

Dharā; first milked by Brahmā; in the Vaivasvata epoch, Prthu milked her.²

¹ Bhā. IV. 18. 13-27. ² Br. II. 20. 1-4; 21. 12; 37. 3, 12-20; III. 3. 34; 5. 79; IV. 2. 11 and 18.

Prthivīpadma—otherwise known as Lokapadma of which Meru forms the tendril; from this lotus came the four-faced Brahmā; the earth, lotus shaped.

Vā. 34. 37, 44; 41. 86.

Prthu (१)—(Vainya) the son got out of Vena by the churning of his right arm by the sages to save him from falling into hell: is considered the ninth incarnation of Hari. The first king who introduced agriculture.¹ Pane-gyrised by the Gandharvas, and Siddhas playing on different musical instruments. For his coronation, presents came from Indra, Brahmā, Yama, Rudra and other gods; praised by Sūta, Māgadha and Bandin. Though these were discouraged, yet they continued to praise him for his righteous administrative policy. His sway extended to the Udaya hills.²

Due to scarcity of supply, people complained of hunger, when Prthu aimed his arrow and threatened to vanquish her. The earth let herself be milked. With Svā-yambhuva Manu for the calf and his own palms as pail; he milked the essence of all plants. This was followed by the sages, gods, asuras and others. Hilly tracts were levelled, and different kinds of villages, cities and towns were organised for the first time.³

Consecrated himself to perform one hundred aśvamedhas on the Sarasvatī. When 99 were over, jealous Indra ran away with the sacrificial horse. Advised by Atri, the king's son pursued him as the kite did Rāvaṇa and recovering the animal, earned the title Vijitāśva. Again Indra stole the horse, and Vijitāśva pursued him and recovered it. Prthu saw marks of sin on the part of Indra behaving like