of Kings. He was the son of Babhrusetu. He ruled over the country of Gāndhāra. (Chapter 270, Agni Purāṇa).

PURU I. A Kṣatriya King. He was the son of Manu. Manu had eleven sons of his wife Naḍvalā.

PURU II. A mountain. (Śloka 22, Chapter 90, Vana Parva).

PŪRU I. A celebrated king of Candravamśa.

1) *Genealogy*. Descending in order from Viṣṇu are Brahmā-Atri — Candra—Budha—Purūravas—Āyus—Nahuṣa—Yayāti—Pūru.

Yayāti had two wives named Śarmiṣṭhā and Devayānī. Śarmiṣṭhā gave birth to Druhyu, Anu and Pūru. Devayānī gave birth to Yadu and Turvasu.

2) *Pūru becomes king*. Yayāti, Pūru's father, was turned into an old man by a curse of Śukrācārya. The king called all his sons to his side and requested each to take his old age and give him their youth. All the elder sons refused to do it but Pūru agreed to do so. Taking the youth of Pūru, his father, Yayāti lived a sensuous life for a thousand years. Then the king gave back Pūru his youth and crowned him as the heir apparent to his kingdom. (See under Devayānī).

3) *Other details*.

(i) Pūru got of his wife Kausalyā alias Pauṣṭī three sons named Janamejaya (Pravīra), Īśvara and Raudrāśva. (Chapter 94, Ādi Parva).

(ii) After his death Pūru entered the court of Yama. Śloka 8, Chapter 8, Sabhā Parva).

(iii) Pūru along with Indra in the latter's Vimāṇa witnessed the war between Arjuna and the Kauravas. (Śloka 10, Chapter 56, Virāṭa Parva).

(iv) A king called Māndhātā once defeated Pūru in a battle. (Śloka 10, Chapter 62, Droṇa Parva).

PŪRU II The name of the charioteer of Arjuna. (Śloka 30, Chapter 33, Sabhā Parva).

PURUCCHEPA. (PARUCCHEPA). A sage praised in the Ṛgveda. He was the son of Divodāsa. (Maṇḍala 1, Ṛgveda).

PURUJIT. A king who was the son of Kuntibhoja and brother of Kuntī, mother of the Pāṇḍavas. He had a brother named Kuntibhoja. In the great battle he fought against Durmukha of the Kaurava army. When he died Purujit went to Yamaloka. (Chapter 14, Sabhā Parva; Chapter 6, Karṇa Parva, Chapter 23, Droṇa Parva).

PURUKUTSA. The son born to the celebrated king, Māndhātā of his wife Bindumatī. (See under Māndhātā for Genealogy). Purukutsa had a brother named Mucukunda. Descending in order from Purukutsa were Araṇya — Bhadaśva — Haryaśva — Tridhanvā — Aruṇa — Satyavrata — Triśaṅku.

One Purukutsa is praised in the Ṛgveda. It is not known whether both are one and the same person. Purukutsa with his wife Narmadādevī went to the forest of Kurukṣetra and doing penance there attained mokṣa. (Chapter 20, Āśramavāsika Parva).

PURUMIḌHA. A king of Pūruvamśa. He was the son of Brhatputra. Brhatputra had two more sons named Ajamiḍha and Dvimiḍha. Of these three sons the most valiant Ajamiḍha became the propagator of the dynasty. (Chapter 278, Purāṇa).

PURUMITRA I. One of the eleven valiant sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. In the great battle of Mahābhārata Abhimanyu wounded this soldier. (Chapter 73, Bhīṣma Parva).