

Upodghāta (pāda)—the third part of the Purāṇa¹ represents dvāpara yuga and is of 2004 ślokas.²

¹ Br. I. 1. 39; III. 1. 1; IV. 4. 43; Vā. 4. 13; 65. 2; 103. 44.

² Vā. 32. 62.

Ubhayajātaka—a Pravara of the Bhārgavas.

M. 195. 31.

Ubhayasprṣṭih—R. of Śākadvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 26.

Umā (1)—worshipped for a happy family.¹ Her splendour.² Also known as Ambikā; also Rudrāṇī.³ In the forest of Sukumāra.⁴ Consort of Śiva, also Gaurī; originally Dākṣāyanī, daughter of Menā and Himavān. Original name Aparṇā. Her garden: a śakti.⁵ The world of: *Adhidevatā* for the planet Soma.⁶ Festivities at her birth.⁷ Going with her father to Śiva's house, they met Rati weeping on the way. She said that Śiva had burnt down her husband. On this Umā's father did not like the idea of giving his daughter to such an ill-tempered person. Umā requested permission to do penance and was allowed. Indra at this time thought of the seven sages to bring about Śiva's marriage with Umā. The sages were satisfied of her steadfast love to Śiva and had his consent for the marriage; celestial women dressed Umā, as also the god Śiva; amidst divine music, the couple went to the city of Mahāgirinagara and Brahmā officiated as priest: After the marriage they left for Mandaragiri.⁸

Once Umā made a doll with elephant face and dropped it in the Ganges. It became a huge figure and was claimed as son by Umā and the Ganges respectively.⁹ Then Umā

¹ Bhā. II. 3. 7. ² Ib. VIII. 7. 33; VI. 17. 36. ³ Ib. VIII. 18. 17; III. 12. 13. ⁴ Ib. IX. 1. 25; XII. 10. 4. ⁵ Br. II. 25. 17; 26. 44; III. 9. 1; 10. 13 and 26; 41. 17 and 55; 60. 24 and 27; IV. 44. 84; M. 13. 18-9; 23. 5; Vā. 71. 2-5. ⁶ M. 84. 9; 93. 13; 132. 18. ⁷ M. 154. 93-108. ⁸ M. 154. 276-496. ⁹ M. 154. 502-505.