

CHAPTER LIV.

HARI said:—Agnidhra, Agnivahu, Vapushman, Dyutiman, Medhatithi, Bhavya, Shavala, Putra, and the tenth Jyotisman—these were the sons of Priyavrata. Medha and Agnivahu had three sons each, who were given to Yoga, were great, had the recollection of their pristine births and fixed their minds on the kingdom. Having divided the earth into seven insular continents the king conferred them on his seven sons. The earth is situated on the water like unto a boat and is five hundred koti yojanas in dimension. O Hara, the two insular continents are Jamvu and Plaksha. The next is Shalmala. The others are Kusha, Krouncha and Shaka. The seventh is Pushkara. All these islands are each girt by seven oceans. They are Lavana, Ikshu, Sura, Sarpi, Dadhi, Dugdha, and water. Each ocean is double in dimension than the island it encircles, O bull-embled deity. In the insular continent of Jamvu is situate the mount Meru extending over a lak of Yojanas. Its summit is eighty four thousand Yoyanas in height. Its base is sixteen thousand Yojanas and is of the shape of a pericarp of a lotus. The boundary mountains Himavan, Hemakuta and Nishadha are situate on its south, while Neela, Shveta and Sringi mountains are situate in the north. O Rudra, the persons, who live in the insular continent of Plaksha, are immortal. O Shankara, there is no division of Yugas (cycles) in all these islands. Agnidhra, the king of the insular continent Jamvu, had nine sons, *viz.*, Nabhi, Kimpurusha, Harivarsha, Ilavrita, Ramya, Hiranwān, Shastha, Kurubhadrāshwa and Ketumāla. The king divided his kingdom into nine parts and conferred them on all his sons. Nabhi begat on Merudevyā a son by name Rishabha. His son, the ascetic Bharata lived in Shālagrāma.

Bharata's son was Sumati whose son was Tejasa. His son was Indradyumna, whose son was known as Paramesthi. The latter's son was Prateehāra whose son was Pratiharta. He begat a son by name Prastara whose son was the powerful Prithu. His son was Nakta whose son was Gaya. Gaya's son was Nara whose son was Buddhirat. His son was the intelligent and highly powerful Bhovana. He had four sons, viz., Twastha, Twasthu, Virajā and Rajas. Raja's son was Shatajit whose son was Vishwakjyot.

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CHAPTER LV.

HARI said:—In the centre is situate the kingdom of Ilāvrita; while that of Bhadrāshwa is situate in the east. In the south-east is situate Hiranwānvarsha, Ø bull-embled deity, Kimpurusha Varsha is situate in the south of the mount Meru. Bharata Varsha is situate in the south, while Hari, in the south-west. Ketumāla is situate in the west, while Ramyaka, in the north-west. In the north is situate Kuruvvarsha covered with Kalpa trees. O. Rudra, except Bharata Varsha, Siddhi is naturally obtainable everywhere. Indradwipa, Kasherumana, Tamravarna, Gabhastiman, Nāgadwipa, Kataha, Simhala and Varuna—these are the nine islands each encircled by an ocean. The Kiratas live in the east, the Yavanas in the west, the Andhras in the south, and the Turashkas in the north. The Brahmanas, Kshatryas, Vaishyas and Sudras live in the central group of the islands.

Mahendra, Malaya, Sahya, Shuktiman, Riksha, Vindhya, Paribhadra,—all these are the seven boundary mountains.

Vedasmriti, Narmadā, Varadā, Surasā, Shiva, Tapi, Payoshni, Sarayu, Kaveri, Gomati, Godāveri, Bhimarathi, Krishna-
varnā, Mahānadi, Ketumāla, Tamraparni, Chandrabhagā,
Saraswati, Rishikutyā, Mritagangā, Payashwini, Vidarbha
and Satadru—these are the sacred rivers destructive of all
sins. The inhabitants of the central countries drink the
water of all these rivers.

Panchalas, Kurus, Matsyas, Youdheyas, Sapatacharas,
Kuntis and Surasenas, are the the clans who inhabit the
central countries. O bull-embled deity, the Padmas, Sutas,
Magadhas, Chedis, Kāshāyas, Videhas live in the eastern
countries. Koshalas, Kalingas, Vangas, Pundrangas, Mula-
kas as well as those living around the Vindhya ranges are
said to inhabit south-eastern countries. The inhabitants of
Pulinda, Ashmaka and Jinutanaya as well as Kambojas,
Karnatas and Ghatas are called Southerners. The people
of Amvasta, Dravidā, Latta, Kamboja, Strimukhā, Sakā,
and Anartha are said to inhabit south-western, countries.
Strairājyas, Saindhavas, Mlechchhas and the godless
Yavanas together with Naishadas and the people of Mathura
are known as inhabiting the western countries. Māndavya,
Tushāra, Mulika, Musha, Kosha, Mahākesha, Mahānāda are
the countries lying in the north-west. Lamvakas, Tananāgas,
Madragandharavahyikas are the Mlechchhas living in the
north beyond the Himālaya. Trigarta, Neelakolabha,
Brahmaputra, Satangkanā, Ablushāha and Kashmira are all
situated in the north.

CHAPTER LVI.

HARI said :—Medatithi, the king of the insular continent of Plaksha, had seven sons, viz., the eldest Shāntabhava, Shishira, Sukhovaya, Nanda, Shiva, Kshemaka and Dhruva. These seven were the kings of the insular continent Plaksha.

Gomeda, Chandra, Nārada, Dundubhi, Somaka, Sumanā, and Shaila were the seven sons of Vibhaja. Anutaptā, Sikhi, Vipāsha, Tridivā, Krama, Amritā and Sukritā were the seven rivers. Vapushmān was the king of the insular continent Shālmala. His sons were called Varshas. They were Sweta, Harita, Jimuta, Rohita, Vaidyuta, Mānasa and Saprabha. Kumudary, Unnata, Drona, Mahisha, Valāhaka, Krouncha and Kakudman, these seven were the mountains. The rivers were Yoni, Toā, Vitrishna, Chandra, Shuklā and Vimochāni; the seventh was Vidhrit; and they all afforded release from sins.

Jyotishmān, the king of the insular continent Kusha, had seven sons. Hear their names. They were Udvida, Venu-
mān, Dwairatha, Lamvana, Dhriti, Prabhākara and Kapila. The mountains were Vidrumā, Hemashaila, Dyutimān, Pushpamān, Kusheshaya, Hari and the mount Mandara. The rivers were Dhutapāpā, Shivā, Pavitra, Sammati Vidyudambhā, Mahikāsha. They were all destructive of all sins.

Dyutimān had seven high-souled sons in the insular continent of Krouncha. Kushala, Mandaga, Ushna, Pivara, Andhakāraka, Muni and Dundubhi; these seven were his sons, O Hara. The seven mountains were Krouncha, Vamana, the third Andhakāraka, Dewavān, Mahashaila, Dundubhi and Pandarikavan. Gouri, Kumudvati, Sandhya,

Ratri, Manojavā, Kyāti and Pundariva—these seven were the boundary rivers.

The king of the insular continent of Shāka begat seven sons, viz., Jalava, Kumara, Sukumāra, Mashivaka, Kusumoda, Samodārki and the seventh Mahādruma. Sukumari, Kumāri, Nalini, Dhenukā, Ikshu, Venukā and Gabhasti were the seven rivers.

Shavala, the king of Pushkara, begat the great hero Dhātaki. The two Varshas were situate on the mount Mānosottara. It was a thousand Yojanas in height. Its summit was five hundred yojanas high and its extent on all sides was the same. The insular continent of Pushakara is encircled on all sides by the ocean of sweet water. Before the sweet water is seen the country inhabited by people; the gold fields, shorn of all animals, constitute the half of the continent. The mountain is Lokāloka, one Ayuta of yojanas in extent. One part of this mountain is enshrouded with darkness and the other part is free from it.



CHAPTER LVII.



HARI said:—Twenty seven thousand yojanas is the extent of the earth and ten thousand and one is that of the nether region. O bull-embled deity, Atala, Vitala, Nitala, Gabhastiman, Mahakshya, Sutala and Agra are the seven Pātālas. Krishna (dark-blue), Suktaruna (white as sun), Pita (yellow), Sarkara and Shailakanchana are the lands there where the Daityas and serpents reside. In the terrific insular continent of Pushkara are situate the hells. Hear their names.

They are Rourava, Sukara, Vodha, Tāla, Vishasana, Mahajvāla, Taptakumbha, Lavana, Vimdhita, Rudhira, Vaitarani, Krimisha, Krimibhojana, Asipatravana, Krishna, the terrific hell Nānabhaksha, Pujavaha, Papa, Vanhijvāla, Sadangsha, Krishnasutra, Tama, Avichi, Swabhojana, Apratishtha, Ushnavichi. The sinners who administer poison, use weapons and set fire, are wasted there. O Rudra, the various lokas or regions are situate one over another. The various elements are also situate in this order. O Rudra, the egg is encircled by the principle of greatness and that again by water, fire and ether covering the space ten times that occupied by the egg.

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CHAPTER LVIII.

HARI said :—Hear, I will now describe the position and the dimension of the sun and other planets. The sun has nine cars, each a thousand yojanas in dimension. Twice this number is the dimension of its plough, O bull-embled deity. Half a Koti and seven Niyuta of yojanas is the dimension of its Aksha (part of wheel), where the wheel is placed. It has three naves and six Nemis (circumference). This wheel goes one round within one full year. The second Aksha of the car of Vivashwan is forty thousand yojanas in dimension. The five others have each half the same dimension, O bull-embled deity. The extent of each of the two Akshas is half a yuga (cycle); the smaller Aksha, of the car, with half the cycle is stationed in the polar star. And the second wheel is stationed in the mount Mānasa.

Gayatri, Samvrihati, Ushnic, Jagati, Tristuv, Anustup, and Pankti—these metres are the the horses of the sun.

Dhātā, Kratusthala, Pulastya, Vasuki, Rathakrit, Agrāmanī, Heti and Tamvaru reside in the solar disc in the month of Chaitra, Aryamā, Pulahā, Rathonjas, Punjikāsthala, Praheti, Kachcha, Nira and Narada in the month of Vaishaka. Mitra, Atri, Takshaka, Raksa, Pourusheya, Menaka, Haha, Rathaswana reside on the car of the sun in the month of Jaistha. Varuna, Vasistha, Rambhā, Sajanya, Kuhu, Budha, Rathachitra and Sukra live in the month of Ashāda. Indra, Vishwavasū, Srota, Elāpatra, Angira, Plamocho and Nabha—these serpents live in the month of Srāvana. Vivaswān, Ugrasena, Bhrigu, Apurana, Anumlochā, Shangkapāla and Vyagra live in the month of Bhādrapāda. Pushā, Suruchī, Dhātā, Goutama, Dhananjaya, Sushena, Ghrītachi live in the sun in the month of Ashwin. Vishwāvasu, Bharadwāja, Parjanya, Airavata, Vishwāchi, Senajit, and Apā—these are entitled to live in the month of Kartika. Angsur, Kāshyapa, Tarkshya, Mahāpadma, Urvashi, Chitra-sena, and Midyut live in the month of Agrahayana. Kratu, Bharga, Ūrnāyu, Sphurja, Bharga, Ūrnāyu, Karkot, Aristhanemi, Purvachitti, and the most excellent Apsaras live in the solar disc in the month of Poush. Twastha, Jama-dagni, Kamvaḷa, Tilottamā, Brahmāpeta, Ritajit and Dhritarastra live in the solar disc in the month of Māgha. Vishnu, Ashwatara, Rambhā, Suryavarchcha, Satyajit, Vishwāmitra, Raksha and Yajnapela live in the month of Phalguna.*

* The following is the list of English months corresponding with Hindu ones :—

<i>Hindu.</i>	<i>English.</i>
Vaishak ... ..	... March, April.
Jaista ... ..	... April, May.
Ashara ... ..	... May, June.
Shravan ... ..	... June, July.
Bhadra ... ..	... July, August.
Ashvin ... ..	... August, September.
Kartik ... ..	... September, October.
Agrahayan ... ..	... October, November.

O Brahman, the solar disc is pervaded by the energies of Vishnu. The ascetics laud the sun and the Gandharvas sing before. The Apsaras dance and the night-rangers follow the sun. The Pannagas carry (the vehicle) and the Yakshas collect the bridles. The Valikhilya Rishis sit encircling him.

The car of the moon has three wheels and the horses are white as Kunda flowers. It runs, drawn by ten horses, on the right and left. The car of the son of the moon (Budha) is made of [the essence of] air and fire. It is drawn by eight yellow-coloured steeds fleet as the wind. The great chariot of Shukra has a Varutha,* Anukarsha,† is drawn by horses born of earth and adorned with flags. The huge chariot of Bhumi's (earth) son (Mars) is of the colour of molten gold and is drawn by eight steeds, of the colour of the filaments of a lotus and born of fire. Jupiter resides for one year at every sign of a Zodiac sitting on his golden car drawn by eight yellowish-white horses. Riding a car drawn by horses of variegated colour and born of ether Saturn moves slowly on; Swarbhanu‡ has eight horses of the colour of the earth and his car is grey-hued. O lord of goblins, yoked to his car they carry him, day and night. Rāhu's car has eight horses, fleet as the wind and smoky-coloured and which have their tongues coated with saliva. On it he roams over the earth consisting of islands, rivers and mountains.

Poush	...	...	... November, December.
Magh	...	...	... December, January.
Phalgun	...	...	... January, February.
Chaitra	...	...	... February, March.

* A sort of wooden frame or fender with which a chariot is provided as a defence against collision.

† The axle-tree or bottom of a carriage.

‡ Rahu; the personified ascending node.