

Made vajra of Dadhici's body and built Indra's abode and erected Sutalam.³ Fought with Maya in Devāsura war. Two more daughters of his were Samjñā and Chāyā who were married to the Sun god.⁴ Was ordered by Kṛṣṇa to build a city for the Pāṇḍavas;⁵ built Garuḍa's abode;⁶ an author on architecture;⁷ father of four sons; originator of all śilpas, arts and crafts;⁸ presented Śrī with jewels.⁹

¹ Bhā. V. 1. 24. ² Ib. VI. 6. 15. ³ Ib. VI. 9. 54: 10. 13. VII. 4. 8; VIII. 15. 15; 22. 32. M. 5. 27-8; 58. 33. ⁴ Bhā. VIII. 10. 29; 13. 8. Vi. III. 2. 2, 8, 10-12. ⁵ Bhā. X. 58. 24. ⁶ M. 163. 68: 203. 7. ⁷ Ib. 252. 2; Br. IV. 31. 6-7. ⁸ Vi. I. 15. 119-20; III. 2. 11. ⁹ Ib. I. 9. 104; Br. IV. 9. 81; 14. 4; 15. 20; 20. 46; 29. 84.

Viśvakarmā (II)—a son of Tvaṣṭā and Yaśodharā; father of Maya, and his daughter was Sureṇu; originator of arts and crafts.

Br. I. 2. 19; 5. 27. III. 1. 87. 7. 195: 32. 7: 59. 17-21: Vā. 65. 85.

Viśvakarmā (III)—divided the earth into seven islands, oceans and hills, *Bhūh* and other worlds; created the people as in the previous kalpas; but the whole was clouded in smoke, in five forms like a light enveloped by a pot; finding no light and all in their place (*Nyāsa*) was pondering over when a cross current passed that way and resulted in a second universe.

Vā. 6. 33-45. 109. 4.

Viśvakarmā (IV)—one of the seven important rays of the sun on the south; helps the growth of the Budha planet.

Br. II. 24. 66-69.

Viśvakarmā (v)—a Vamśavartin god; a son of Pra-bhāta and Bhuvanā; Lord of Prajāpatīs.

Br. II. 36. 29.: III. 3. 29.