

Śraviṣṭhā—a daughter of Citraka.

Br. III. 71. 115; Vā. 96. 114.

Śrāddha—a son of Śatrughna, the son of Anādhrṣṭhi.

M. 46. 24.

Śrāddham (I)—certain days considered good for the performance of; sumptuous feeding of many people on the day; no offering of or eating of flesh.¹ Feeding of yogins recommended; presiding deity is Ravi.²

¹ Bhā. III. 7. 33; VII. 14. 19-26; 15. 3-7. ² M. 13. 6; 15. 43.

Śrāddham (II)—a karma;¹ the wherefrom and why of the ceremony is questioned for answer; ceremony for disliked Pitṛs will be enjoyed by the Kākṣasas and Dānavas; tends to the growth of Soma who is the cause of the world growth; three piṇḍas according to name and gotra; Pitṛs give all including knowledge; at the *tīrthas* and rivers; Bṛhaspati on śrāddha; once there was a thick haze of darkness in all worlds when Brahmā engaged himself in yoga and created the worlds, Santānaka and the first gods Vairājās; the formless groups of Gods attained absolution through yoga which is the strength of the Pitṛs; and through this yoga Soma increases in power; hence feed thousands learned in the Vedic lore; feeding of a snātaka equals that of many; atheisis and the unrighteous should not be fed;² to be performed with faith using silver or silver-coated vessels and the Purodha to be given svadhā; health and wealth are the fruits; superior to deva worship; even gods propitiate the Pitṛs as also sages and other semi-divine beings; for yogaiśvarya or mokṣadharmā;³ details of the vedi and offerings during śrāddhas; Pitṛs eat in the guise of Vāyu; offerings in Agni when it burns, otherwise it will lead to the blinding of eyes;⁴ the ruling of Bṛhaspati that first offerings are to be made to piṇḍa and then feeding Brahmans; by offering once the Pitṛs become pleased;⁵ the eclipse day good for; a list of articles to be used or discarded; women in their period unfit for