

Mantram (I)—(also *Mantrasthānam*, Council Chamber) consultation to be held with many and individually and with people in whom the king has confidence; at least one expert must be consulted; generally with people learned in the three Vedas, elders who have the ability to correct the erring king;¹ kingdom rests on mantra;² king not to decide alone nor to consult too many;³ Bhaṇḍa's War Council.⁴

¹ M. 215. 48-52. ² Ib. 220. 33. ³ Ib. 220. 37. ⁴ Br. IV. 21. 21; 25. 3

Mantram (II)—a portion of the *Pūrva samhitā*.

Vā. 61. 65.

Mantras—take the food offered in sacrifices to the *Pitṛs* as the calf finds out its mother among the lost cows;¹ came out of discontent, fear, difficulties, happiness and misery of ṛṣis; later put into form and order by sages; differences in *mantras* as many as twenty-four;² the two major divisions—*grāmyam* and *āranyakam*;³ Veda mantras, Viṣṇu mantra, Durgā mantra, Gāṇapata mantra, etc.;⁴ ety. of.⁵

¹ Br. II. 28. 91; Vā. 59. 61. ² Br. II. 32. 68; 33. 42; Vā. 59. 35-61; M. 145. 62-3. ³ Br. II. 35. 73, 85; IV. 8. 51-3, 57. ⁴ Ib. IV. 38. 4. ⁵ Vā. 59. 141.

Mantramālā—a R. in Kuśadvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 15.

Mantraya—a son of Satyabhāmā.

Vā. 96. 238.

Mantravit—a son of Satyabhāmā and Kṛṣṇa.

Br. III. 71. 247.

Mantraśarīras—the 12 sons who came out of Brahmā's face.

Vā. 67. 4.