

that was hanging to the well as 'Soma' (a herb used as oblation in sacrifice) and performed sacrifice, chanting the Vedas. His chanting was heard in heaven and Bṛhaspati and other gods came to him and asked him what boon he desired. Trita told them that he only wanted to be saved from the well. Immediately the river Sarasvatī flowed into the well and the waves began to swell. Standing on the waves he praised and glorified the gods. Then he returned home and cursed Ekata and Dvita and transmuted them into wolves. Trita said that their children would become monkeys and cattle. It happened so. The place where the Gods appeared before Trita, became famous and got the name Udapānatīrtha. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 36).

UDĀPEKṢĪ. A son of Viśvāmitra. He was a Vedāntin. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 4, Stanza 59).

UDARĀKṢA. A warrior of Skanda Deva. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Stanza 63).

UDARASĀNDILYA. A hermit of the Durbar of Indra. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 7, Stanza 31).

UDARKA. A minister of Mahiṣāsura. The ministry of Mahiṣāsura was very powerful and efficient. The brave and haughty Cikṣura was the war minister. Udarka was the general of the army. (See under Mahiṣāsura).

UDAYAGIRI I. The mountain of the rising. It is supposed by poets that the Sun and the Moon rise from this mountain.

UDAYAGIRI II. An ancient place of pilgrimage. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 84, Stanza 93, that by conducting evening prayer and devotion at this place once, one could obtain the fruits of conducting evening prayer and meditation for twelve years continuously.

UDAYANA. A renowned king of the Candravamśa (Lunar dynasty).

1) *Genealogy*. Descended from Viṣṇu in the following order: Brahmā-Atri-Candra-Budha - Purūravas - Āyus-Naḥṣa - Yayāti - Pūru-Janamejaya-Prācinvaṇ-Pravira-Namasyu-Vitabhaya Śunḍu-Bahuvudha-Samīyāti - Raho-vādī - Raudrāśva - Matināra - Santurodha - Duṣyanta-Bharata-Hasti-Ajamidha-Rkṣa-Saṁvaraṇa-Kuru-Jahnu-Suratha - Viḍūratha - Sārvabhauma-Jayatsena-Ravyaya-Bhāvuka-Cakroddhata-Devātīthi-Rkṣa - Bhīma - Pratīpa-Śantanu-Vyāsa - Pāṇḍu - Arjuna - Abhimanyu - Parikṣit-Janamejaya-Śātānika-Sahasrānika-Udayana.

2) *Birth*. There was a city called Kauśāmbī situated in the middle of the famous kingdom known as Vatsa in North India. The palace of king Śātānika, born of the family of Arjuna, was in Kauśāmbī. Viṣṇumatī was the queen of Śātānika. She had been childless. One day while Śātānika was hunting in the forest, he met with the hermit Śaṇḍilya, by whose blessings Viṣṇumatī conceived and gave birth to a son. That son was Sahasrānika. When he came of age, Śātānika left the country with his son and went to the heaven to help the gods in their battle with the Asuras, and he died there. Sahasrānika became a mighty emperor. Once he got an invitation from Indra to go to heaven and help the gods to fight the Asuras. After having defeated the Asuras, one day, he was walking with Indra in the Nandana Park, when he saw the gods playing with their wives in the park. Immediately the unmarried king became thoughtful and Indra read correctly, the reason for the sudden change in the king and said to the king. "Oh King! Don't be worried. A girl becoming

you in every aspect, is born in the world. Her name is Mṛgāvatī."

Sahasrānika was greatly pleased at this and he returned to the earth. In the chariot there were Tilottamā and the charioteer, with the king. The king who was deeply immersed in thinking about Mṛgāvatī, did not attend to the conversation of Tilottamā, who getting angry cursed him thus:—"May you be separated for fourteen years from the person whose thought has prevented you from attending to what I have been telling you."

The king married Mṛgāvatī. She became pregnant. One day she told the king about her desire to dip in a pond of blood. The king got a pond ready, filled with the juice of Lākṣā (a kind of wax, the boiled water of which will look like blood) and such other things. Mṛgāvatī began to dip and splash in the pond of blood. When she was dipping under the juice, taking her to be a large piece of flesh, an eagle took her from the pond and flew away. The king was overwhelmed with grief and fell down. Then the charioteer came down from heaven and informed the king of the curse of Tilottamā, and then he returned.

The eagle left Mṛgāvatī in the mount of the Rising Sun and flew away. She cried aloud. A huge snake neared her to swallow her. Then a divine person appeared there and saved her from the snake and vanished. Then a hermit-boy came there and asked the lonely woman, clad in only one garment, about her story and took her to the hermitage of the hermit Jamadagni who blessed her. After some days she gave birth to a son. At that time an unknown voice was heard saying "This boy would become the most renowned king Udayana and his son would become the supreme Lord of the Vidyā-dharas." Because he was born in the Udayādri (the mount of the Rising Sun) he got the name Udayana. The boy Udayana grew up in the hermitage.

3) *Udayana to his father*. The hermit Jamadagni who knew the past, present and the future performed all the rituals, necessary for a boy of Kṣatriya caste (kingly race) such as Caula, Upanayana etc. and gave him education in every branch of knowledge. Because of her love and regard for her son, Mṛgāvatī put on his arm a bangle with the name Sahasrānika inscribed in it, which she had been wearing so long. One day, while Udayana was walking through the forest, he saw a snake-charmer catching a snake. He felt sorry for the snake. So he gave the bangle to the snake-charmer and set the snake free. When the snake charmer was gone, the snake told Udayana its story. That serpent was Vasunemi, the elder brother of Vāsuki. Out of gratitude the serpent gave Udayana the famous Lute Ghoṣavatī and betels and taught him the art of making garlands and marks on the forehead which would never fade.

The snake-charmer took the bangle to the capital for sale. Seeing the name of the king inscribed on it, the king's men took him before the king. He told the king everything. The king who had been suffering for the last fourteen years from the pangs of separation, started for the mount of the Rising Sun, without any loss of time. The hermit Jamadagni gave him his wife Mṛgāvatī and son Udayana. They all returned to Kauśāmbī.

4) *The anointment of Udayana*. Sahasrānika anointed his son Udayana as the heir to his throne, and appointed Yaugandharāyaṇa, Rumaṇvān and Vasantaka, the sons