

was a far cry from Pāṭalīputra to Jayadatta's court the Vaiśya married his daughter to the prince as he attached much importance to such an alliance with the King. From the dowry given by the Vaiśya to his daughter the resources of her father appeared to be very meagre to Devadatta.

After some time Devadatta's wife returned to her house with the permission of her husband. During her absence Jayadatta expired, enemies attacked his kingdom and Devadatta with his mother ran away from his kingdom. Sometime after that he started for his wife's house. But, feeling that it would not be proper for him to personally tell his father-in-law about what had happened to him he waited outside an inn near his wife's house, and he had not waited there for long when he saw a woman descending by a cord from the other door of the house. He felt deeply mortified to detect that it was his wife who was thus descending. And, when she, not recognising Devadatta in his dirty clothes, asked him who he was, he answered a 'traveller'. Taking no notice of this 'traveller' she got into the inn, and Devadatta followed her. Inside the inn she was met by a man who beat her for being late to go to him; but, in spite of the beating she pleased him with coy words. Then and there Devadatta divorced her in his mind, but remained there observing their love-making. In the course of their love-play an ear-ring studded with costly gems rolled down the floor from her ears, but she did not notice it. She parted from her paramour before dawn. Devadatta went to Kānyakubja with the ear-ring, and there he pledged it for one lakh sovereigns with which money he collected an army and conquered back his lost kingdom. Then he redeemed the pledge and sent the ear-ring to his father-in-law. The whole incident became public. When she realised the fact that the stranger whom she had met at the inn was her own husband, Devadatta's wife felt so deeply hurt and humiliated that her heart was broken and she died. (Kathāsaritsāgara, Naravāhanadatta Janana, Taraṅga 1).

**DEVADATTA III.** Father of the reputed muni Utatthya. (Satyatapas). (See Satyatapas.)

**DEVADATTA (M).** The divine conch of Arjuna. Maya got this conch from Varuṇa and he kept it in the sabhā of Vṛṣaparvan, which was in Bindusaras on Mount Maināka to the south of Mount Kailāsa. When Maya built the palace at Indraprastha for the Pāṇḍavas he went to Bindusaras and brought for Arjuna that conch called Devadattam, and a club for Bhīmasena. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 3).

In the battle of Kurukṣetra Arjuna mounted a white horse and blew his conch Devadattam. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 25, Verse 14).

**DEVĀDHĪPA.** A king who in his previous life was an asura. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Verse 26).

**DEVADŪTA.** A messenger of the Devas. When Dharmaputra refused to live in heaven without his brothers like Karṇa it was this Devadūta with whom Indra sent Dharmaputra to Karṇa and others. (M.B. Svargārohaṇa Parva, Chapter 2, Verse 14). This Devadūta is to be meditated upon at dawn and before sun-set everyday. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 165, Verse 14).

**DEVADYUMNA.** A king of the dynasty of Bharata. From Bharata, son of Ṛṣabha, was born Sumati, from Sumati Devajit and from him Devadyumna was born. Devadyumna was the grand-father of King Pratīpa and

father of King Parameṣṭhi. (Bhāgavata Pañcama Skandha).

**DEVADYŪTI.** A Ṛṣi who dwelt in his āśrama on the banks of river Śarasvatī. Owing to the blessing of Viṣṇu a son called Sumitra was born to him. As a result of his doing rigorous tapas for 1000 years he shone with a rare effulgence. Though Viṣṇu appeared to him one day in the month of Vaiśākha and asked him to choose any boon he wanted, he, who was so much detached in life prayed only for devotion to God. (Padma Purāṇa, Uttara Khaṇḍa, Chapter 212).

**DEVAGAṆA.** See Manvantara.

**DEVAGARBHA.** A Ṛṣi. He too was present as one of the hotṛs (Priests) at the yajña conducted by Brahmā at the Puṣkara temple. (Padma Purāṇa, Sṛṣṭi Khaṇḍa, Chapter 34).

**DEVAGRAHA.** An evil planet. Devagraha darśana (seeing this planet) will lead to insanity. (Vana Parva, Chapter 23, Verse 47).

**DEVAHAVYA.** A sage, a member of Indra's assembly. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 7).

**DEVAHOTRA.** A maharṣi, who was an honoured member at the yajña performed by Uparicaravasu. (Śānti Parva, Chapter 336, Verse 9).

**DEVAHRADA (M).** A tīrtha centre on the heights of Mount Kālañjara. A dip in its holy waters will bring the same result as the dāna (gift) of a thousand cows. (Vana Parva, Chapter 85, Verse 56).

**DEVAHŪTĪ.** A daughter of Svāyambhuva Manu, the son of Brahmā. The Manu had two sons called Priyavrata and Uttānapāda and three daughters named Ākūti, Devahūti and Prasūti. Ākūti was married by Ruciprajāpati and Devahūti by Kardamaprajāpati and Prasūti to Dakṣprajāpati. Kapila, the mighty exponent of the Sāṅkhya system of philosophy and great ascetic was the son born to Kardama by Devahūti. Kapila taught his mother the world famous Kapila Śāstra, (Devibhāgavata, Aṣṭama Skandha) and when the teaching was over he bade farewell to her and took to forest life. And, his mother performed a yajña on the lines advised by her son, on the banks of river Śarasvatī. Because she took three baths daily her hairs became a mixture of black and blue in colour and she got emaciated due to fasting. She wore the bark of trees. Devahūti, who realised all the principles and the truth became blind to all external objects like gardens, maids, mansions etc. Thus immersed in meditation she in course of time attained siddhi (realisation). The particular spot on the banks of Śarasvatī where she attained Siddhi is called Siddhapada.

**DEVĀHVAYA.** A king in ancient India. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 1, Verse 235).

**DEVAKA I.** A king in ancient India. Born in the Yayāti dynasty he shone like Indra (Ādi Parva, Chapter 67). He was the brother of Ugrasena, father of Kaiśa, and the father of Devakī, the mother of Kṛṣṇa. (Sabhā Parva, Southern Text, Chapter 22).

**DEVAKA II.** A king in ancient India. He fostered a girl born to a brahmin by a Śūdra woman. It was this girl whom Vidura married. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 113, Verse 12).

**DEVAKA III.** A king, a contemporary of the Pāṇḍavas. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 41, Verse 17).

**DEVAKĪ.** Mother of Śrī Kṛṣṇa.

1) Genealogy. Descended from Viṣṇu thus :—Brahmā