

Bali wanted to know what his desire was. He asked for three feet of ground, and commended him as a worthy descendant of Prahlāda. Notwithstanding Śukra dissuading him, Bali made the desired gift when Vāmana assumed the Viśvarūpa form, and measured the earth with one foot and the *svarga* with the other. The Gods washed the uplifted foot of Hari and celebrated a great festivity. This brought joy to Jāmbavān. The Asuras began to attack but were roughly handled by Hari's attendants. Finding Bali unable to keep his word, Vāmana said that he should go to hell;³ Praised by Bali, by Prahlāda, Vindyāvali, and Brahmā: blessed Bali and assured Prahlāda of future bliss: asked Śuka to complete the sacrifice started by Bali and bestowed the kingdom on his brother Indra: anointed Lord of all the worlds and became known as Upendra. Taken to Heaven in a celestial car when the universe was given to Indra;⁴ According to *Br. P.* this is the second *avatār*;⁵ Details of the *avatār*;⁶ Icon of: temple of, in Kurukṣetra.⁷

¹ Bhā. I. 3. 19; II. 7. 17-18; V. 24. 18 and 23; X. 40. 19; XI. 4. 20. M. 47. 42-46; Vi. III. 1. 42-3; V. 5. 17. ² Bhā. VIII. 13. 6; X. 3. 42; VI. 18. 8-9; VIII. 18. 5-17. ³ Ib. VIII. 18. 20-32; chh. 19-21 (whole); X. 62. 2; M. 47. 72. ⁴ Ib. VIII. chh. 22 and 23. (whole); Vā. 66. 137. 97. 73, 103; 98. 74-87. ⁵ Br. III. 37. 5; 72. 73, 77 and 105; 73. 77; IV. 34. 79. ⁶ M. chh. 244-6; 259. 2. ⁷ Ib. 244. 2-3; 285. 6.

Vāmana (II)—an elephant at one of the four cardinal points to maintain the balance of the worlds;¹ son of Irāvati.²

¹ Bhā. V. 20. 39; Vā. 69. 69. ² Br. III. 7. 292, 328 and 39.

Vāmana (III)—a Dānava;¹ a son of Danu.²

¹ Br. III. 6. 5. ² M. 6. 17.

Vāmana (IV)—a 1000 hooded snake.

M. 6. 41.

Vāmana (V)—a son of Bhadra, the elephant.

Vā. 69. 213.