

mongoose, frog dog, or a bird, one should drink milk for three days.

Though wine, date-palm-juice sugar-cane-juice, black-palm-juice, tamarind-juice and toddy are intoxicants they are not classified under alcoholic liquors. Real liquor or surā is that made from rice flour. Drinking liquor is prohibited to Brahmins, Kṣatriyas and Vaiśyas. If any one of these castes drinks he should drink water after performing penance or live eating pippalī (long pepper) for a year or eat oil cake at night for a year. If one drinks water in a pot used for taking liquor one should observe the prāyaścitta for seven days. If he drinks water from a cāṇḍāla he should observe the prāyaścitta for six days. If one eats rice from a cāṇḍāla one should observe Cāndrāyaṇa. (an expiatory penance of decreasing and then increasing food according to the waxing and waning of the moon). If one eats food in the house of a Śūdra during times of distress, one would be absolved of the sin by repentance alone. Taking another man's property and appropriating it to himself is called theft. He who steals gold should be struck on the head by a wooden pestle by the king and killed. Alternatively he should live for twelve years with matted hair, eating one time a day only such things as leaves, fruits and roots and lying on earth. He who steals diamonds, pearls, corals, copper, silver, iron, bronze and granite stones should fast for twelve years. He who enjoys sexual intercourse with his father's wife, own sister, daughter of his preceptor or wife of the preceptor should burn himself in a hot iron pot. Alternatively he should embrace a red hot iron idol of a woman and die. (Chapters 183 and 184, Agni Purāṇa).

PRAYUTA. A Devagandharva. He was born to Kaśyapaprajāpati of his wife Muni. (Śloka 43, Chapter 65, Ādi Parva).

PREKṢĀGRHA. A building for staging dramas, and conducting festivals well-designed and ornamentally constructed. Droṇācārya made the royal architects construct a Prekṣāgrha for exhibiting the skill of the Pāṇḍavas and Kauravas in archery. (Śloka 11, Chapter 133, Ādi Parva).

PRETAGRANTHA. A very ancient book of the Egyptians. There are only two books which can claim to be as old as the Rgveda, the most ancient treasure-book of mankind. One of them is Pretagrantha which the English people call the Book of the Dead. The other is Gilgamish of the Babylonians.

PRĪTI. Wife of sage Pulastya. Prīti got a son named Dattoli of her husband Pulastya, That Dattoli was in his previous birth the Agastya of Svāyambhuva Mantavara. (Chapter 107, Amśa 17, Viṣṇu Purāṇa).

PRİYABHRTYA. An ancient King of Bhārata. (Śloka 236, Chapter 1, Ādi Parva).

PRİYADARŚANA I. A soldier of Subrahmaṇya. (Śloka 59, Chapter 45, Śalya Parva).

PRİYADARŚANA II. A son of the king Drupada. In the battle that ensued after the marriage of Draupadī, Karṇa killed him. (Ādi Parva, Mahābhārata).

PRİYAKA. A soldier of Subrahmaṇya. (Śloka 65, Chapter 45, Śalya Parva).

PRİYAMĀLYĀNULEPANA. A soldier of Subrahmaṇya (Śloka 60, Chapter 45, Śalya Parva).

PRİYAMVADĀ. A companion of Rādhikā. This girl gave all protection and service to Arjuna when the

latter was conducting Jalānuṣṭhāna taking the form of a woman named Arjunī. (Chapter 74, Pātāla Khaṇḍa, Padma Purāṇa).

PRİYAVARCCAS. A nymph of the court of Kubera. Arjuna saved her when she was lying as a crocodile due to a curse. (Chapter 1, Skanda Purāṇa).

PRİYAVRATA. The eldest son of Svāyambhuva Manu. He had another son named Uttānapāda and three daughters named Ākūti, Devahūti and Prasūti. The daughters were married to Ruci, Kardama and Dakṣa respectively. (8th Skandha, Devī Bhāgavata).

Priyavrata married Barhiṣmatī daughter of Kardama-prajāpati. He got of her two daughters named Samrāt and Kuṣṣi and ten sons named Agnīdhra, Agnibāhu, Vapuṣmān, Dyutimān, Medhas, Medhātithi, Bhavya, Savana, Putra and Jyotiṣmān. Of these Jyotiṣmān was really possessing jyotis (brilliance). All the sons, Medhas, Agnibāhu and Putra, were interested in the practice of yoga and were aware of their previous births. Priyavrata distributed seven islands to seven of his sons as follows :

Jambūdvīpa to Agnīdhra ; Plakṣadvīpa to Medhātithi ; Sālmalīdvīpa to Vapuṣmān ; Kuṣadvīpa to Jyotiṣmān ; Krauñcadvīpa to Dyutimān ; Śākadvīpa to Bhavya ; and Puṣkaradvīpa to Savana.

Agnīdhra had nine sons named Nābhi, Kimpuruṣa, Harivarṣa, Ilāvṛta, Rāmya, Hiraṇvān, Kuru, Bhadrāśva and Ketumāla. (Chapter 1, Amśa 2, Viṣṇu Purāṇa).

Priyavrata once circled round Meru in his chariot. As if competing with the Sun Priyavrata started his circling along with sunrise and ended it at sunset. He did so seven days making nights look like day and the sun appear dim and faded. The Sun was dejected and it was at the request of the Trimūrtis that Priyavrata stopped his circumambulation. It was the path of Priyavrata's circling for seven days that later became the seven oceans of Purāṇic fame. (Yuddha Kāṇḍa, Kamba Rāmāyaṇa).

PROŚAKA. An ancient place of human habitation in western Bhārata. (Śloka 61, Chapter 9, Bhīṣma Parva).

PROṢṬHA. An ancient city of Bhārata. (Śloka 61, Chapter 9, Bhīṣma Parva).

PRŚADAŚVA. An ancient King who got a dagger from king Aṣṭaka. (Śloka 80, Chapter 166, Śānti Parva).

PṚṢADHRA I. The ninth son of Vaivasvata Manu. He is described as one of the sacred and virtuous persons to be remembered during early mornings. He did penance at Kurukṣetra and attained Svarga. (Śloka 11, Chapter 20, Aśvamedha Parva).

Even from boyhood PṚṣadhra started practice of penance. He got disgusted with life even from his boyhood. A story is told how it happened so. Once when PṚṣadhra was studying under his Guru, a tiger entered the shed of the cows at night. Hearing the pitiable wails of the cow he went to the shed with his sword and gave a strong and fatal cut to the tiger with it. Unfortunately the stroke fell on the cow instead of the tiger and not knowing the truth in the darkness PṚṣadhra went and slept peacefully. In the morning when he went to the shed he found the cow lying dead with his sword-cut. He then knew the mistake he had made at night and was so distressed with the accident that he at once left for Kurukṣetra and started doing penance there.