अर्थकः पृष्ट्यक्तानां धर्मज्ञानं विधीयते। धर्म जिज्ञासमानानां प्रमाणं परमं श्रुतिः ॥

—The knowledge of religion is imparted to persons freed from lucre and lust (to produce an effect); and the Revelation (Veda) is the highest authority for the seekers of religion.—Manu.

THE

VEDAS MADE EASE

OR

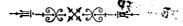
A Literal English Translation OF THE FOUR VEDAS THE GOSPELS OF INDIA

WITH THE SANSCRICITEXT, EXPLANATORY NOTES AND SUMMARY OF EACH HYMN

BY

DURGA PRASÃO

Editor, Harbinger, Lahor



PART 5. RIGVEDA CHAPTER

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DEDICATION



Second Chapter of the Rigveda, the most ancient Book of Immortality, whose

and the Book of Inmortanty, whose years are perusal reveals the Panorama of the Spirituals with a world to the eye of faith, is dedicated by me to my years friend, Lula Ram Narayan Saigal of Peshawar San

as a token of gratitude for his helping

me in the expensive undertaking of trans-

lating

Vodus m

the Vedus with

liberal pecuniary aid and great unflickering sympathy ever since the commencement of my work.

है है हो वेदस्य सदासि पालः याचे यतो Sहं महतीं कृषां ते। आ रामनारायण सैगलार्थ येनास्य भाषस्य कृतः सहायः॥

LOHOBE, January 17 1915 } DURGA PRASAD TRANSLATOR (F VEDA:

OBSERVATION

The literal translation given under the Veda ver gives Sanscrit words as authority, which can be omitted reading the translation. There will be no break of an Engl sentence by omitting the Sanscrit words.

The notes often give the meanings of different Sansc commentators altho' their names are not mentioned.

However those who are puzzled with that part of translation which is mixed up with Sanscrit words, had bette read that English translation which is given under the Sanscrit commentary of each hymn, as it is free from Sanscrand so facilitates the understanding of the import— Aftereading all the hymns in this way, they may read their exposition, which is here called a Gospel by the saint to whom the hymns belong.

PREAMBLE

-£XX-

थोम्

THANKS-GIVING AND PRAYER

मि दे प्राण्य ज्ञानद विश्व-भृतः संसार-सिंधोस् तरणे दयाले। नाहं क्रपायास् तव धन्यवादं शक्नोमि कर्तुं स्वमतेर् लघुत्वात्॥१॥ मे बेद्-भाष्यस्य तवानुकंपा मुळं यतो ज्योतिर् अलभे महिष्ठम्। वेदस्य येन प्रपदयामि भासां या मोक्ष-मार्गस्य प्रकाश-कत्रीं॥१॥ स्याध्याय-कर्तान कराति पापम अन्ये मनुष्या इव लोक-मध्ये। यस्मात् प्रवर्शेत सुखं जनानां विद्या विवर्षेत धनं च धमः ॥ ३॥ धर्मे विना नेव भवन्ति मत्त्यां लांके महान्तः सुक्षिनः समृदाः। तस्मात् प्रभो धर्म-रुचि समूहे हा ुत्पादय अस्माकम् अनुब्रहात् ते॥ । बोधन्ति धर्मस्य निधि तु वेदं य सन्ति विदन्-मनुजा हि देशे। तस्य प्रचारः शु जनेषु भूयात् सर्वे यथा जन्म भद्रं च कुर्युः ॥ ५ ॥ दृष्ट-प्रसंगेन मनो मछीनं जातं जनानां वह कालतो यै। तेन प्रभो ते 5च विहाय पूजाम अर्चन्ति नृन् काल्पत-भूत-प्रेतात् ॥ ६॥ निःसार्यपापात्तुश्रश्चिसर्वोन् ज्ञानस्य शुष्मस्य कुरु प्रकाशम् । तेषां हृदि स्वकृषया प्रभो मे यस्मात पुनः स्युस् तव वीर-पुनाः है। प्राचीन काले तब देव रे पूजां सर्वत्र नः पूर्व-पुरुषा अकार्षुः। सर्वास विवास यतो महान्तो भूमौ शिलदाः कुशला अभवन ॥ ५ ॥ "बस्माद्ऋतेनीवजयन्तेजनासी यं युदमाना अवसा हवन्ते "। पत्रकृष वेदाः प्रवदन्ति सत्यं त्यकृत्वा परेशं न सुखं प्रथिष्याम्॥९॥ स्वामिन् वयावन् कृपया क्षमस्व हास्मान् प्रलब्धान् तव धर्महीनान् । कुर्वन्त आकोशम् उपयामआची याचामहे देव गृहाण सर्वान् ॥ १०॥

MEANING-

1 O Merciful Giver of life, Giver of knowledge, Supporter of the Universe, Ferrier of the ocean of the world, I can not return thanks for Thy favour from the insignificance of my understanding!

- 2 The source of my commentary of the Vedas is Thy Grace, from which I obtain the greatest light, by means of which I see the light of the Veda, which is the illuminator of the path to salvation.
- 3 The regular reader of the Veda does not commit sin like other people in the world, wherefrom the people's peace lasts, and knowledge, wealth and religion progress.
- 4 Without religion mortals never become great, happy, and wealthy. Therefore, O Lord, create desire for religion in our community out of Thy kindness!
- 5 Well, the learned men who are in the country, regard the Veda to be the treasury of religion. So the sooner it is spread among the people the better, so that all may reform their life for good.
- 6 Verily, the mind of the people has become tarnished from association with the wicked for a long time. Therefore, O Lord, they, having given up the worship of Thee, now adore men and imaginary ghosts and hobgobins!
- 7 But do Thou, O my Lord, having rescued them all from sin, purify them all and produce the light of knowledge and power in their heart out of Thy grace, so that they mavagain become Thy begotten brave sons!
- 8 O God, in olden time our ancestors everywhere pe jormed Thy worship; hence, they were renowned as gre and skillful in the world in all departments of knowledge!
- 9 For, the Vedas declare the glorious truth: "No people become successful or victorious without God, whom warriors invoke for protection." Certainly there is no happiness on earth on rejecting the Godhead.
- 10 Therefore, O Merciful Lord, pardon us, selfish and destitute of Tny religion as we are! Bewailing loudly, we approach Thee distressed. O God, we pray, accept us all!

LAHORE
January 17, 1915

DURGA PRASAD.

TRANSLATOR OF VEDAS.

२ अध्यायः CHAPTER II

⇔ शोम् १००

20-ऋषिः मेघातिथिः, देवता इन्द्रः, छन्दः गायत्री, स्वरः षड्जः

Subject Indra, Seer : Medhatithi, the rest as before.

1—अयं देवाय जन्मने स्त्रोमो विशोभेरासया । अकारि रत्नधातमः ॥१॥ .

This अयं most तमः beatific रक्षधा prayer-स्तामः (hymn) is made अकारि for heavenly देवाय birth जन्मने by learned people धिमोभिः in a trance आसया!

Note.—Asaya comes from as: to shine, to throw. Hence it means by

means of ecstasy or trance or illumination of the mind.

Man becomes in after-life what he makes himself by the deeds. This hymn leads to trance and angelises human beings.

2—य इन्द्राय वचायुजा ततक्षुभैनसा हरी । श्रभीभिर्यञ्जमाश्चत ॥ २ ॥

Those who ये being endowed युजा: with Divine Speech वरः attenuate ततक्ष: or focus the will and feeling इरी together with thinking or the mind by means of penitential or selfless deeds समीभिः for God इन्द्राय, enjoy आसत the world & the Divine presence यसम्।

Note.—Those persons derive pleasure in the world, who curb their senses and know the natural powers of composition and decomposition.

8 — तक्षन् नासरयाभ्यां परिज्ञानं सुलं रथम्। तक्षन् धतं समहिनाम् ॥ ३॥

They make तक्षन् a conveyance रथं (the body, easy सुखं and movable everywhere परिज्ञानं by means of God of the heaven & earth नासरवास्यां and make तक्षन् the earth धेतुं flow दुधां with milk सबः !

Note.—Those who having studied the Vedas and the Upa-Vedas apply their knowledge in the invention of machines, conveyance, &c., obtain pleasure. Dhenum savardubam also means a speech giving all kinds of pleasure. Dhenu means a cow or speech, but being derived from dhi to drink also means a thing from which all drink their sustenance or the earth.

The mental powers being centered in God, the mind becomes capable of protecting itself everywhere, i. e., obtains perfect liberty, which is really salvation. The pair of words nasatya means not false or the human feelings & desire, which properly directed elevate man.

4-युवाना पितरा पुनः सत्यमंत्रा ऋजूयवः । ऋभवो विष्ट्यकत ॥४॥

Wise men ऋभव:, honest ऋज्यवः and right-सत्य minded

मंत्रा:, make अकत the parents पितरा again पुन: young युवाना and able to go everywhere विद्यी!

Note.—Active, simple and truthful persons alone can derive benefit from fire, water & other natural objects—Dayanand Saraswati. Sayanacharya says that Ribbuvah made their parents young by means of the magical power of these Vedic verses. Vishti means all-pervaing and pitara the heaven and earth, hence the beings living therein. So the meaning will be—Wise men regenerate the inhabitants of all plane's.

Wise min, being honest, right-minded, make the father and mother young, i.e., well-pleased or joyful, and honorable everywhere. Bad children tare reproach and shame to the parents. It is these verses that make children wise men.

ं 6 - सं वो मदासो अग्नेतन्द्रेण च मरुत्वता । अदित्य मेश्र राजाभिः ॥५॥

The pleasures of knowledge महासः with (the vision of) God इन्द्रेण armed with powers or attended with engels महत्वता and wibrilliant राजाभे: sans आदित्याभे: may fully सं come अगमत to you वः!

Note.—Wise men alone can realise the Divine presence with its omnipotence, which sollows the vision of God.

6—3त त्यं चुनेतं नवं त्वष्टुर्देवस्य निष्कृतम् । अकर्त चतुरः पुनः ॥६॥

And उत they again पुन: make अकर्त the त्यं work चमसं of the divine देवस्य Architect वण्दुः, as it were चतुरः, newly नव done निष्कृतम् !

Note.—People can easily do the works of art by first being an apprentice to an artizan. The wise renovate the works of God, so to say, by the power given them by Him.

7—ते नो रत्नानि धत्तन त्रिस स.संति सुन्तते । एक रेकं स्त्रास्तिमिः ॥७३

They ते give घत्त । us नं: many kinds of wealth. They produce सुन्वते seven kinds of objects आसासानि each thrice त्रि: or perfectly by the good सु deeds शस्तिभि: एकमेकं !

Note.—Those learned men do seven kinds of works, belonging to 4 stages of life, as reverence, good company, and knowledge, in thought, speech and action, and give us pleasure. Duattan a is used for dadhatu.

8—अधारयन्त बह्नयोऽभजन्त सुकृत्यया । भागं देवेषु यशियम् ॥८॥ २०

The fires बहुव: (seven workers uphold अधारयन्त and distribute अभजन्त sacrificial यात्रियं portion भागं among gods देवेषु or leared persons by good सु proportion ऋयया!

Note.—The performance of seven duties—the student's life, the famild life, the recluse's life, the missionary's life, hospitality, good company, any sharity—give equal or just share of blessinsg to all people.

20 १—अयं रत्नधातमः (रत्नानि रमणोयानि सुस्नानि द्वाति प्रयच्छिति यः सः अतिशोयतः सुस्नप्रदः माश्रदः स्तोमः (स्तुति-समृहः) विश्रेमिः मदापुरुषेः) आसया (अन्तिकतया ईश्वरस्य ध्यानतः) देवाय (दिव्य गुण-युक्ताय मुक्ताय आनन्दमयाय) जन्मने (भावाय) अकारि (अनिवयत समप्रधत छुङ् चिणिः) विद्वांमी मोक्षार्थम् इदं जयेयुः

र ये प्रवाः वचायुजा (वागिः युक्तेन) मनसा (मननेन) हरें (हरतः आत्मानं जीवं पदायेषुं अर्थात् मनः बुद्धिः झानस्य साधने) सत्स्युः (तन् कुर्वन्ति छिट् ध्यानाभिमुखं सुक्ष्माविषयम् आलिवना कुर्वन्ति ते) शमोभिः (शस्तिन्त पापानि यः कर्मभिः) यद्यं (ध्यानकर्म) आशत (प्राप्तुः चन्ति (समाधौ स्थिति लभन्ते)

श—नासत्याभ्यां (द्यावापृथिवाभ्यां भृतले अन्तरिक्षे) परिज्ञान (परितः सर्वतः अजीन्त गृङ्क्षंन्त यन त सर्वत्र गन्तारं) सुस्रं (सुशोभनं सम् अन्तरिक्षं तन्मयं स्व भाविकः) रथं /स्वशरीरं ज्योतिर्भयम् आत्मीयं देहं) तक्ष्त्रं (उदनयन् स्वस्मिन् आत्माने अतिष्ठन् लेट्) सर्वदुषां (सर्वान् धर्म-कामान् प्रप्रयति तां) धेतुं (धनम्यीं वाप्र्यां गां) तक्षन् (शुदाम् अकुर्वन् कुर्युः)

४—(ते पूर्वोक्ताः) सत्यमंत्राः (सत्यः यथार्थः मंत्रः विचारः येषां ते शुद्धविचाराः) ऋज्यवः (ऋजृत्वं सरलत्वम् इच्छन्तः सरलस्वभावाः) ऋभवः (मेघाविनः) विद्याः व्यापनद्यीः सेवेत्र प्राणिभः आवासितौ पितरा (अश्विनौ नांसत्यो द्यांवापृथिव्यो तथोः निवासिनः । पुनः युवाना (नवीनौ उन्नता मनुष्यादीनां मध्ये विद्यादिप्रचारेणतान् युनः वलवतः) अकत (कृतवन्तः लुङ् अधोगितप्राप्ति-पश्चात्)

प-(हे ऋभवः) वः (युष्मात्र्ंमंस्त्वता (मस्द्भिः सहितेन समुक्त-जीवेन) इन्द्रेण (ईश्वरेण सह। राज्ञिः (प्रकारंगैः दीष्यमानेः) आदित्येभिः (महाविद्यद्भिः सह) च मदासः (विद्यानन्दाः) अपन्त (प्राप्नुवन्ति छुङ् गम् आत्मनेपदिः उपघायाः छुक् बस्य अत् आदेशः (बिद्यांसः बद्धणां मुक्तजावैः च सह आनन्दं संभजन्ति)

ें कि देन जित (अपि च) त्यं (तं यज्ञं) त्वच्छेः (स्मच्छेः) देवस्य (परमेश्वरस्य) निष्कृतं (निर्मितं) नवं चमसं (मेघ मोजनपात्रं भूजलिनेवायुभिः सिर्म् व्यवहारं वा संसारं) पुनः (प्रधात्) ,चतुरः (चतुर्विधं, सकते (कुवोन्ति छुँदें)। विद्वद्धिः व्यवहाराः चतुर्धा विभक्ताः ब्राह्मणादिकमीणि।

्य्यं ते (मेघाविनः मः अस्मिश्यं) रत्नानि (विद्यासुवर्णादीनि) भूजन (द्वतु) सुशस्तिभः (सम्यक् शस्यते आामेः इति शस्तयः ऋचः तामिः)। एकम् एकं (कर्म एन्ड्पं वस्तु च) त्रिः (त्रिवारं पुनः पुनः)। सार्वानि (सप्तवर्गजातानि कर्मोणि मर्यात् ब्रह्मचर्ये, गृहस्यं, चानप्रस्यं, सन्यासं, विदुषां संबं, दानं, यहं च) सुन्वते (निष्पाधन्ते)

- -- वहवः (शुमगुणानां वोद्वारः वह गतौ निः प्रत्यवः विद्वांसः) सुकृत्यवा (शुमकर्मणा) देवेषु विद्वां (यह निष्यन्नं) मार्ग (सेवनीयम् मानन्दम्) अधारयन्त (लक्ष् प्रतवन्तः आसम्) अभजन्त (लक्ष् अधुं-जन्तं ख)। जीवन-समये द्वानेन शुभ-कर्मभिश्च मेवाविनः देवेषु मुक्त-क्षीवानां मध्ये दपार्जितम् सानन्द संभजन्ते मुक्ताः भ्रत्वा विचरन्तिमः।
- 20—1 This hymn or prayer, which gives the pleasure and precious things of the highest order, is made by great men for heavenly existence or salvation in virtue of its approach to God. This hymn is effective in directing the mind to God.
- 2 Those persons who focus the will and reason, that carry the mind to objects, in thinking with language towards God, rivet their attention upon higher subjects, or fix them in meditation, obtain the mental power, by means of doing selfless deeds, of bringing about trance or calm undisturbed stay of the mind in the divine presence.
- 3 They elevate themselves by obtaining the natural, luminous, spiritual body, affording case to go anywhere in the heaven and earth, and they make the earth satisfy all corporeal desires (literally flow with all milk.)
- 4 They, having right thoughts, honest mind, and being: wise, make the parents hold their head up and go everywhere with pleasure as if young and strong for spreading knowledge, by the grace of God, the father mother, reve aled in the heaven and earth. Blessed are they whose children walk with God or in the path of righteousness.
- 5. Those wise men will obtain you the presence of Ged, attended with the suns, shining in the sky. The learned alone apprehend and teach the power of God.
- 6. And it is they who, as it were, renew the works of God on earth by revealing knowledge and establish society according to four-fold duties,—knowledge, protection, production & service. These duties are assigned in the Aryan society to the Brahmanas, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras.

(The Yajurveda says that all these 4 orders are entitled to salvation on the conscientious performance of their respective duties: there is no idea of a higher or lower degree inherent in them, and they are interchangeable.)

7. Those wise men (who have obtained the grace of God in life on earth) will give you, O People, all the different kinds.

Note.—When called upon, the two Divine gifts respond to man as they obey God's behests.

18—ता महान्ता सदस्पती इन्द्रांशी रक्ष उत्जतम् । अप्रजाः सन्त्वत्रिणः॥५॥

Let the ता great महन्ता protectors पती of societies सद्ध्र the Almight and All-wisdom इन्द्राग्नी, reform उन् जतम् devils रक्षाः so that our enemies अञ्चल: may not be सन्त multiplied अप्रजाः!

Note.—God alone can correct evil-minded persons and stop their further growth

14-तेन सत्येन जामृत्मांचे प्रचेतुने पदे । इन्द्रानी शर्म यच्छतम् ॥६॥२१॥

- O' Almighty and Adorable एन्ट्रान्नी God, awake जाग्दतम् in आधि the of region पदे of conscious-ness प्रचेतुने, the sentient beings, and give यच्छतम् happiness भ्रामे byt he तेन eternal सत्येन laws!

 Note—The eternal qualities of objects, when known and applied, give happiness to sentient beings.
 - १—इन्द्रामी (इन्द्र सवर्षोक्तिमन्तम् जींम प्जनीयं) इह (संसारे) उपह्रवे (मनिस आहुयामि) तथोः (ह्रयोः शब्दयोः प्रयोगात् दिवचनं प्रयुक्तं ताक्ष्याम एको देवः मन्यते अतः तस्य) स्तोमं (स्तुतिम्) उदमसि कर्तुं कामयामहे) ता (तो देवी अर्थात् स देवः) सोमपातमा (सोमानां पदार्थानाम् अतिशयेन पालकी सुपां कुक् डादेशः श्रेष्टः सृष्टिपालकः अस्ति)
- रे—हे नरः [मनुष्याः] ता [तं] इन्द्राग्नी [प्जनीयं देवं] यहेषु (अनुष्ठीयमानकर्मसु) प्रशंसत (स्तुत तद्गुणान् प्रकाशयत) शुंभत [अलंकुरुत धार्मिक-जीवनेन] ता [तं] गायत्रेषु [वेदमंत्रेषु क्षष्ठु] गायत [गानं कुरुत] स्वेषु कार्येषु परमेष्यं मनास प्रस्कुर्याद् येन कार्ये सुष्ठु भवेत ।
- ३—मित्रस्य [सुष्टदः] प्रशस्तये [कीर्तयः] ता [तम] इन्हामी [पूजनीयं देवं] ता [तं] सोमपा [सृष्टि पालकं] सोम-पीतये [सृष्टिपालनाय सथवा मोक्षप्राप्तये] इवामहे [पूजयामः]
- श—हे इद्राग्नी [पूजनीय देश] उम्रा [तीब्री त्वं राक्षितुं सुक्षित्र.] सन्ता (सन्) इदं (विष्मानं) सुतं [निष्पादितं] सवनं [भवनं सृष्टिं अथवा यक्षम] इह [श्राह्मन् संसोर] उप आगच्छताम् (स्वीकुरु प्राप्नुहि इति) इवामहे [वयं प्रार्थयामहे]
- ं प-ता [स] महान्ता [महान्] सदस्पती [सभापालकः] इन्द्राग्नी [पूजनीयः परमेश्वरः] रक्षः [बुष्टभावं व्यवहारं वा] उव्जतम् [ऋज्ञ कुरु कुटिलताम् जहि] अत्रिणः [भक्षकाः राक्षसः] अप्रजाः (अनु-त्यनाः) सन्तु।

of wealth by righteous means each three times or perfectly in all the seven planes of life (youth, house-holdership, retirement & resunctation or missionary life.)

8. Those wise persons, being after with love for God, and so possessing all good qualities, partake of heavenly joy with angels or saved souls; even in life-time they enjoy the pleasure of the company of angels.

21. क्रिक्शिः मेधातिथिः, देवता इन्द्रः, शेषः पूर्ववत

Subject: Indra. God the Almighty, the rest as before.

9—इहेन्द्राश्ची उप ह्रये तयोरित स्तोममुक्त्मसि । ता सोम सोमपातमा ॥१॥

I invoke उप ह्रये the Almighty इन्द्र and Adorable अभी God in this इह world. Both ता of them, i. e., the powers denoted by these names, are the best तमा protectors पा of creatures सोम, as इत् we want उदमस्ति to know their तयोः creative सोम group of qualities स्तोमम!

Note.—None can derive benefit here without the accurate knowledge of water and fire The dual is used because of the use of tow words refer which to one God. God's might & light protect all creatures, whose knowledge makes us wise.

10—ता यज्ञेषु प्र शसंतेन्द्रामी शुम्भता नरः । ता गायत्रेषु गायत ॥२॥

O people नर:, praise प्रशंसत both ता Almight इन्द्र and Alllight अग्नो in deeds यज्ञेषु, develop शुस्मत them ता and sing गायत of them ता in the metre of Gayatri गायत्रेषु!

Note—The prophet advises the people to pray for the blessing of righteous power & sound knowledge.

11—ता मित्रस्य प्रशस्तय इन्द्रामी ता हवामहे । सोमपा सोमपीतये ॥३॥

We invoke हवामहे those ता Almight and. All-Light इंद्राम्नी, the protectors of creatures सोमपा for the glory प्रशस्तये of the sun मित्रस्य and for the protection of creatures सोम्पातये

Note.—God employs them in the sun and world for their protection. People should take a lesson from it.

12 - उदा सन्ता हवामह उपेदं सवनं सुतम्। इन्द्रायी एइ गच्छताम् ॥४ ।

We call उप हवामहे the strong उम्रा and eternal सन्ता Almighty इन्द्रं and All-Light अंग्ने to this इदं created सुतं world स्वनं । Let them, i. e., the two manifestations of God's power come आगड्यतां here इह ६—तेन [अतः] सत्येन [स्वस्य अटल स्वाभावेन] प्रचेतुने [प्रचेतयान्त मानेन यस्मिन् तस्मिन्] पदे [प्राप्त योग्ये स्थाने स्वगें] है इन्द्राग्नी (पूजनीय देव) अधिजागृतम [आस्त्राकं रक्षणाय सदैव उद्यतो भव]

Note—अस्मिन् स्के इन्द्रः अग्निः इति ही राज्दी प्रयुक्ती स्तः तस्माद् दिवचनं प्रयुक्तं परन्तु ताक्ष्याम् एको देवोऽवगम्यते कुतः इन्द्रं मित्रं वरुणम् अग्निम् आहुः, एकं सत् विश्रा वहुचा वदन्ति इति पूर्वोक्तमंत्राद् माम्नायते॥

- 21. 1 I invoke the Almighty, the Adorable in this world. The dual is used from the occurrence of two names of God, Indra and Agui, which denote one God only.) We wish to pray to Him; for, He is the greatest protector of the creation, full of good in your religious works, and thus reveal His power to all. Adorn your life with rightious deeds, sing of them in the vedic verses. Have God before your mind in all your actions so that they may be crowned with success.
- 3. We worship God in those two attributes indicated by the names of Indra and Agni, the protector of the world, for the welfare of the world and for the grace of salvation.
- 4. We invoke Him as Indra and Agni, quick in protecting us; O Lord, grace this world and our worship with Thy presence. (The word suta is a past participle used in Sanscrit as a neuter noun, meaning the world, from su: to produce, also worship, arranged by devotees.)
- 5. May He, the Overlord of society and Supreme Ruler, make the wicked righteous, and stop their growth or increase. (God alone can mellow the stone heart of the iniquitous.)
- 6. Therefore, O Lord, in virtue of the truth of our righteous work, be Thou ever gracious in the heaven of knowledge no protect us and give us ever-lasting joy!

22-ऋषिः मेघातिथिः,देवता अभ्यिना, छन्दः गायत्री, एवरः षड्जः

Subject: God the father-mother, the rest as before.

15-प्रातर्युजा वि बोधयाश्विनावेद्द गच्छताम् । अस्य सोमस्य पीत्रये ॥१॥

Tell विवोधय that physicians and surgeons अधिवनी, originally प्रात: companions, युजा should go गच्छतां about in the world इह to protect पीतये this अस्य creation सोमस्य।

16-या सुरथा रथीतमोभा देवा दिविसपृशा । अश्विना ता इवामहे ॥२॥

We employ हवासहे those ता physicians and surgeons अश्विता, who या are very happy सुरथा and best promoters of happiness रथोतमा, both अभा being like स्पृता gods देवा in the heaven दिवि।

17-या वां कशा मधुमत्याश्वना सुनृतावती । तया युक्तं मिमिश्चतम् ॥३॥

O God, physician and surgeon अध्वना, pour blessings मिनिश्चतं on the world यहां by that तया power or speech कशा of yours ह्या which या is full of मती sweet मञ्ज and pregnant वती with truth स्नृता!

18—निंद्द वामस्ति दूरके यत्रा रथेन गच्छथः। अश्विना सोमिनो पद्य ॥ ।।।

O Physician and Surgeon अध्वना, go गच्छथः by a chariot स्थेन to the house गृहं of man सोमिनः wherever यत्रा it may be; for हि it is अस्ति not न far दूरके to you वाम्

देवता सविता।

19—हिरण्यपाणिमूत्रयं सवितारम् द्वे । स चेत्तां देवता पदम् ॥५॥

I invoke अपह्नथे God सविता the creator, whose hands पाणि hold light हिरण्य-, and who is worth obtaining पर्द for protection उत्तथे He is स the intelligent चेता or omniscient Being देवता।

20-अयां नपातमवं सिनतार्भिपं स्तुहि । तस्य वतान्युरमि ॥ ६॥

Praise उपस्तुहि the un-न decaying पातं creator सनितारं of natual objects. We wish उदमीन to follow His तस्य deeds वतानि or laws.

21--विमक्तारं हवामहे वसोश्चित्रस्य राघसः । सवितारं नृचक्षसम् ॥ ७॥

We invoke हवामहे God, the giver of knowledge to people नृचक्षमं, the producer सवितारं and divider विभक्तारं of the wonderful वित्रस्य wealth राधसः of the universe बसो:।

सखाय था नि षीदत सविता स्तोभ्यो नु नः। दाता राधांसि शुम्मति ।८।

Be आनिषीदत friends सस्ताय: | The adorable स्तोक्य: and genetous दाता God सविता soon दु gives शुंभति us नः wealth सभाति ।

देवता अगिनः

28-अगने पत्नीरिहा वह देवान मुत्राती रूप । त्वधारं सोमपीतये ॥ ९ ॥

O God अगने, bring आवह here इह the glorious दवादी powers पानी: of gods or learned people देवानां and इप the purifying रवहारं sun for the enjoyment पीतये of the world सोम!

24-आग्ना अग्न इहावसे होत्रां यविष्ठ मारतीम्। वर्षती धिषणां वह ॥ १०

O Almighty यशिष्ठ God अग्ने, bring आवह here इह or among us for protection अवसे the nourishing आरतीं power होत्रों of land क्या : and the acceptable बस्बन्नी intellect धिषणाम्!

25 - अभि नो देवीरवसा मुद्दः श्रम्भेणा नृपत्नीः । आ छन्न भन्नाः सचन्ताम ॥ ११

Let the learned देनी: wives पत्नी: of men whose duties पदा: are not undone, join सचन्तां us नः with great मदः joy शर्मणा।

26 - इहेन्द्राणीम्पद्भये वरुणानी स्वस्तये । अग्नार्यी सोमपीतये ॥ १२॥

I invoke उपह्नये here इह the power of the sun इन्द्राग्नी, the power of the water वदणानी for imperishable ease स्वस्तये and the power of fire अग्नायी for the enjoyment पीतये of the objects सोस of the world.

27 - मही द्याः पृथिवी च न इमं युद्धं मिमिक्षताम्। पिष्ठतां नो मरीमिभः ॥ १३

Let the great मही heaven योः and च earth पृथियो sprinkle निमिश्वता this इसे our नः sacrifice or world यहां and fill पितृता us जः with protecting qualities भरीमभिः।

28-तयोरिद्युतवलयो विन्ना रिइन्ति धीतिभिः। गुन्धर्वस्य भुवे पदे ॥ १४

Wise men विमा: take out रिइन्ति the essence पय: of things even इन् from them तयो: (heaven and earth) like वत् butter पुत (from milk) though situate in the ethereal नन्यंवस्य eternal अवे region परे by their abilities भौतिभि:।

ू 29-स्योना प्रियिव मवानुश्वरा निवेशनी । यच्छा नः शर्म सप्रयः॥१५॥

O earth पृथिति, be भव genial स्योना, thornless अनुसरा, habitable निवेशनी; and give युद्ध us नः great समयः happiness सर्भ ! Note-May God of the earth, make it comfortable to us!

देवता विष्णुः HYMN ON VISHNU.

30 - अतो दुवा अवन्तु नो यतो विष्णुविचक्रमे । पृथिव्याः सप्त धार्मभिः॥ १६

The omnipresent God विष्णु: pervades विषक्रमे the world पृथिक्याः with seven सप्त regions धामिम :, so that गतः learned people विदा may protect अवन्तु us नः thereby अतः।

Note—The seven regions are earth, water, fire, air, light, atomsphere and properties of objects.—S. D.

31-इदं विष्णुर्विचक्रमे त्रेषा निदंषे पृदम्। समूद्रमस्य पांसुरे॥ १७॥

The omnipresent God विष्णु: ever नि makes द्वेष this इंद cognisable समूदं world पदं three-fold वेषा in the atomic region पांसुर of this बंदें universe.

Note—The three-fold world is solid, liquid and gaseous; also atomic luminous and opaque state of matter.

32-त्रीणि पदा विचक्रमे विष्णुगीपा बदाम्यः। अतो धर्माणि यारयन् ॥ १८

The omnipresent विष्णुः, protecting गोषाः nd eternal अक्षाभ्यः God pervades विचक्रमे three त्रीणी regions पदा, upholding धारपन् the laws धर्माणी there अतः।

33 - विष्णोः कर्माणि पश्यत् यते। ब्रतानि पस्पशे । इन्द्रस्य युज्यः साखा ॥ १९

Look at पश्यत the works कर्माण of God विष्णो:, whence यत the fit युद्ध्य: companion सजा of God इन्द्रस्य (the human soul) learns पर्पने the duties व्रतानि to perform.

34-तिहरणाः पर्गं पुरं सदा पश्यन्ति सूर्यः । दिवीव चक्षुराततम् ॥ २०

Learned people सूरय: always सदा see पश्यन्ति that तत् supreme परमं phase of existence पदं of God विष्णो: like इव the projected आवर्त sight चञ्चः in the sky दिवि।

35—तद्विप्राक्षी विपन्यवी जाग्रवांसः सभिन्धते । विष्णोर्थत्वरमं पदम् ॥ २१

Vigilant जागुनांतः learned विपन्यवः savants विमासः realise समिन्धते that तत् which यत् is God's विष्णोः supreme परमं phase of existence पदम् or His glory.

Prose order and explanation in Sanscrit.-

- 22 १—जानीहि विवोधय च प्रातः प्रभातकाले युजा योकारी मात्मनः वारीरस्य संयोजनं कुर्वन्तौ माश्वनौ द्यावाप्रथिव्यौ त्योः व्यापकः परमेश्वरः अस्य सोमस्य पदार्थ समूहस्य पीतये पालनाय इह अस्मिम् संसारे आगच्छताम् ऐतु आयातु प्रातः काल परमेश्वरः समस्त-विधसे रक्षणाय प्रार्थतव्यः।
- २—ता तो उभा हो देवा देवो अश्विनो ब्यापकी ह्वामहे या यो सुरथा शोभनः रथः रमणीय स्थानं जगत् यस्य तो रथीतमा श्रेष्ठरामिती दिवि आकाशे स्पृशा वर्तितौ । द्विवचनस्य सुपो लुक् आकारादेशः। अश्विन् शब्दः द्विवचने आयाति तद्येः एकः देवः॥
- ६--हे अश्विना देघ, या वां युवयाः तव मधुमती व्रह्मविद्यायुक्ता स्नृतावती प्रशस्ता बुद्धियुक्ता वाणी यस्यां सा कशा वाणी अथवा शासनम् अस्ति तया सह उन्नं संसारं धर्मे मिमिश्नतम् सेक्तुं इच्छतम् रक्ष (मिह सेचने सन् । यथा अश्वः कशया यम्यते तथा परमेश्वरः सत्येन विद्यया ससारं यमित रक्षति।
- ४—हे अश्विना व्यापक परमेश्वर, रथेन आत्मना सोमिनः संसा-रिणः गृहं गच्छथः तत्र धर्मे प्रचारय यत्र वां ते न हि खन्नु किंचित् दूरके तव शक्तेः वाह्यस् अस्ति।
- ५—ऊतये रक्षणाय पदं प्रापणीयं सवितारं सृष्टारं हिरण्य-पाणि हिरण्यानि सूर्यादीनि पाणी सामध्ये यस्य तं देवम् उपह्नये आह्नयामि पूजयामि स चेत्रा शानस्वरूपः देवता अस्ति ।
- ६—अवसे रक्षणाय अपां ये प्राप्तुवन्ति सर्वान् तेषां प्रणेतारं नपातं न विद्यते पातः यस्य तं विनाशारहितं सवितारं सृष्टारम् उपस्तुहि प्रशंसय। तस्य वतानि कर्माण उदमसि प्राप्तुं कामयामहे।
- ७—विभक्तारं फलविमाजितारं पदार्थानां पृथक् अकर्तारं वसोः निवासस्य चित्रस्य अद्भुतस्य राधसः धनस्य सवितारम् उत्पादकं नुचक्षसं नृणां मनुष्यानां चक्षा प्रकाशः यः तं देव हवामहे।
- ्—हे सखायः सुहृहः आनिसीद्त प्रभोः स्मरणाय तिष्ठत स्तोक्ष्यः स्तुतियोग्यः दाता सविता नः राधांसि धनानि नु क्षिप्रं शुभित शोभवति पवित्रोकरोति ।
- ९--हे अग्ने परमेइवर देवानां विदुषां उन्नर्ताः वन्न कार्यातुं समर्थाः पत्नीः न्नात्नीन् (यस्मिन् द्रव्य या ज्ञांकः वर्तते सा तस्य पत्नी पालयत्री उच्यते कुतः गुणाः पदार्थान् रक्षन्ति) इद्व अस्मिन् जन्मिन आवह प्रापय

थेन त्वा त्वष्टारं जगतः कर्तारं सोमपीतये मोक्षं प्राप्तुं उपएमः घरमेश्वरं प्राप्तुयाम (उपसर्गे प्रयुक्ते तस्य अनुकूला क्रिया योजनीया)

- १०—हे यविष्ठ विवन् अग्ने, अवसे रक्षणाय इह संसारे गाः दिव्य-गुणान् आ समन्ताद् वह अरमान् प्रापय तथा होत्रां परमेश्वरस्य शाह्वानस्य शाकिः भारती पोषकां शक्ति वर्क्षतीं वरणीयां भिष्णां बुद्धि प्रापय येन ईश्वर तव दर्शनं सुलमं स्यात् ॥
- ११ देवीः दिव्य-गुणाः नृपत्नीः मनुष्याणां पालयित्र्यः अविखन्न-पत्नाः न भंगानि पत्राणि कर्म-साधनानि यासां ताः भवसा रक्षणेन महः महता शर्मणा सुखेन नः सस्मान् प्रापय सभि सचन्ताम् सेवन्ताम् । वयं शुभान् गुणान् प्राप्नुयाम ।
- १२—इह अस्मिन् कर्मणि स्वस्तये अविनाशाय सोमणीतये मोक्षा-कांक्षा-तृत्तये इन्द्राणीं बलं वरुणानीं विद्याम् अग्नर्यी क्रियां उपद्वये प्रार्थ-यामि । एताः शक्तयः परमेश्वरस्य क्कानाय अवश्याः सन्ति ।
- १२—मही महती चौः प्रकाशस्वरूपा पृथिवी विस्तृतमया च हे देख इमं नः यक्षं धर्मानुष्ठानं मिमिक्षताम् कृपास्तेन सिचताम् भरीमभिः पोषणैः नः अस्मान् पिपृतां पूरयताम् । भृ इमन् पृ पोषणे वक् ।
- १ अ—गंधर्वस्य गां पृथिषीं धार्यति स तस्य ईद्वरस्य ध्रुवे निश्रक्ते पदं प्रापणीये सामध्ये विमाः मेधाधिनः तयोः चावाप्रथिज्योः एतवत् ब अ-प्रेरकं पयः सारं विद्यां धीतिभिः कर्मभिः रिहन्ति आददेत श्लाघयन्ते ।
- १५—हे पृथियि विस्तृत स्वरूप व्यापक ईश्वर स्योना सुस्रहेतुः अनृक्षरा दुख-कण्टक-रहिता दुःख-हर्ता निवेशनी भ्राम भव सप्रथः विस्तीर्ण शर्म नः यच्छ देहि ।
- १६—यतः यस्मात् कारणात् विष्णुः परमेश्वरः (बेबेष्टि व्याप्नोति चराचरं जगत् विश् धातुः नुः प्रत्ययः) पृथिव्याः प्रथिवीम् आरभ्य आकाश-पर्यन्तं-पृथिवी-जल-तेजः-वायु-आकाश-शन्त्रय-मनः आत्मिकं सह (भूः भुवः स्वः महः जनः तपः सत्यं) धामभिः निवास-स्थानः सह विचक्रमे द्याप्नोति तात् सर्वतः अधिष्ठति विजयते, अतः तस्मात् वेवाः विद्यांसः मुक्त-जीवाः नः अवन्तु रक्षन्तु सर्वत्र विद्यमांनस्य ईश्वरस्य सहायेन।
- १७—विष्णुः व्यापकः ईश्वरः १दं प्रत्यक्षं जगत विश्वक्रमे न्याप्नोति अस्य जगतः पांसुरे परमाणु-मंडले अन्तरिक्षे समूढं सम्यक् कढं नीतं (यह घारणे कः) पदं प्राप्यं स्थानं त्रेधा त्रिभिः मकारैः (जाडूयं धार्द्र्यं वाष्यं जगतः कृषं भवति) निद्धे अस्थापयत् ।

- १८—अव्स्यः अहिंस्यः गोपाः रक्षकः विष्णुः अतः जगतः धर्माणि
 गुणात घारयन् पोषयन् त्रीणि पदा पदानि भूमिः अन्तरिशं धौः एतानि
 विचकमे विस्तारितवान् ।
- ६९—विष्णोः व्यापकस्य इन्द्रस्य ईश्वरस्य कर्माणि जगतः रचनां पश्यत हे मनुष्याः यूयं जानीत, यतः यस्मात् युज्यः अवगन्तुं योग्यः तघ सखा मित्रः परमेश्वरः वतानि नियमान् पस्पशे पदार्थेषु बध्नाति चरिता-र्थान् करोति । ईश्वरस्य रचनां कथं च स नियमान् संचालयित इति इष्ट्र्या मनुष्यः विद्वान् भवति ईश्वरं च जानाति ।
- २०—सूरयः विद्वांसः विष्णोः व्यापकस्य देश्वरस्य तत् पूर्वोक्तं परमं सर्वोत्कृष्टं पदं प्रापणीयं स्थानं स्वर्गे सदा निरन्तरं दिश्व आकाशे प्रकाशे आततं समन्तात् विस्तृतं चक्षुः नेत्र-वृतिम् इव पश्यन्ति प्रेक्षन्ते । परमेश्वरः सर्वत्र पदं व्याप्तः अस्ति यथा दृष्टिः सूर्यस्य प्रकाशे संविद्याति ।
- २१—यद् विष्णोः परमं पदम् अस्ति तद् विपन्यवः स्तोतारः (पन स्तुतो युः प्रत्ययः) जागृवांसः प्रवुद्धाः विमासः मेधाविनः समिन्धते आत्मीन संदीपयन्ति प्राप्तुं प्रयतन्ते ध्यायन्ते । ऋते ज्ञानान् न ईश्वरो इष्टब्योऽस्ति ।

Meaning of Sanscrit-

- 22. 1. May God, the Father-Mother, glorified in the heaven and earth, who joins the mind and body in the morning, come to the world for the protection of all objects! God should be invoked in the morning so that the day may pass in peace.
- 2. We invoke Him, whose glory is revealed in the heaven and earth, whose beautiful car is the world, and whose power spreads in the heaven. (The dual termination is replaced by da whereof d is elided. The word Ashwin is used in the dual number. Its meaning is one God.)
- 3. O God Ashwinou, Pervader of the heaven and earth, in whose henied and truthful speech, pregnant with spiritual knowledge, and the best intellect, there is the power of regulating the world, be gracious to will to sprinkle the world, our worship and religion with it! (The root mili means to sprinkle. The form is the Desiderative: san affix.) As the horse is restrained with the reins, so does God control the world with truth and knowledge. The shower of God's speech means the righteous thoughts, whose prevalence among people tends for their welfare.

- 4 O Ashwina, all-jervading God, grace the house of a family person with They presence in spirit! There teach or inspire the inmates with righteousness. For, nothing is beyond Thy power.
- 5. I invoke or adore the D ity in whose hands or power are the luminous spheres, suns, &c. for protection. He is the source of knowledge.
- 6. Praise the Creator, the Divine Sun, immortal, i. e. whose fall there is nowhere, who is the leader of all, for protection. Try to follow His laws or limitate H s deeds according to thy power.
- 7. We invoke the Deity, who is the light of mankind, who is the producer of wonderful wealth, who is the maker of worlds, and who allots the fruits of deeds to all and decomposes objects.
- 8. O companions, sit down to think of Gol. The adorable, beneficent, Divine Sun soon purifies and adorns our wealth.
- 9. O God, bring or bestow upon tearned men or natural objects their controlling powers or qualities as their wives (An inherent quality of an object, or a power or faculty of a man, is regarded as his wife or patui, which means protectress; for, qualities or faculties protect their objects.) in this very life time of theirs, so that we may approach thy Presence, the Creator as Thon art, to obtain immortality. (A preposition only being used, an appropriate verb should be appended to it in meaning.)
- 10. O God, the strong and powerful, bless us with heavenly qualities or powers in this world for protection and enable us to acquire the power to invoke Thee, the Lord God; the healing or provident power, and the enviable and best understanding so that the vision of Thee, the Lord God, may become easy to us!
- 11. Let heavenly qualities, the protectresses of men, whose means of performing righteous or religi us works are not destroyed, serve us from all sides with great ease and protection. We may acquire good qualities.
- 12. I pray for strength, knowledge, and exertion or activity for emancipation from death, for the satisfaction of the desire of immortality in this service or world. These qualities are necessary for the knowledge of God.
- 13. Let the great and luininous heaven and the extensive earth, O God, sprinkle or bless this worship or practice of virtue

of ours and fill us with providence. (Bhri: to nourish with eman affix, form yung or frequentative)

- 14. Great wise men taste the milk of knowledge or essence of truth, giving energy with their good deeds, from the heaven and earth situate in tee eternal power of God, the upholder of the world (Gandharva from gan: earth, dhri: to hold, or gandha: odor, arv: to go, hence, the carrier or giver of odor or health).
- 15. O God, all-pervading, (Prithivi is a name of God from his pervasion) be the cause of eace, the reliever of the thorus of pain, our home and give us great joy.
- 16. Since God is present every where, pervading both the movable and immovable objects (vish: to pervade me affix), from the earth to the heaven, and presides over all the seven abodes of beings—the earth light, air, water, ether, senses, will, let the angels or departed souls or learned persons protect us with the help of all-pervading God. (The seven regions are bhu. bhuva, swa, maha, jana, tapa, satya).
- 17. God pervades this visible world. He has established the thre forms of the world—solid, liquid and gaseous, in the atmosphere or interplanetary region, well-conducted. (Vah to hold, ktah affix.)
- 18. God is merciful and protecting. As He upholds and preserves the three regions of the world, that is, the earth, the higher region, and the luminous region, He pervades them.
- 19. O people, look at the works of God, the all pervading, so that you may know how your Friend approachable by you, works out the laws in objects! Having observed the works of God and how He applies the laws of nature, a man becomes learned and comes to know God.
- 20. Learned men ever see the all-pervading God's above-mentioned Presence, the best of all obtainable blessings, the heaven exist in the celestial region or His own light as the eye-sight pervades the solar light. God exists everywhere in the same manner as the eye sight pervades the solar light.
- 21. He saints (sing rs of God's praise (pan. to praise and yu affix) being awake and wise, light the Divine fire in the mind to see all-pervading God's supreme estate or presence. Without knowledge God is not apprehensible.



23 ऋषिः मेधातिथिः, देवता इन्द्रः, छन्दः गायत्री स्वरः षडज् ।

Subject: Indra, Seer: Medhatithi, the rest as before.

36---तीत्राः सोमाञ्च आगेष्टाशीर्वन्तः स्ता रुमे । वायो तान् प्रस्थितान् विवर

These इमे blessed आशीर्वन्तः objects सोमासः are created सुताः in abundance तीवाः 10 God बायो, come आगाहि and protect विव them तान्, the movable ones प्राधितान् !

Note—This is said of God, who orders the wind to take care of creatures. The word Vaya means both God and air as well as a sentient being.

37—उभा देवा दिविस्एशेन्द्रव यू ह्वामहे । अस्य सोमस्य पीत्रेय ॥ २ ॥

We invoke हवामहे two fold उभा power देवा, of God Almighty and mover इन्द्रवायू, residing स्पृक्षा in heaven दिकि for the protection पीतये of this अस्य world सोमस्य।

Note—Fire or electricity and air which depend one upon another fo manifestation, give many blessings to man.

38 — इन्द्रवायू मनोज्जवा वित्रा इवन्त ऊतये । सहस्राक्षा धियस्पती ॥ ३ ॥

Wise men विमा: invoke इवन्ते God Almighty and Mover इन्द्रवायू, swift ज्वा as mind मन:, variously सहस्रा useful अक्षा, and protectors पती of works धियः, for prosperity अतये।

39—मित्रं वयं हवामहे वर्ष्णं सोमपीतये । जज्ञाना प्तदंशसा ॥ ४ ॥

We वयं invoke इवामहे God the Friend मित्रं affable and बर्फ, all-knwing जज्ञाना, who purify प्त and give strength दक्षसा, for the protection of the world सोमपीतये।

Note.—Vital airs are counted 10 as follows:—prana (inspired breath) apana (expired breath or fætid air), vyana (air concerned with digestion) samana (air diffused in the body), udana (air ascending to the brain), nage (air which produces belching), kurma (air which causes nictitation), krikala (air which excites the sensation of hunger), devadatta (air which causes yawning), and dhananjaya (air which produces elasticity and decomposition after death). These ten airs together with the soul are called the 11 Rudras They leave the body on death. The ten airs form the physical vehicle of the soul. I donot know their names in English. Mitra Varuna also mean the sun and moon.

40-ऋतेन याष्ट्रतावृथा वृतस्य ज्योतिष्स्पती । ता नित्रावरुणा हुवे ॥ ५॥

I invoke हुवे God with the ता attributes of the Friend and the Saviour मित्रावरुणा, which पौ are developed by truth ऋतेण,

which are sustained by Truth ऋतावृधा, and which are the protectors पती of the light ज्योतिषः of Truth ऋतस्य।

Note—Man can not do without the sun and the air which are created by God and which produce water and light.

41-वर्णः प्राविता अवन्मित्रा विश्वामिरुतिभिः। करतां नः सुराषुसः ॥६

God वरण: the Friend मित्र: is भुवत् the giver of ease प्राविता by innumerable विद्याभि: ways of protection कतिभि: May ile make करता us न: wealthy राधन: well सु!

42-मस्त्वन्तं इवामह इन्द्रमा सोम्पीतये । सजूर्गणेनं तृम्पतु ॥ ७ ॥

We invoke इवामद्दे God the Almighty इन्द्रं accompanied by angels मद्दवंतं for the enjoyment पीतवे of objects सोम। He actuates तृम्पद् all with सज्ञः His group गणेन of angels or powers.

Note—Men should employ electricity and different gases in the use of worldly things, just as God does in the phenomenal world

43-इन्द्रज्येष्ठा मर्दर्गणा देवासः पूर्वसतयः । विश्वे मन श्रुता हवस् ८

All विद्दे the groups गणाः of angels मद्द of wonderful quillities देवासः, of which God इन्द्र is the best and most ancient ज्येष्ठा and which are emanated रात्यः from the Protector प्राप्तासिक my सम voice द्वं or prayer audible अता or heard.

Note.—Without air ne sound can be heard. These airs fan the fire of: the sun.

44-इत वृत्रं स्दानव इन्द्रेण सहसा युजा । मा नो दुःशंध ईग्रत ॥ ९ ॥

Let those beings, diffusing ease सुदानय: and joined युजा by God रन्द्रेन and strength सहसा, destroy हत darkness अर्थ (clouds). May they never मा become देशत painful दुःशेष: to us न:!

Note.—The knowledge of the different kinds of air is very necessary to man's happy life on earth. God's various powers dispel the darkness of ignorance.

45 — विश्वान् देवान् इवामदे बरुतः सोमपीतये। उम्रा हि पश्चिनवातरः ॥१०

We invoke इचामहे all विश्वान् the angels देवान् and learned men मदतः for the protection पीतये of the world सोम, as दि they

are effective उच्चा . or strong and are produced मातरः in the sky पश्चि।

46--जयतामिव तन्यतुर्महतागेति घृष्णुया । यन्छुनं यायना नरः ॥११ ॥

Electricity तन्यतः goes about पति in the world by the upholding power धृष्णुया of the airs महता like इव victors जयता O People नरः, thereby obtain याथन whatever यत् is good शुभं!

Note — People should always increase their happiness by knowledge and employment of these natural objects.

47-इस्काराहिद्युतस्वर्यतो जाता अवन्तु नः । मरुतो सङ्घन्तु नः ॥१२॥

So अत let the airs मस्तः produced परिजाताः from the luminous हस्करात् electricity विष्तु protect अवन्तु us नः and comfort मृड्यन्तु us नः।

Note.—People obtain ease from the knowledge of air, electricity, water and vegetable kingdom. Let the angels born of God's light protect us.

48 ... । पूर्वश्चित्रवर्धिवनाघृण भरूण दिवः । आजा नष्टं यथा पृशु । । १३

O Glorious अघृणे God प्रथम्, send अज light दिव: to the world धहणं of wonderful qualities चित्रवाहेषं as यथा a man does to trace a lost नष्टं animal पशुं!

Note.—All animals after death are supposed to pass into some luminous air in upper regions. The verse may mean, O man of great learning, worship the Support of heaven as the Invisible Soul of the universe! Commentaries are not satisfactory.

49-पूषा राजानमार्गुणिरपगृदं गुहाहितम् । आविन्दाचित्रमहिष् ॥ १४॥

The glorious अवृणि: Protector प्या knows अविन्दत् the soul राजनं, much hidden अपगूढं, placed हितं in the intellect गुहा and wonderfully चित्र luminous वाहीं।

50 उते। स मधानिन्दुं भिः पड्युक्तां अनुसेविधत्। गोभिर्यवं न चर्क्तवत् १५॥

And उत He सः may send अनुसेषिधत me महां the six पर् seasons pregnant युकान with good things इन्दुभिः as often as न food grain यवं is sown चक्रेषत् by means of cattle गोभिः।

51-अम्बर्गा यन्त्वध्वभिजीमयो अध्वरीयताम् । पृत्र्वतिमधुना प्यः ॥ १६

The friendly जामेयः rain waters अम्बयः go यन्ति by the ways अभ्वाभिः of our sacrifices, touching पृश्चतीः the land water पयः with sweetness मधुना।

Note.—Water going up is got cleared and then does friendly service to us
52—अमूर्या उप सूर्ये याभिवा सुर्ध्यः सह । ता ना हिन्दन्तक्वरम् ॥ १७

Let those ता: invisibles अम् which या are in the sun सूर्य or या with सह which याभि: the sun सूर्यः exists, bless हिन्यन्तु our नः sacrifice अध्वरम्।

53-अपो देवीर्रपह्रये यत्र गावः पिवंति नः । सिन्धुम्यः कर्त्वं द्विः ॥ १८

I invoke उपह्नये celestial देयी: waters अप: which यत्र sunbeams गाव: drink पिवन्ति from seas or rivers सिन्धुभ्य: to perform फत्वे a sacrifice हविं।

Note.—Rain or pure water should be used in drinking, bathing and other works. Sacrifice means a work or religious duty.

54-अप्सर्वन्तरमृतम् भेषुजम्पास्त प्रशस्तये । देवा भवतं नाश्चिनः ॥ १९

O sages देवा:, be भवत wise or strong चाजिन: to describe the qualities प्रशास्त्रेय of waters अपां. the ambrosia अमृत in the midse अन्त: of waters अपां and उत the medicine भेषजं found in waters अपाः!

Note.—The medicinal properties of waters should be well investigated by wise men and proclaimed to people. Ambrosia is a name of pure water in Sanscrit.

'55-अप्सु मे सोमो अन्नवीद् अन्तर् विश्वानि भेषजा।

अप्तिं च विश्व शंभवम् आपश्च विश्वमेषजीः ॥ २०॥

God सोम: told अब्रवीत me मे all विश्वानि the medicines भेषजा in the midst अन्तः of waters अप्तु and च all-विश्व curative दांभुवं fire आंग्न and च waters आए: of universal विश्व medicine भेषजी:

Note.—Soma is translated by God. Commentators say it is a god or a plant that indicates the medicinal properties and energy of water.

The word soma is described by my friend, Pandit Khunni'al Shastry, a well-known Hindu physician, versed in the Charaka and Sushruta, the two ancient Hindu medical books, in the Harbinger of January, 1893.

56-अापः पृणीत भेषजं वरूयं तन्त्रे मम । ज्योक च सर्यं दशे ॥ २१ ॥

O God अप:, pour पृणीत a disease-preventive विक्यं medicine भेषजं into my मम body तन्वे to enable me च to see देशे the sun सूर्य or divine power long ज्योकृ !

Note.—The word apa means God, nature, elements, water, all-pervading aubstance, and breath. Purification of breath is necessary to keep health.

57—इदमापः प्र वहत यत् किंच दुरितं मिय । यद् वाहमभिदुद्रोह यद् वा शेप उतानृतम् ॥ २२ ॥

O God अप:, remove प्रवहत all इदं whatever यत किंच is evil दुरितं in me मिय or वा what यत् I अदं hate अभिदुद्रोह or वा whatever यत् insulting is uttered by me to a learned person त्रोपे as well as दत falsehood!

Note.—God's help should be asked in getting rid of all evils in one's self.

58 अवारो अधान्वचारिषं रसेन समगस्मि । पयस्वानम्र अगिहि तं मा संसृज वर्चसा ॥ २३॥

Would that I follow अन्तचारिषं God अप: ! May we together दं come अगस्मिहि by quintessence रसेन ! O God of fire in water अग्ने, possessed of essence प्रयस्वान, come आगिह or be revealed in this life अद्य and regenerate संस्ता me मा with glory धर्चसा or light of knowledge!

59-सं माग्ने वर्षसा सुज सं प्रजया समायुषा । बिद्युर्गे अस्य देवा इन्द्रो विद्यात् सह ऋषिभिः ॥ २४ ॥ २३ ॥

O God अप्रे, regenerate संस्त me मा with the light धर्मसा of learning and bless me with great and good children प्रजया and with life अयुषा! Sages देवाः of this अस्य world may recognise विद्युः me मे and also God इन्द्रः together with सह expounders of the Vedas ऋषिभिः may accept विद्यात me.

Note.—When a soul leaving her former body obtains a new one, the inherent or mental fire or energy in her develops her new tenement. None but learned people know her good and evil works which are the causes of her rebirth. God knows the actions of all thoroughly and deals proper doles to them all.

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Prose order with meaning in Sanscrit and translation:-(वायु सुकं)

- 23 १ हे वायो गतीइवर संसारस्य गतेः कर्तः, (वा गतौ यु प्रत्ययः) हमें मत्यक्षाः सोमासः पदार्थाः (सु उत्पादने मन् प्रत्ययः वहुवचने आत् जिस असुक्) तीब्राः तीक्ष्णवेगाः तर्पयितुं समर्थाः वा, आशीर्वन्तः प्रशस्ताः आयुर् वर्धकाः सुताः उत्पन्नाः वर्तन्ते, अतः त्वम् आगिह आगच्छ अर्थात् तेषाम् अन्तः प्रकाशस्व विराजस्व, अनन्तरं प्रस्थितान् विषमानान् तान् पिष पालयः। परमेश्वरस्य रक्षां विना पदार्थाः विनश्यन्ते।
- 23. 1. O God of motion, the Author of the revolution of the world (Vayu from va: to blow or move, yu affix), these creatures (soma from su: to create and man affix. To the plural of somas asuk is added, of which uk is dropped.) full of energy, able to move, developing life, are here; so do Thou come, that is, illume their interior or self, or dwell in them; then protect them! Without God's protection, things are destroyed.

(इन्द्रवायु सूक्तम्)

- २ अस्य अस्माकम् अग्रे स्थितस्य सोमस्य संसारस्य पदार्थ-समूद्दस्य मोक्षस्य च पीतये रक्षणाय वयम् उमा हो दिवि प्रकाशे स्पृशा वार्तिनी (सुपो लुक् आकारादेशः) देवा देवो इन्द्रवायू (द्वाभ्यां गुणाभ्यां सुद्दितम् ईश्वरं) सूर्य-पवनाख्यो वा हवामहे आह्वयामः मनसि स्मरामः (सूर्यः वायुः सर्वेषां नीरोगतार्थम् अवश्यो स्तः अनन्तजीवनाय च वायुगुण-विशिष्ट इत्पादक ईश्वर एव प्रभवति)।
- 2. We invoke the two powers of God, manifested in the glory of heaven (Ubha is ubhou, the dual termination is replaced by da, of which d is dropped.) namely, the sun and air for the protection of all the objects of the world and for the blessing of immortality, that is, we think of them. These are necessary for the health of all. For immortality, the Lord God of motion alone is competent to give.

३ ऊतेय रक्षणाय विमाः विद्वांसः मने। जुवा मनोवत् जवेते गच्छतः भिमं चरन्तौ, सहस्राक्षा विश्वतश् चक्षुः सर्वदक्, धियः बुदेः पती स्वामी पालकी वा इन्द्र-वायू मरुत्वन्तम् इन्द्रं हवन्ते स्तुवन्ति ।

3. Learned men praise or invoke God, attended by angels or departed saved souls, swift as the mind, the eye of the world, that is, seeing all, and the Lord of the human intellect, for protection. (The two powers of God—light and motion, preside over man.)

(मित्रावरुण सूक्तम्)

- ४ सोमपीतये पदार्थरक्षणाय मोक्षप्रापणाय वयं मित्रं हितकारिणं यरुणं श्रेष्ठं जज्ञाना श्वानवन्तौ जानन्तं पूतदक्षसा पवित्रीकरणे चतुरी पावनं परमेश्वरं हवामहे स्तुमः।
- 4. For the protection of creatures and for the blessing of immortality, we invoke and praise God, the benefactor, all-wise, able to purify us all.
- ५ ता तो मित्रा वरुणा (आनङ मित्रस्य अकारस्य डादेशश्च) पूज्यत-मेश्वरं, हुवे मनिक्ष स्मरामि आददे च, यो ऋतेन सत्यवचनेन ऋता श्रद्धया वृधी प्रादुर्भूतो सत्यस्य वर्धको वा ऋतस्य सत्यस्य ज्योतिषः प्रकाशस्य ज्ञानस्य पती पालकौस्तः।
- 5. I invoke the benevolent and adorable God in the mind. Those two powers of God are developed in us by veracity and faith. They preside over light and knowledge.
 - ६ विश्वाभिः सर्वाभिः ऊतिभिः रक्षाभिः वरुणः मित्रः हितकारी परमेश्वरः प्राविता श्रकर्षेण रक्षकः भुवत् भवतु (लेट), तथा नः अस्मान् सुराधसः श्रेष्ठ-धन-युकान् करतां करोतु ।
- 6. May the most holy and benevolent God be our protector with all His powers of protection! May He bless us with righteous wealth!
 - ७ सोमपीतये संसाररक्षणाय मरुत्वन्तं देवगणसमेतम् इन्द्रम् शाह-धामहे स्तुमः, स सज्गेणेन ससमानं जूः जुष् प्रीतिः यस्य स संप्रीतिः सर्वमित्रः एतादशानां देवानां मुक्तजीवानां गणेन समृहेन सह मरुत्वान् इन्द्रः तृपतु प्रसन्नो भवतु ।
- 7. We invoke God, attended by all His servants or saved souls, for the protection of the world and for immortality. May He, whose love extends to all, together with His hosts of angels, be pleased with us!

(मरुत् सूक्तम्)

- ८ हे (इन्द्रः ज्येष्ठः येषां) इन्द्रप्रमुखाः, पूष्णः पोषकस्य ईश्वरस्य इव रातिः दानम् येषां पूषरातयः परमेश्वरवत् दातारः विश्वे सर्वे देवासः मरुद्गणाः मुक्तजीवाः विद्यांसः ईश्वरस्य भटकाः, मम मे हवं स्तुर्ति भुत श्रणुत जबद्रक्षणे सहायं कुरुत ।
- 8. O lerned persons or saved souls, the servants of God, and whose generosity is after God, and whose lord is God, hear my prayer and help me in the protection of the world!

- ९ हे सुदानवः शोभनदानयुक्ताः सहसा वलवता युजा योग्येन इन्द्रेण सह वृत्रं मेघम् अविषान्धकारं हत विनाशयत, स दुःशंसः अपयशः पापात्मा नः अस्मान् मा ईशत न प्रभावयेत् मेरयेत् !
- 9. O Benevolent angels, whose charity is laudable, joined by God the Almighty, destroy the darkness of ignorancel That evil, disgrace, may not overcome us!
- १० सोमपीतये जगद्रक्षणाय विश्वान् सर्वान् देवान् हवामहे, हि यतः ते उग्नाः बलिष्ठाः पृश्निमातरः पृश्निः आकाद्यः माता येषां प्रकाद्य-संभवाः महतः मुक्तजीवाः आप्ताः सन्ति ।
- 10. We pray for the aid of all learned persons for the protection of the world; for, they are strong, and heaven-born or the children of light: they are saved souls.
- ११ हे नरः नेतारः कर्मसु मार्गस्य दर्शकाः, यत शुभं सुखं मरतां वायूनां तन्यतुः विद्युत इव जयतां शूराणां घृष्णुया धेर्यम् एति गच्छति माप्नोति, तत् नः यायन प्राप्नुध।
- 11. O Leaders, the guides in the path of virtue, bless us with that joy and strength, which falls to the lot of the brave, victorious and saved, like electricity, that is, strength as of electricity!
 - १२ मेरुतः देवगणाः, विद्युतः तन्यतोः हस्काराद् दीपनात् परिजाताः उत्पन्नाः सन्तः, नः अस्मान् अवन्तु अतः ते नः मृडयन्तु सुखयन्तु
- 12. O saved souls or hosts of angels, who are born of light or electricity, protect and comfort us!

 (पूजाः सुक्तम्)
 - १३ हे आष्टणे आ समन्तात घृणिः दीप्तिः यस्य सः संबोधने दीप्तिः युक्त पूषन् पोषक देश्वर, नष्टं पशुं यथा सदृशं दिवःस्वप्रकाशात चित्र- बर्हिषम् आश्वयंयुक्तम् अन्तिरिक्षं धरुणं पृथिवीं चे आ अज सर्वतः प्रकाशय! परमेश्वरस्य कृपया सर्वत्र सर्वेषां पोषणं सुखं भवतः।
- 13. O Provident God, whose glory exists everywhere, send Thy wonderful light from heaven to the earth and firmament! The grace of God protects and comforts all everywhere.
- १४ आधृणिः द्वितान् पूषा पालकः गुहा हृदि हितं स्थितम् अप-गूढं गुण्तं चित्रवर्हिषं चित्रं विविधं वर्हि कर्म यस्य वं विचित्र-कर्माणं राजानं सोमं प्रकाशमन्तं जीवम् अधिन्दत् अजानात् जानाति (रुङ्)
- 14. The glorious God, protecting all, and dwelling in the heart of all, knows the secret ideas of good works, and the luminous human soul.

- १५ उता अपि च स प्षा मशं मे इन्दुिभः सोमः स्निधे पदार्थैः सह षड् युक्तान् ऋतून् अनुसेषिधत पुनः पुनः आनयित न यथा गोभिः बळीवर्दैः क्षेत्री यवं धान्यं प्रति भूमि चर्छषत् पुनः पुनः प्रतिवर्षे कर्षति तद्वत् (यङ् छेट्)
- 15. The all-providing God brings me the good six seasons again and again full of nutritious things, when I as a husbandman plough the land every year and sow the seeds.

, अपां सुक्तम् ।

- १६ अध्वरीयताम् अध्वरं यश्चम् आतमनः इच्छताम् अस्माकम् धार्मिः कानाम् अध्विमः मार्गैः धर्मानुष्ठानैः जामयः गातृस्थानीयाः अम्बयः ईह्वर-कृपा-धाराः मधुना धर्मरतेन पयः अमृतं पृञ्चतीः स्पर्शयन्त्यः मोक्ष-साधनानि द्रशयन्त्यः यन्ति गच्छन्ति विद्यन्ते अस्माकं धर्मकार्येषु ई्रवरस्य कृपा विद्यते। अप् शब्दस्य अर्थः इह द्वता मुक्तजीवाः वा पृती-बते ये च सूर्यलोके निवसन्ति, तस्य च रिश्मिमः सह इह धर्म-कार्येषु सहायार्थम् आगच्छन्ति ते तु ई्रवस्य कृपातिमकाः सन्ति।
- 16. The milk of religion, the showers of God's grace, acting as the mother in the performance of our virtuous acts, desirous of righteousness, as we are, come from heaven, sprinkling nectar on our deeds. Our acts of virtue stand in need of God's grace. The word apa appears to mean saved souls, who inhabit the solar region and come here to help us in righteous works through the medium of rays, which are the embodiment of God's grace.
 - १७ ताः आपः देव्यः व्यापक ईश्वरो वा नः अस्माकम् अध्वरं यागं हिन्वन्तु शीणयन्तु सफली-कुर्वन्तु, याः अमूः परोक्षाः आपः उप सूर्ये सूर्यस्य समीपे वा अथवा याभिः सह सूयः वर्तते सः ईश्वरः अस्माकं पूजां स्वीकरोतु।
- 17. The showers of God's grace may make our divine worship successful. Those God's powers which are found in the sun, or which control the sun, may make our worship acceptable to God.
 - १८ देवीः दिव्यगुणोपेताः आप ईश्वरस्य कृपासरितः उपह्वये तासाम् भाह्वानं करोमि यत्र यासु अप्सु नः अस्माकं गावः इन्द्रियाणि इतन-साधनानि पिवन्ति ईश्वरस्य गुणानां ग्रहणेन बळवत्यः भवन्ति, अतः सिन्धुभ्यः स्पन्दन-शीळाभ्यः ईश्वरस्य गुणभ्यः हविः आह्वानं तेषां स्मरणं कर्त्वे कर्त्ते योग्यम् अस्ति।

- 18. I invoke the streams of God's grace, or contemplate to imbibe it, wherein our senses, the means of acquiring knowledge, absorbing some attributes of God, get strong; hence it is proper to invoke or think of God's powers, which are flowable.
 - १९. अप्सु अर्केषु औषध-रसेषु अन्तः मध्ये अमृतं पीयूषं रोग-निरा-करणं वर्तते उत च अप्सु जले भेषजम् औषधं वर्तते, अतः हे देषाः विद्वांसः अपां नीरोगकरणे जलस्य प्रशस्तवे उत्तमतो प्रख्यातुं वाजिनः बलवन्तः सदैव धद्यताः भवत, यस्मात् मनुष्याः रोगान् न प्राप्नुयुः।
- 19. There is remedy to cure diseases or elixir of life in water or in the juice of herbs. Hence, O learned men, be always staunch to champion the excellence of water in the treatment of diseases, so that men may not be afflicted with diseases.
 - १० अपनु जलेषु भन्तः मध्ये विश्वानि सर्वाणि भेषजा भौषधानि बतंग्ते इति मे सोमः ईश्वरः उत्पाद्कः (सु उत्पती मन् मत्वयः) भन्नवीत् मनसि प्रेरितवान् तथा भिषम् जनानाम् अनुभवः च सङ्गपयस्, अनि विद्युतं नानाविधं धर्मे च विश्वदांभुवं विश्वस्मै गं सुकं भावयति स तं सर्व-रोग-निवर्तकं च आपः अर्काणां नानामकाराः विश्व-भेषजीः विश्वाः सर्वा भेषज्यः (भेषजस्य कीप्) वासु ताः सर्व-रोग-निवर्तकाः भाषः धारयन्ति इति मे सोमः अनुवीत्।
- 20. God told me or illumined upon my mind that all medicines are found in water (Soma means God from su to create and man affix). It is also ascertained by the experience of physicians. God the Soma has also told me that fire and electricity contain various merits, and various kinds of sedatives, curative of all diseases, are found in water. (Hydropathy is founded on this principle)
 - २१. हे आपः परमेश्वरस्य भटाः मुक्त-जीवाः, मम मे तन्वे शरीराष वरूपं निवारकं (वृज्ञ वरणे जयन् प्रत्ययः) मेषजम् श्रीवरं पृणीत पूर्वत दत्त, च किंच यतः अहं सूर्यं ज्योक् चिरं हशे पश्येम् हण्टुं योग्यः भूया-सम्! यदा जीवस्य कारण-शरीरं तनुः शक्तिः वरूपं अष्ठं परमेश्वरं प्रापयतुं समर्थं भेपजं पाप निवारकं ज्ञानस्य वा औषधं लमते तदा स जीवः सूर्यम् उत्पादकं परमात्मानं ज्योक् चिरं मोक्षस्य अवधि-पर्यन्त हशे हश्वे योग्यो भवति।

- 21. O servants of God, the saved souls, give preventive medicines to my body, so that I may long enjoy the sight of the sun! When the vehicle of the mind obtains the medicine enabling it to see God or the medicine of knowledge, destroying sin, it, that is, the human soul, long enjoys the vi ion of God, will the end of its salvation (or the time of attendance in God's presence).
- २२ हे आपः आह-पुरुषाः ज्यापक ईश्वर, यत किंच किंचित मिय दुरितं दुष्ट-स्वभाव-जानितं पापं, वा अथवा यत् अहम् अभिदुदोह सर्वतः द्रोहं इतवान् अस्मि, वा अथवा यत् देपे साधु-जनं दाप्तवान् अस्नि, उत अपि च अनुतम् उक्तवान् अस्मि, इदं सर्वम् अपराध-जातं पापं, प्रवहत मक्तः अपनीय अन्यतः नवत ! पुनीहि मां हे ईश्वर !
- 22. O All-pervading God, remove from me whatever evil tendency there is in me or hatred there is in me to others, or I said evil to good people, or f dsehood I uttered, all this sin. O God, cast away from me! Purify me
 - २१. अस अस्मिन् दिने आपः ईश्वरम् भर्यतां जीवानां मार्ग अन्ब-चारिषम् अगीकृतवान् अस्मि अतः वयं रसेन नेम्णा तद्भक्त्या समगदमाद्दे संग्रह्णामहे स्म, प्राप्तुम हे अग्ने पयस्तान् प्रेम-युक्तः असि तं ताहशं मां बर्चसा ब्रह्म-तेजसा संस्कृज संयोजय । महाजनानां मार्गण अनुसरन्तः प्रदृषाः न अवसीद्नित ।
- 23. This day, O God, I have accepted the lot of the souls, worshipping Thee, so that we may be filled with love for Thee! O Glorious God, Thou art full of love, endue me with Divine knowledge or light! Men who follow the path of great men, never full
 - २४ हे अग्ने परमेश्वर, मा मां वर्षसा तेजसा विद्या संसृज संयोजय, प्रजया संतानेन संसृज, आयुषा दाद-दारिद्येन वयसा संस्जा! देवाः विद्यांसः ईश्वरस्य भटाः मे अस्य धर्मानुष्ठानं (कर्मणि पष्ठी) विद्याः जानीयुः, ऋषिभिः मत्र-दृष्टिः आप्त-पुरुषैः सद्द इन्द्रः परमेददरः इदं धर्म-कार्षे विद्यात् जानीयात् स्वीकुर्यात्।
- 24. O Glorious God, bless me with light and knowledge, the gift of children and long healthy life! Learned men, the servants of God, may recognise my practice of virtue. God with sages may accept this righteour work of mine!

The above 12 hymns form the Gospel by St Medha-tithia a son of St Kanwa. If this St Kanwa is the same personage as the foster father of Empress Shakuntala, the mother of Emperor Bharat, after whom India is called Bharat-Khand, and who founded a long and powerful dynasty, whose two houses, called the Kouravas and Pandavas, fought at Kuru-Kshetra in the war of Mahabharat 5014 years ago; St Medhatithi must be contemporary with Emperor Bharat, who was the 36th lineal ancestor of Emperor Yudhishthir, who fought in the above Great War. If 40 years be taken as the average duration of a generation, our Secr St Medhatithi must have lived $36 \times 40 + 5014$, i. e. 6454 years ago.

The names of the 36 kings, commencing from Bharat, are as follow:—Bharat, Vitath, Suhotra; Vrihat, 5 Ajmeerh, Riksha, Sambaran, Kuru, Sudhanva, 10 Suhotra, Chyavana, Kritayaksha, Vishruta, Chaidroparishara, 15 Vrihadrath, Kushagra, Vrishatha, Pushpavan, Satyahit. 20 Urgah, Sambhava, Jarasand., Sahdeva, Udayah. 25 Shrutsharma, Parikshit, Janamejaya, Surath, Vidoorath, 30 Riksha, Bhimsena, Prateep, Shantanu, Vichitravirya, 35 Pandu, Udhishtir.—Hari-bansha Purana.

His learning and piaty are too well shown in the above hymns to need any mention. Suffice it to say that those who read and assimilate his gospel, will never deviate from the path of righteousness.

Of the 12 hymns of his gospel, 8 hymns, from the 12th to the 19th, both inclusive, contain 84 verses or mantras, given in the Chapter 1, and 4 hymns in the Chapter II contain 59 verses, totalling 143 mantras.

The metre of all but the last three is Gayatri, which is generally of 24 syllables; that of the three is Anushtup of 32 syllables. So all the syllables are nearly 140×24+3×32

= 3456. As some varieties have a syllable or so less, this may

be approximately correct. The names of Deities mentioned in the Gospel by St. Medhatithi are-Agni, Dwara Devi, Usha, Saraswati, Twashta, Vanaspati, Indra, Vayu, Vrihaspati, Mitra, Pusha, Adittya, Surya, Maruta, Dravinoda, Varuna, Soma, and Ashwina. Of these, Agni, Saraswati, Indra, Vayu, Varuna, Soma, Ashwina, and Mitra occurred in the 1st Gospel by St. Madhu-Chhanda-They were explained there as the names of one God, indicating His different attributes, vide page 350. The names, which are used in this 2nd Gospel by St. Medha-tithi are Dwara Devi, Usha, Twashta, Vanaspati, Vrihaspati, Pusha, Adittya, Surya, Maruta and Dravinoda Dwara Devi used in ch. I verse 128, means divine means, which promotes prosperity. Usha ch. I ver. 129 means dawn of spirituality. Twashta, ch. I ver. 132, means an analyst or maker, hence God. In mythology, he is a god who makes the world, literally a carpenter. Vanaspati ch. I ver. 133, means the lord of the vegetable kingdom hence God. (Vana: a forest, and pati: a lord.). In common parlance, it means plants. Vrihaspati, ch. I ver. 137, means the Great Lord. In astronomy it means Jupiter. In mythology it is the name of a sage, the preceptor of gods, Pusha, ch. 1 ver. 137, means the neurisher, Ceres or Proserpine in Roman mytholgy. Adittya, ch. I. vers. 137, means the sun, constellations when plural, also undecayable, hence God. Surya, ch. I. vers 143, means God, producer, the sun. Maruta, ch. I ver. 186, means departed spirits, angels, storm gods in mythology. hymn describes them at length, vide Introduction, page 381 for their origin and mythology. Dravinoda, ch. Iver 153-155, means the giver of wealth, hence God. Thus all these words are significant, and not proper nouns, indicative of so many deities The charge, therefore, of the plurality of gods, that is often. laid at the door of the Veda, has originated in ignorance and hearsay. Honesty in knowledge never hazards a gratuitous charge against a book or system without a thorough comprehension of it. It is the sectarians that calumnise other systems of fair to oting in a foolish heart. The cyclopædiac prophets is an irrefutable proof of their free. In the absurdity and imposture of sectarianism. No charge is admissible without an assurance of the thorough understanding of their language. The religion of the Veda is the worship of the Supreme Bellin spirit. There is no charlatanism of religious sects, prevalent among the common people.

The crowning doctrine of the religion, taught by the Veda, is the establishment of communion with God, while man is on earth. This realisation of God is called sakshatakara in Sanscrit.

St. Medha-tithi's Upakhyanam or Gospel is a splendid exposition of the method of succeeding in communion. facilitated by the glaring fact, met with in studying the Vedic lore, that the teaching is unadulterated with the venom of sectarianism, whose great aspiration is the establishment of the godhead of sectarian teachers. It is the numerous religious sects that take away man's thoughts from the contemplation of God's glory, shining in nature, and tie them to manism, which is the eclipse of the Divine Sun. repeated untiring reference to physical andphenomena in the empire of nature inures the mind to ecstatic pleasure in reading the living hieroglyphics, in which God. our Common Father-Mother, writes His message to us on the ever-renewing sheet of nature. The Veda talks of no temple or synagogue, made with human hands. But, on the contrary, the constantly recurring truth in fire, air, water, earth, ether, the sun, moon, stars, electricity, vegetation, clouds, thunder, currents, dawn, animals is never withheld from our mental view. When the Vedic verses are thoroughly mastered

their articulation presents, not the letters or sounds of the verses, but the objects signified by them to the mind. It is somewhat painful at first; but daily repetition makes it easy and the mind begins to see the subjects of the Veda verses elearly to its great delight. With this brief preamble, the gleaning of the purport of St. Medha-tihi's Gospel from its poetic and mystic painting and expressing it in common prosaic language, which alone is intelligible in the unilluminated state of the mind, hay be somewhat easy and more pleasant to understand.

GOSPEL II.

- 1. Sincere FAITH in God, who is the owner of the world, which He makes and unmakes, is necessary for DIVINE COMMUNION. 2. It is the learned and illuminated that help us to arrive at the correct idea of God. 3. It is attested by our beginning to acquire angelic qualities. 4. This acquisition is not confined to any favourite locality, since God is present everywhere, and responds to an earnest invocation. 5. We have to rmove all evil propensities from the mind to prepare for their reception. 6 This preparation of the mind by the elimination of evil is not fruitless, for the human self can see God face to face, being a scintilla of the same Divine Fire. 7 Prayer, cultivation of innocence or freedom from injury to any and promotion of knowledge are helpful in this work of the angelification of the mind. 8 There is no fear in this effort: for, the devotee soon enjoys the special protection of God, 9 who loves all that try for righteousness or salvation. 10 His prayer is always acceptable to God, who blesses him with angelic qualities, i. e., power, holiness and light, and 11, if he so desires, with wealth and children. 12 The prayer becomes acceptable, if righteous and sincere.
- 13. But the ANGELIC QUALITIES are more pleasing to the mind, 2 desirous of the Divine Presence and the promotion of knowledge. 3 For, it is the knowledge of God that discomfits death. 4 With the realization of God in the heart, there

our heart. The effort results in the illumination of the mind in which God is immanent. 6 This light should never be put out. It helps us to discern truth, which otherwise it is difficult to know. 7 It is kept up by practising the invocation of God morning and evening. 8 He will condescend to attend to us, as He is generous and knows our wants, 9 namely knowledge, speech & justice, which are jewels in man. 10 These are accessible to all that worship God and God alone, 11 in whose hand is the knowledge of the beyond, 12 and whose gift to man is wisdom.

- 14. 1 The invocation of God after wise men leads to 2 the study of God's works displayed in the phenomena of 3 electricity, air, light, respiration, health, wealth, the zodiac and rain, which are properly described by the learned. 4 It invigorates the mind. And the use of God's objects brings exist action, joy, strength and planty. 5 Purity and proper aspiration should be learnt from virtuous LEARNED PERSONS, 6 whose existence elevates a country. Being wedled to truth, they promote the world. They make a good home. They, expound truly holy works 9 It is under such circumstances that a man acquires virtuous qualities. 10 He obtains immortality. 11 For, God is the protector of all good works, 12 and is gracious enough to admit good people to His Presence.
- 15. 1º On earth to His people God sends GOOD SEASONS and abundant harvests. 2 His angels help them in their faith and works. 3 God becomes the leader of His people. 4 Occurrence of good seasons enriches mineral, vegetal and animal kingdoms. 5 Having given them plenty, He enables them to protect it. 6 Their work done with their fear of God, is always good and well preserved. 7 For, God is present in them on the prayer of His saints. 8 They support their learned men. 9 Their Leader is God, 10 whom they invoke

by Vedic verses, 11 who infuses joy into their mind, and 12 who leads them on to good works.

- 16. I Salvation requires that the desire to no good to the world at large should be uppermost in the midd. 2 The dawn of the knowledge of God shows things and means of the protection of the world, 3 which depends upon cultivation and knowledge. 4 God sends power and light to the desire of universal good to ensure knowledge and harvest. 5 He is specially inclined to accept their catholic prayer. 6 With His pleasure the heavens above dispense good influence. 7 Their works are not wasted, since God overshadows them, 8 and removes all evil, 9 giving them all means to fulfill the desire to do good to all.
- 17. 1. The grace of God gives success or happiness in righteous work, 2 and brings subsistence. 3 The austere life is preparatory to the vision of God. 4 Such a life is blessed with the power of making things, beneficence and wisdom. Men of such life remove misunderstanding among people. 5 The strength of their generosity is based on God's pownever stand in need of any good thing. 7 The with flying colours from the struggle of life, a rest from the hands of God, 9 who ever responds to their prayer.
- 18. 1. God, the father of knowledge, gives good people power, mental and physical 2 They are blessed with health and correct knowledge of things. 3 Their good name serves for a beacon light to others. 4 They are not destroyed like grass as the worldly. 5 They are protected from sin, which destroys the soul. 6 On the other hand, they are allowed to approach the Divine Presence, which insures immortality. 7 They ever do good works and become benefactors. 8 They are glorified in the world. 9 These are the few advantages of the vision of God, who is the Spiritual Sun of the human mind.
- 19. 1. When God is invoked for the protection of the world, He comes attended by angels to help the work. 2 Hig

extent of power is unknown to both immortals and mortals, the creatures of God. 3 The angels ministering in the universal righteous work, are of 7 orders. They are recruited from departed spirits. Thus, (1) those who are free from hatred to any being and are learned and astronomers; (2) those who fear God and are irresistible in strength; (3) those who are physicians and majestic; (4) those who are free from cares and enjoy ease; (5) those who preside over rain and sea; (6) those who control light; (7) those who are the lambs of God, i. e., sufferers for all. Infine, God sends full power to those virtuous men who really want to do good to the whole world. They become the benefactors of mankind, such as Bhrighu, Vashishta, Vishvamitra; Plato, Hipparchus; Christ, Kant, Scheupenhaur, and others, too numerous to mention here.

1. Directing the mind to God by means of the Veda 20. verses of this hymn results in obtaining the highest things and salvation in God. 2 The will and reason should be sent to God through language in concentrated attention, and the minp should be trained to stay in God. 3 Those who do this, attain power to go anywere and make the people on earth happy. It is the state of their SALVATION. 4 Such people, that is, these who obtain the grace of God or salvation in lifetime, become honour to their parents. 5 They are reckoned with learned men. 6. They keep up the progress of mankind by revealing new truths in knowledge and thus preserve society in the. respective duties of its members, whom they help in attaining salvation. 7 They also lead the people to wealth or success by righteous means in seven phases of life, namely, bachelorship, house-holdership, retirement, and renunciation; performance of religious works, respect of learned people, continuation of charity or free education. 8 They become capable of receiving message from heaven or are able to hold communion with higher beings.

- 21 1 God should be invoked in the attributes of might and knowledge for the attainment of success in life 2 This invocation also guarantees the promoting of the welfare of the world. 2 Righteous deeds should be upheld. 4 It graces all works. 5 The influence of God's grace makes righteous persons of wicked persons, whose increase is checked in the world. 6 So His grace should always be asked by those who want to do good to the world at large.
- 1. To do good to the whole world, requires a fervent invocation of the Divine Power in a congregation, praying with one mind, as it were, by singing the Veda verses, which facilitates the travelling on their meaning, and which paint the glories of God. 1. The morning is the most suitable time for meditation, as the mind then returns purified and serene from repose in the lap of God during sleep. 2 Meditation should be on the attributes of the God of the universe, and not a particular sectarian deity. 3 Thro' invocation will do winto the mind the Divine speeca, which is science, controlling and comforting the whole world. 4 The holding of such seances in the house of families inspires all the inmates with spiritual knowledge and consequent genuine righteousness, which makes a heaven of the earth. 5 The desire to do good to the whole world should be sincere so as to move the Common Father. 6 This desire should be followed with the observance of His laws to one's best power. 7. It is within the compass of possibility to imbibe spirituality from the source of holiness, power, and wisdom, 8 When a congregation prays with one heart which is helped in chanting the Veda verses intelligently, the Divine Influence descends upon them, who introspect it in their illumination. 9 Then follows the gift of powers, which enable the candidates to do good to the world and to approach the Divine Presence. 10 This gift should not be abused. right use is followed by the vision of God. 11 The gift is not perishable, but ever enduring. 12 But prayer for strength'

knowledge and success in achieving immortality should always be made in behalf of the world, 13 so that there should be no disturbance in the practice of virtue on earth. 14 In response to the prayer, God gives the blessings asked for in the interest of the world, 15 and makes the world easy for the work of His saints, sending angels to render help invisibly. 16 For, God is everywhere, merciful and all-protecting, 17 conducting the affairs of the universe with equity, 18 and preserving things in purity. 19 This love of God can be seen by looking at the works of God, 20 who exists in the universe as eye-sight in solar rays, (or as the light of one lamp penetrates that of another. 21 This human effort of attending to God's works in nature results in the advancement of knowledge, which ensures approch to the Divine Presence.

23. The great object of human life is to be qualified for admission to the host of angels and seers, prophets and philosophers, that surround the throne of God. It is done by the heart praying for the salvation of the whole world, for which 1. God is invoked as the author of life or motion to illume the heart of the people, 2 so shat they see the good of immortality or salvation. 3. As sun and air are necessary for the health of the body, so are the blessings of knowledge or light and power or plenty needful to achieve salvation 4 which is in the hand of God, who can prepare us for if 5 God is ever ready to advance these people, who observe veracity and have faith in Him, as these merits befit a person for knowledge and power. 6. For, God is benevolent and 7 loves us with all His powers or angels, 8 who execute the will of God when moved, which is done on the sincere prayer for the good of all creatures. 9 The recipient of God's blessings must not fall into the ditch of ignorance, 10 which misfortune is avoided by frequenting the company of the learned, the children of light. 11 For, it is the wise that lead us in the path of virtue, power, and joy. 12 It is they that

recruit the ranks of angels or devatas. 13 This blessing of God, that is, the jewel of wisdom, is found everywhere, since God's presenc', its parent, is everywhere. 14 As He is presen in the heart. He reaches the gift when sincerity is attained. 15 A person becomes qualified for the gift when he or she takes to natural want and is contented with health. 16 He who sends us light and rain, sends us ideas of virtue and powers to practise it. 17 Our work of universal beneficence succeeds when His grace alights upon us. 18 Hence it is very necessary to pray for His help. 19 The work succeeds when the art of healing, for instance, is learnt, such as treatment by hydropathy, by fire or electricity, and by other methods. 21 In healing, preventive medicines are to be preferred with the view to preserve health and prolong life for the service of God, 22 Also, the candidate for universal beneficences should cease to do evil, to hate others, to tell a lie and to commit other iniquities. 23 Faith in God, love for all, Divine knowledge should all be cultivated and developed. 24 God will recognise his devotee's service in blessing him with light and power in righteousness in every respect.

24 ऋषिः शुनः शेषः । देवता वजापतिः । छन्दः त्रिण्टुण्, गायत्री । स्वरः धेवतः, षड्जः

Seer: Shuna Shepa, Subject: Prajapati: Lord of Creation, hetre: Trishtup and Gayatri, Musical Note: Dhaivata and Shadja.

60 — कस्य नूनं कतमस्यामृतानां मनामहे चारु देवस्य नाम । को नो भद्या अदितये पुनर्शत् पितरं च देवस्य मातरं च ॥ १ ॥

The beautiful चार name नाम of what कस्य God देवस्य, nay नूनं which of the many कतमस्य immortals अग्रतानां may we think of मनामहे ? Who कः gives दात् vs नः over to the great मह्या earth अद्तिये that we may again पुनः see हशेयं the father रंपित and च mother मातरं ?

Note.—There are three beings that are eternal namely, God. nature and oul. Soul rises to God through nature. In the verse many immortals refer o these co-eternal substances. The second part hints at the theory of ransmigration. Thinking on God's name elevates the mind.

61-अन्नेर्वयं पृथमस्यामृतानां मनामहे चारु देवस्य नाम । स नो मह्या अदितये पुनर्दात् पितरं च दृशेयं मातरं च् ॥ २ ॥

We वयं may think मनामहे of the beautiful चार name नाम of God देवस्य, the Energy अग्नेः of the universe, the first प्रथमस्य of the immortals अमृतानां। He स gives दात us नः over to the great मह्या earth अदिये that we may again पुनः see हरोयं the father पितरं and च mother मातरं।

Note.—We should adore God alone who is the life of the universe; just as fire makes water bubble and dance, so when God enters matter, it dances and is ready at every point to burst with life. Hence God is called fire in Sanscrit.

62-अभि त्वा देव सावित्रीशानं वार्याणाम् । सदावन् भागमीमहे ॥ ३॥

O God देव, the Producer स्वितर्, Protector अवन्, we always सदा entirely अभि go ईमहे to Thee त्वां, the adorable भागं ruler ईशानं of the best things वार्याणां।

Note—People should always worship God who creates the world and protects it. They will never be successful, if they worship anything else.

63-यश्चि त इत्था भगः शशमानः पुरानिदः । अद्वेषो इस्तयोर्देषे ॥॥॥

Well इतथा, therefore हि, I put दश्च into Try ते hands हस्तयोः whatever यश्चित् lot भागः is praiseworthy शश्मानः and disagreeable निदः at first पुरा but unhateful अद्वेषः in the end.

Note—God gives happiness to one who is virtuous and misery to the vicious. So people should act on God's commandments.

64-भग भक्तस्य ते व्यमुदशेम तवावसा । मुद्धानं राय आरमे ॥ ५ ॥

May we वयं strive उद्शेम to get आरमे the best मूद्धीनं of Thy ते wealth रायः by Thy तव protection अवसा !

Note.—Those who act upon God's commandments, obtain His protection, wealth and fame in the world.

65—नहि ते क्षत्रं न सहो न मन्युं वयंश्वनामी पत्यन्त आपुः । नेमा आपो अनिमिषं चरंतीर्न ये वातस्य प्रमिनंत्यभ्वम् ॥ ६ ॥

Neither निह these अमी moving प्तयन्तः worlds, these इमाः ever-अनिमिषं flowing चरन्तीः waters, nor न those which ये regulate मुमिनन्ति the force अम्बं of the wind वातस्य, have ever चन found आएः out Thy ते power क्षत्रं, valor सहः (mercy), anger मन्यं and ago वयः।

Note.—None can know the full extent of God's power, &c. So He alone

should be adored.

66-अबुधने राजा वरुणो बनस्योध्ने स्तूपं दद्ते पूतदंक्षः ।

नीचीनाः स्थुरुपरि बुध्न एषामस्ते अन्त्रितिः केतवः स्युः ॥ ७॥

The Supreme बरुण: Ruler राजा of the world वनस्य able दक्ष: to purify पूत, gives ददते out a multitude of rays वर्ष up ऊर्ध in the sky अबुध्ने, downward निर्चानाः life-rays केतवः of these पर्या are स्थाः above उपि the clouds बुधने। May they be स्युः lodged निहिताः inside अन्तः me अस्मे !

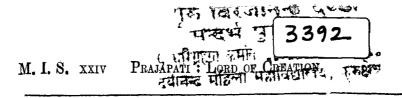
Note,—Ketwah means life or knowledge, which is constantly coming out of God in the clear sky. The life or knowledge rays when settled in a man's heart, make him immortal.

67—उदं हि राजा वर्रणश्चकार सूर्याय पंथामन्वे तवा उ । अपदे पादा प्रतिधातवेऽकरुतापवक्ता हृदयाविधित् ॥ ८॥

The Supreme वहण: Ruler राजा has certainly हि made चकार a high उरुं path पंथां for the sun सूर्याय to go पत्वे in the sky अपरे; aye उ He has made अक: two paths पादा to come and go प्रतिधातवे and उत also चित् He is a censurer अपवक्ता but unpiercing अविध: the heart हृद्य।

Note.—God has chalked out in the trackless heaven the path of each tar. He becomes angry with the violaters of virtue, but always supports she heart.

68-शतं ते राजन् भिषजः सहस्रमुवी गंभीरा सुमितिष्टे अस्त । वाधस्व दरे निर्ऋतिं पराचैः कृतं चिदेनः प्र मुमुग्ध्यस्मत् ॥ ९ ॥



O Lord राजन, Thy ते physicians भिषजः are a hundred शतं thousand सहसं and land उर्वी extensive गभीरा ! Let Thy ते grace समितः be अस्त to, us. Keep वाधस्व sin निर्ऋति away दूरे and चित् cast off प्रमुमुग्धि from us अस्मत् the sin पन: done कृतं by the wicked पराचैः।

Note.—Persons should always associate with the rulers and the ruled. those who cure diseases, cultivate land, punish the wicked and reward the virtuous. It must be borne in mind that sin never goes off without sufferance.

Where कुइचिस do these अमी stars ऋक्षाः which ये are seen दहश्रे at night नक्तं being placed निहितासः on high उच्चा, go र्युः by day दिवा ? The moon चन्द्रमा glorifying the eternal, अव्यानि works बतानि of the Supreme धरणस्य goes एति in the sky at night नकं।

Note.—The glory of the heavens declares the majesty of God. 70 — तत्त्वा य नि ब्रह्मणा वन्द्रमानस्तदा शास्ते यजमाने। हिनिर्भिः। अहेलमानो वरुणह बाध्युरुशंस मा न आयुः प्र मोर्षः ॥ ११ ॥

O God बहम, idored शंस by many उह, I worshipping वंदमानः l'nee तत् by the Veda वृह्मणा, approaca यामि Taee त्वां, as a worshipping अहेड्यमानः sacrificer यजमानः desires आशास्ते Thee ता by means of sucrifices हाविभिः, be known बोधि here इह (in this act of worship, and do not HI destroy AHIIG: our न life आयुः !

Note.—The knowledge of God and the sun promotes life. God should be adored by means of the Vedas.

71-तिदन्नक्तं तिहवा महामाहुस्तर्यं केती हृद आ वि चष्टे ।

शुनः शेपो यनहर गृभीतः सो अस्मान् राजा वरुणा सुनोक्तु ॥ १२॥

People tell आहु: me महां of it तत् by day दिवा and night नका i This अयं sense कतः of the heart हृदः reveals आविच्छे it

तत्। Let that सः Supreme बहणः Ruler राजा, whom यं an accepted गुभीत: learned person श्रनः शेपः invokes अहत. gave मुमोक्त us अस्मान्।

Note.—The knowledge of God who keeps His eye over us by day and night, gives us salvation.

72-शुनः शेषो ह्यह्वद् गृभीतिस्स्रिष्यादित्यं द्रुपदेषु बद्धः । अवैनं राजा वरुणः समुज्याद्विद्धां अदन्ते वि मुमोक्तु पाशान् ॥१३॥

A learned person शुनः शेप: graced गुर्मीतः and bound यद in three त्रीषु worlds द्रादेषु, calls अहत् upon the Eternal आदित्यं। The Supreme वरण: Ruler राजा, learned विद्वान and immortal अद्ब्य:, may regenerate अवसम्ज्यात him एनं and cut off विमुमोक्त bonds पाञान of sin!

Note.—Evil should be shunned afar and good alone should always be · done.

73 - अवं ते हेडचो वरुण नमोिंग्स युद्धिभिरीनहे हिविभिः।

क्षयन्नस्पमसुर प्रचेता राजन्नेनां ि शिश्रयः कृतानि ॥ १४॥

O Supreme बरुण Ruler राजरी the giver of life असुर, having great knowledge प्रचेतः and destroying vice क्षयन्, we bear अवेमहे Tny ते anger ्डियः by salutations नमोभिः, by sacrifices यहाभि : Remove हिश्रय sins प्नांसि committed कतानि from us अस्मभ्यं !

Note, -The evil consequences are borne patiently by learned people; but ignorant people smart under them.

74—उदुत्तंनं बरुण पार्शमस्मदवाधमं विमध्यमं श्रयाय । अथा वयमादित्य त्रते तवानागसो अदित रे स्याम ॥ १५ ॥

O Eternal आदित्य God वहण, remove विश्रधाय fro... us अस्मत् the head उत्तमं, the stomach मध्यमं, and the foot ध्यमं bond पार्श or difficulty; so that अथ we वयं may be र ाम taintless अनागसः for ever-lasting happiness अद्तिये in thy तव kingdom ब्रते!

Note.—I hose who faithfully obey God's commandments, become holy

are released from all pain, and enjoy ever-lasting happiness.

Prose order and explanation in Sansorit.—

24 १ अमृतानां प्राप्तमोक्षाणां देवानां सस्य सुस्वस्वप्रस्य कतमस्य महिष्ठानन्दमयस्य देवस्य परमेद्दयरस्य खाढ सुद्रं धद्योतकं नाम तस्य वासकं दाव्हं नूनं निद्द्ययेन मनामहे समरेम विचारयेम । कः सुस्व-स्वरूपः देवः नः अस्मान् महा महत्ये अदितये दिवे अन्तरिक्षाय तत्र नियलितुं पुनः दात् भददात् (लुङ्) (येन) पितरं च मातरं च परमेश्वरं द्योवम पदयेखं जानीनाम् । वः परमेश्वरं भजाति स मोक्षं ब्राप्य तं नूनं खामाति ।

२ घयं विद्यांसः जीवाः भमृतानां मुक्तानां प्रथमस्य अनादिस्वरूपस्य अग्नेः पूजनीयस्य ज्ञानस्वरूपस्य देवस्य परमेश्वरस्य चारु नाम मनामहे । स देवः नः मह्या श्रदितये पुनः दात् । पितरं च मातरं च दृशेयम् पर्शेयम्।

भयमेव अर्थः संभवति—देवानां मध्ये कं देवं मनामहे इति प्रश्नः। दस्य उत्तरं—वयम् अग्नि देवं मनामहे विजानीयाम। स पुनः सस्मान् पृथिःयां बहिणोति वेषयति अर्थात् पुनर्जन्म ददाति। विष्टुप् छन्दः।

- ३ हे देव सिवतः उत्पादक सदा अवन सर्वदा रक्षक, वार्याणां बरणीयानां धनानाम ईशानं स्वामिनं त्वा त्वां त्वत् सकाशाद् भागं भज-नीवं धनम् ईमहे याचामहे। परमेश्वरो धनदोऽस्ति तं वयं सदा प्रार्थयामः।
- ध यः पूर्वेकः चित पव हि अपि शशमानः प्रशंसनीयः पुरा अनाहि बाळात निदः सन्निकृषः समीपे स्थितः (णिदु सन्निकर्षे) अद्वेषः ईर्षा-रहितः भगः धनं दानं ते तव हस्तयोः इत्था पवं दधे धृतः अस्ति तं धन-विशेषं वयं वाचामहे।
- ५ तव अवसा रक्षणेन वयं ते भगभक्तस्य दातुं योग्यस्य रायः बनस्य मूर्धानं श्रेष्ठं भागम् भारभे कार्यम् भारण्डुं उदरोम संभजेम । कार्यस्य आरंभे परनेद्वरस्य दानं इपाक्षपं तत् सफळं करोति ।
- ६ म ते क्षत्रं राज्यं, न सहः बळं न मन्त्रं पापं प्रति कोघं, न धयः अर्थं च भमी दश्यमाना पत्रच न्तः मूमन्तः तारागणाः न इमाः भनिमिषं निरन्तरं चरन्तीः स्वचन्त्वः आपः जलिन, म पर्वताः ये वातस्य वायोः अर्थं उद्देशं प्रमिनन्ति विसन्ति आकर्षयन्ति आपः ते सामर्थ्यं आतुम् अद्यान्तुवन् । ईश्वरस्य बः सर्वेभ्यः पदार्थेभ्यो महीयः ।
- ७ वनस्य वननीवरः संसारस्य राजा स्वामी प्तद्शः पविश्ववछः ववणः ईश्वरः अबुध्ने अवि ते बुध्नः मैद्यः विस्तिन् आकादो अन्तरिक्के इस्वै स्तूपं किरजसमूहं वृद्ते धारयित, (संसारपदार्थाः) मीचानाः स्यः ' खुक्) वर्षन्ते स्य, पर्या पदार्थानाम् उपि बुध्नः क्रेकः अन्तरिक्षं वर्षते)

एषां केतवः प्रज्ञानांनि किरणाः, अस्मे अस्मासु (सप्तस्यां शे आदेशः) अन्तः निहिताः स्थापिताः स्युः भवेयु । ईश्वरस्य ज्ञानं सदा अस्माषु तिष्ठेत्।

- द हि राजा वरुणः सूर्याय अनुपतवा अनुगन्तुं भूमणाय उरं विस्तीण पन्थां मार्ग चकार, उ अपि च प्रतिधातदे पादी पक्षेप्तुं सूर्यस्य चलनाय अपदे अन्तिरिक्षे पादा पादी उत्तरायणं दक्षिणायनं मार्गी अकः कृतवान्, उत तथा हदयाविधः हृदयं विध्यति संतापयति स शतुः तस्य अपवक्ता निराकर्ता निःसारयिता हन्ता वा भवतु। परमेश्वर एव अस्माकं राजा, स एव अस्माकं शतून् दूरीकरोति।
- ९ हे राजन वरुण ते तब भिषजः वैद्याः ओषधानि वा शतं सहस्रं वा असंख्याकानि सन्ति, ते सुमतिः विज्ञानं उर्वी गंमीरा अस्तु, निक्तितें विषदां (निः नास्ति ऋतिः श्रेयो यस्यां तां) दूरे वाधस्त्र निवारयः चित् तथा परावैः धर्मात परामुखेः अस्माभिः कृतम् एनः पापम् अत्मत् अस्मानं सकाशात् ममुखिध मोचय।
- १० 'अमो ऋक्षाः सप्त ऋषयः अथवा नक्षत्राणि ये उच्चाः उपित देशे निहितामः स्थापिताः (जसः'असुक्) नक्तं राणे च वृह के स्त्रमन्ते दिवा दिने कुत कुत्र चिद् च ईयुः गच्छेयुः ? (कुत्राधि न गच्छिन्त तर्मव भ्रमन्ति) वरुणस्य ब्रतानि नियमाः अद्द्यानि अहिंसनीयितः उस्य आज्ञया चन्द्रमाः नक्तं रात्रो विचाकशत् पुनः पुनः प्रकाशन् एति गच्छिति ।
- ११ तत् तस्मात् कारणात् हे यहण, यह्मणा वेदे हिभि: आह्वानः च वन्दमानः स्तुतः सह त्वा त्वां यामि ते शर्मं गच्छां ते तत् तस्मात् कारणात् यज्ञमानः तव उपासकः आशास्ते त्वत्तः मोश्रद्ध शाहां धार-यति, अहेडमानः (हेड् ११ १६११) पूजितः सन्, हे उरुशंस प्रहाभः स्तुत्य इह अध्यिन् संसारे वोधि विदितः भव (यतः सर्वे पापाद् विभायः), नः आयुः वयः मा न प्रमोषीः नाश्य (वयं शतशारदीयम् आयुः अञ्चयाम)
- १२ तत् परमेश्वरस्य ज्ञानम् इत् एय विद्यांसः नक्तं राज्ञौ तत् दिवा दिने महां विद्याम् इच्छवे आहुः कथयन्ति, तद् ज्ञानम् अयं केतः प्रज्ञा संसार विस्तृनं ज्ञानं हृदः हृदयनि आविच्छे प्रकाशयति, शुतः शेवः विद्याम् (शुनः विज्ञानवतः इव शेषः विचास्पर्शः यस्य सः) गृभोतः परमेश्वरेण अनुगृहीतः अंगीकृतः सन् यं वरुणम् अह्वत् अपूजयत् स राजा वरुणः अस्मान् मुमोक्तु मोक्षं यः देशात् ।
- १३ हि निश्चयेन छुनः शेषः विद्वान् गृभीत ईश्वरेण सीकृतः त्रिषु झान कर्म-खपासनासु द्रुपदेवु दोः वृक्षस्य पदेषु कन्द-सूळ फलेषु दः नियमेन

योजित: सन् आदित्यम् ध्यम् अहत् आह्वयति स्म अस्मरत् । राजा बरणः विद्वान् सर्वे जानन् अदृश्यः अहिंसन्धिः नित्यः मः एतः विद्वासम् अवस्यस्य अदृष्यः पुनः पापात् पृथक् कृष्यत् पाशाः असीवत्यनात् च विद्यसाम् अधर्भाचरणेस्यः सोचयतु ।

- र हे हैं जनस्यात अहर प्राणप्रद (अह प्राणनाम) राजन् प्रकाशमान क्षयन् विद्यमान चरुण ईश्वर, नमोभिः नमस्कारैः यहोभिः पूजनैः हिवाभिः शाह्वानैः ते तब हेडः कोधम अवैमहे एथक् कर्तुं स्तुयाम। कृतानि एनांसि पापानि असभ्यम् अस्माकम् अर्थे अशिश्रधः (चक्र) शिथिटी कुरु अस्मद दूरी कुरु।
- १५ हे ६६ण. शस्मत् अस्माकं सकाशाद् उत्तमं मध्यप् उत् च अधमं पाशं बन्धनं वि-अब-अथय पृथक् कुरु। पाशः पशित वधनाति जीवं संसारे तद् आयुः जन्म तत् त्रिविधं उत्तमं मध्यमं निष्धं तस्यो निर्वृतिः भोक्षः स पाशस्य वन्धनस्य जन्मनः निरोधात् संभवति । अथ अतन्तरं वर्षं हे आदित्य अविनाशित् तव व्रते त्वदीये कर्मणि अदितये अखंडित-सुवाय अनागसः अपराधरहिताः स्थाम भवेम।

Meanings of Sanscrit.-

- 24 1 We should think of the beautiful Name of God, the most happy, the fountain of our joy, dwelling in the midst of immortals, the saved souls. May He again give us residence in the spacious heaven, so that we may see Him, the Supreme Being, our Father-Mother. He who is devoted to God, having obtained salvation, certainly comes to know Him.
- 2 We the learned souls, meditate on the beautiful Name of God, the source of knowledge, adorable, eternal, the King of angels or immortals. May He again give me residence in the spacious heaven, where I may see my father and mother.

Note—In the opinion of others the verses also mean. Question—Whom shall we adore among gods? Answer—We should adore God the glorious, Divine Fire. He again sends us to the earth or re-incarnates us. Metre: Trishtup. 11 syllables in a foot, 4 feet in one complet.

3 O Ever-protecting Maker, we always pray to Thee; who is the Lord of wealth. We ask desirable wealth of Thee, the lord of the best wealth!

- 4 We pray for that wealth, held in Thy hands, abovementioned, laudable, ever near from eternity, and free from hatred.
- 5 May we enjoy the best portion of wealth, worth givings to begin a work with by Thy protection! God's grace implored at the beginning of an undertaking, makes it successful.
- 6 Neither these revolving stars, these ever-flowing waters, nor these mountains attracting watery vapor from the air, can measure Thy power, kingdom, strength, wrath against sin, and providence.
- 7 God, the Ruler of the world, of holy power, sends forth His light up in the cloudless sky, which is above the objects of the world below. The indicators of God's glory, the powers of knowledge, are in our heart. May the knowledge of God ever stay in our mind!
- 8 God, the Ruler of the Universe, has made a high and extensive road for the sun to move in. He has made two paths in the firmament for the same luminary, viz., the northern and southern (i. e., north and south of the equator) May He become the dispeller of the darkness of the heart! God alone is our Ruler. He only expels our enemies.
- 9 O Divine Ruler, Thy medicines and physicians are hundreds and thousands; Thy wisdom is infinite; remove our trouble (in which there is none of our good); and liberate us from the sin, committed by us in the absence of the thought of Thee.
- 10 Where do these seven stars (of the constellation of Ursa Major) and other stars which are in the high heaven, and visible by night, go away by day? (They go nowhere, but revolve there.) For, Gob's laws are inviolate. It is by His order that the moon shines again and again by night.
- 11 Hence, O God, I take refuge in Thee, praying and nyoking Thee by the Veda ! Wherefore Thy servant has hope

of salvation from Theo. O God, prayed to by many, be known to us in the world, so that we may feel horror at sin! Donot destroy our life. (May we attain to 100 years' life!)

- 12. Wise men impart me the knowledge of God by night and by day. That very knowledge the reason dawns upon the mind in the world. A learned man (shuna-shepah comes from shuna: learned and shepah touch with knowledge, i. e., one whose touch with knowledge is like that of a learned man.) being accepted of God, prays to the Deity. May God, Varuna: the most acceptable, give us salvation!
- 13. For a learned man, accepted of God, and engaged in the pursuit of knowledge, performance of works, and contemplation of the divine, and confining himself in alimentation to the various parts of the plant—the trunk, root, and fruit, invokes the eternal God, The Universal Ruler, knowing all, immortal, and eternal, frees him from sin again and again, liberates him from unrighteousness.
- 14 O God. the omniscient, giver of life, self-glorious, ever-existing, we with salutations, sacrifices, and invocations pray to Thee to avert Thy wrath from us! Remove from us the sins we have committed.
- 15 O most adorable God, Varuna, cast off from us e highest, middling and lowest temptations or sucres of mi.! (Pasha means that which binds the soul to the world. It is li.; it is of three kinds, the highest, middling, and lowest.) Emancipation from them is salvation. It is possible to check the course of rebirth or transmigration. Then we may become sinless and fit for eternal happiness, doing Thy will, O Eternal God!

²⁵ ऋषिः शुनः देषतः । देवता वरुणः । छन्दः गायत्री । स्वरः षष्ट्रजः ।
हिम्रकः अस्याः अ

Like यथा children विशाः or subjects, we, O Supreme यहात God देव, break मिनिमिस Thy ते law अतं ever day एपि धाँव । Note.-Man is unable to act upon all the laws of God as displayed in

the world for went of perfect knowledge.
76—मा ना गधाय इन्तवे जिहीडानस्य शिरधः। मा द्वणानस्य मन्यव ॥२

Do not सा be ready रीरघः for our नः destruction दसाय. for the ruin इन्तव of a disregarder जिहीदानस्य of Thee, or to be angry मन्यवे with a repentant or bashful person हणानस्य

Note.—We should not be ready to kill those who commit sin from ignorance, or angry with those who are ashamed of their own deeds.

77—वि मृडीकाय ते मनो र्थीररवं न संदितम् । ग्रीभिवंरण मीमाहि ॥३॥

O Supreme वरण, we propitiate विषीमहि Thy ते mind मन as न a charioteer रभी: does a yoked or tired सन्दिसं horse अभ्वं, with hymns गींि: for happiness मृडकाय !

Note.—As a car-driver binds a horse with ropes, so we bind the knowledge of God found in the Veda to our mind.

78-परा हि मे विमन्यवः पतन्ति षस्य इष्टये। वयो न वसनी छप ॥ ४॥

My मे desires निमन्यवः to obtain life वस्यइष्ट्ये go यन्ति afar परा, as न birds वयः towards उप nests वसतीः।

Note,—Nind fly to the world and not to God.
79—कदा अन्नश्रियं नरमा वरुणं करामदे । मुडीकार्याक्चंक्षसम्॥५॥

When कदा do we realise आकरामहे the Supreme वरुणं Leader नरं, the beauty श्रियं or majesty of power क्षत्र, the seer of all उद्यक्षसं, for happiness सृडीकाय ?

Note.—They rule the earth well who live to do God's will.
80—तदित्समानमाशाते वनन्ता न प्रसुच्छतः । धृतबताय दाशुषे ॥ ६॥

Then तत् only इत, when inspiration and expiration वेनन्ता without न neglect प्रयुच्छतः attain आदाते to evenness समानं for being a beneficent person दाशुदे, firm धृतं in vows ज्ञताय,

Note.—Eor a person it is necessary to a tain quietude to see the Divine light within. The control of breath is a great means to check the volatile mind.

This verse is connected with the following

81-वेदा यो वीनां पदनन्तरिक्षेण पतहास् । वेद नावः समुद्रियः ॥ ७ ॥

God is known. who यः knows बेद the place पदं of the worlds बीनां, moving पततां in the firmament अन्तरिक्षेण, also, knows बेद that of sea समुद्धियः vessels नावः।

Note.-God alone knows all the world and the safety of our vessels.

82-वेद मास्ता भृतवतो द्वादश प्रजावतः । वदा य उप जायते ॥ ८॥

The Upholder of laws धृतव्रतः knows वेद् the twelve द्वाइश months मासः, encompassing creatures बजावतः, and also knows वेद् what यः is produced उपजायते or the intercalary month.

Note.—Gad knows time and whatever is born there.

83-वेद दातस्य वर्तनिमुरोर्ऋष्वसयं वृहतः । वेदा ये अध्यासते ॥ ९ ॥

He knows बेद the way वर्ताने of the immense उरो:, increasing वृहतः and all-reaching ऋश्वस्य sir, and also knows बेद whatever ये beings exist अध्यासते there.

Note.—God knows the immense ether and all the deities in existence in the sky.

84--िन वसाद धृतवतो वरुणः पुस्त्या है स्वा । साम्राज्याय सुक्रतः १०॥

Nice-God maintains His universal rule by His omnipresence, Nothing is out of His sight.

85 -अता विश्वान्यद्भता चिकित्वा अभिवस्यति । कृतानि या च कर्त्वा ११

So अतः a sage चिकित्वान् sees अभिपश्यति all चिश्वानि the wonders अद्भुता already made कृतानि and च which या will be made कृत्वी।

Note.—A person looking towards God attains immense knowledge. 86—स नो विश्वाहा सुक्रजरादित्यः सुपर्यां करत् । प्राण् आयूषि ताः वित्१२

He स, the good स maker कतु:, the eternal आदित्य:, puts करत् us नः on the righteous स path पथा all विश्व the days अहा and increases प्रतारिषद our नः lives आयृषि।

Note.—God when realised shows us the right path, confers immortality on us.

-विभूर्द्रार्वि हिरण्ययं वरुणो वस्त निर्णिजम् । परि स्पशो नि विदिरे १३

The Supreme वरण: God exists वस्त, wearing विभाव a glorious हिरण्यं and pure निर्णिजं armour द्वापि, and His rays स्पद्याः settle निषेतिरे around परि।

Note.—The person of God is all glory, and so He is the light of all. 88—न यन्द्रिप्सन्ति दिप्सवो न दुइाणो जनानाम् । न देवमभिमातयः १४

(Adore) The Deity देवं, whom य neither न enemies दिप्सव: nor न the haters द्वानः of people जनानां or creatures, nor न sinuers आमिमातवः or proud persons dare defy दिप्सन्ति,

Note.—The Supreme Being is the condition of all existence, so none an go against It. This verse is joined to the following.

89-उत यो मानुषेष्वा यशंभक्ते असाम्या । अस्माकंम् उदरेष्वा ॥ १५॥

And उत who प: has completely असामि made आचके light बहा: in man मानवेष or thinkers, and in our सस्मान interiors or animal heat.

Note.—God has given light to us and placed life or cause of growth in

90-परा मे यन्ति धीतयो गावो न गर्न्यू तीरनु । इच्छन्तीरुरुवससम् १६

My मे faculties or intellects धीतयः desirous इच्छन्तीः to see the all-seer उद्यक्षसं go यन्ति beyond परा, as न cows गावः to अञ्च cow-pens गड्युतीः ।

Note.—Intensity of desire to realise God expedites a man's progress towards God.

91-सं तु वोचःगहे पुनर्यतो से मध्वामृतम् । होते व श्रदसे त्रियम्॥१७॥

Let us (God and the soul) again पनः talk बोचावह well सं त so that बतः Thou acceptest श्राप्ते my मे offered भागतं and pleasant दियां honey सञ्च of knowledge as इस does a priest दोता।

Note.—When the soul communes with God, He blesses her knowledge,

as a priest pronounces a blessing on an offering.

विश्वदर्शतं दर्शे रथमि भूमि । एता खुरत ये मिरः ॥१ ८

I saw इदी the Light of all विश्वदर्शतं । I saw इदी His chariot or resting place रथं on अधि the earth आमि । He accepted जुलत these एसा: hymns गिर: of mine मे ।

Note.—The verse also means.—

Use जुबत these एता: hymns निर: of mine में to see इर्श the Light of all विश्वदर्शित, nay नु to see इर्श happiness रथं on the mind on अधि the earth क्षमि।

93 — इमं में वरुण श्रुधी हवमध्या च मृहय । त्वामवस्युराचके ॥१९॥

O Supreme God वहण, hear आधि this इमं invocation इसं of mine में to-day अद्य and च comfort मृद्धय us! I desirous of protection अवस्यु: beseech आचके Thee त्वाम्!

Note.—Righteous desires are granted by God, such as desires for knowledge, &c.

94--- त्वं विश्वस्य मेधिर दिवश्च गमश्च राजसि । स यामनि प्रति श्रुधि २०

O Sage मेधिर of the universe चिद्वस्य, Thou त्वं art the king or light राजांस of the heaven द्विः and च earth माः। Being such स, do Thou respond प्रतिश्रोध now यामाने to our prayer!

Note.—God hears whatever people say. So nothing ill should ever be

uttered or done.

95-डिंतुमं मुमुग्धि नो वि पाशं मध्यमं चृत । अवाधमानि जीवसे॥२१॥

Remove मुमुश्चि our नः good उत्तमं and mediocre मध्यमं temptations पादां and उत् destroy व्यववृत our lowest temptations अध्यमानि to live जीवसे according to Thy will!

Note.—Man encounters three difficulties or Gordian knots, vir., intellectual, moral, and physical. When these are removed, his life prolongs and enjoys God.

Prose order and explanation in Sanscrit -

- 25 १ हे बरुण पूज्य देव प्रसिद्ध्वर, वयं विशोयथा प्रजा भूत्वा ते वर्तं नियमम् भाशां द्यवि द्यवि प्रतिदिनं खंडयामः उल्लंषयामः तर त्वं करुणां कृत्वा प्रपूर्य क्षेत्रस्व ।
- २ हे घरण, नो अस्माकं वधाय हननाय जिही हानस्य अनाद्रं कृत-षतः जनस्य हत्नवे हननाय (हन कनु) हृणानस्य लिज्जितस्य जनस्य उपरि मन्यवे क्रोधाय मा रीरधः न संराध्य न उद्यतो भव (राध संसिद्धौ चक्)।

- ३ हे वरुण, न यथा रथी रथस्वामी संदितं आन्तम् अश्वं विश्वामाय षथ्नाति तद्वत् वयं मृडीकाय सुखाय ते त्विय अस्माकं मनः चित्तं गीर्भिः स्तुतिभिः विषीमहि निमन्तं कुर्मः।
- ४ हे बरुण, वस्य इष्टये (वसु धनं यम् प्रत्ययः मतुष् अर्थे) धन-वतः जीवनस्य लाभाय मे विमन्यवः विगतमन्यु-विचाराः शान्तवृत्यः बस्ततीः निवासस्थानम् उप प्रति समीपे वयः पक्षी न इव हि निश्चयेन परा दृरं पतान्ति गच्छन्ति। परमेश्वरं प्राप्तुं मे शान्तं मनः वेगेन धावति।
- प्र कदा वयं क्षत्रश्रियं क्षत्रस्य राज्यस्य श्रीः श्रीभा यः तं सर्वेषां राजानम् उरुचक्षसम् उरु महत् चक्षः दृष्टिः यस्य तं सर्वे दृष्टारं वरुणं पूज्यमीश्वरं मृडोकाय मोक्ष-सुखाय नरं नेतारं कवलम् उपास्यम् आ करामहे करवाम विधेन । यदा मनुष्यः परमेश्वरं सर्वदा मनसः पुरस्तात् प्रत्येके कर्मणि करोति तदा स मोक्षम् आष्नोति ।
- ६ धृतव्रताय धृतं धारितम् अनुष्ठितं व्रतं सत्यभाषणादि कर्म येन तस्मै एजकाय दाशुंव दात्रे (दाश्र दाने क्वसु प्रत्ययः दाश् वस्म वस्य सं प्रसारयं दाश् उस्म तस्मै । वेनन्ता (चेनितः कान्ति कर्मा) शोममानी कान्तियुक्ती मित्रावरूणी समानं तद् इत् एव तदेव साधारणं कर्म भाशाते भश्नुवाते पश्यतः न प्रयुच्छतः प्रसादं न कुर्वतः सदा अनुप्रह-णीतः । मित्रावरूणी अस्मिन् स्थले न वर्णितौ तौ एको देवो भवतः एक देवस्य विशेषणी स्तः।
- यः वरुणः अन्तिरिक्षेण आकाशमार्गेण पतसां गच्छतां वीनां
 पिक्षणां पदं वेद जानाति, यः समुद्रियः समुद्रे व्यापकः वरुणः नावः जले
 गच्छन्त्यः पदं वेदः ।
- ८ भृतव्रतः भृतानि भारितानि रक्षितानि व्रतानि सृष्टिनियमाः येन सः वरुणः प्रजावतः प्रजायुक्तान् हादश मासः चैत्रादीन् वेद यः वरुणः • यद् उपजायते उत्पवते तदेव वेद जानानि अर्थात् सर्धे जानाति ।
 - ९ उरोः विस्तार्णस्य ऋष्यस्य सर्वत्र गमनशीलस्य वृहतः महतः बातस्य वायोः वर्तिनं मार्गे वेद, ये च अध्यासते उपरि तिष्ठन्ति तान एव स वेद।
 - १० धृतव्रतः नियम-पालकः सुक्रतुः शोभनकर्मा वरुणः साम्राज्याय सर्वत्र राज्यकरणाय पस्त्यासु प्रजासु पस्त्यं गृहं गृहेषु बसन्तः जानाः तेषु आनिषसाद विराजते (लिट्)
 - ११ चिकित्वान ज्ञानवान (कित ज्ञाने लिट् कसु प्रत्ययः) विश्वानि सर्वानि अद्भुतानि कतानि ।निर्मितानि वस्तूनि यानि च कर्त्वा कर्तव्यानि

अतः बरुणाद् आगतानि अभिपदयति अवलोकयति ! बरुण एव सर्व-बस्तूनां खत्तां इति जानाति ।

- ११ स सुकतुः शोभनपूज्ञः आदित्यः अविनाशी ईश्वरः विश्वाहा सर्वेषु अहः सु सदा नः अस्थान् सुपथा शुभमारीण करत् करोतु (छेट्) नः अस्माकं आयंषि एतारिषत् पृष्धयतु (छेट्)
- १३ वरुणः परमेश्वरः हिरण्यश्वं तेजोमयं द्वापिं कवचं (द्वा कुत्सायां गतो द्वाभ्यः कुटिल-कर्मभ्यः पायति रक्षति तत् धर्मज्ञानं इ प्रत्ययः तदेव इंदवरस्य कवचं विभ्रत् धारयन् निर्णिजं द्युद्धं (णिजिर् शौचपोषणयोः) वस्त आच्छादयति रक्षति, तस्य स्पशः रश्मयः परि सर्वतः निषेदिरे विद्यन्ते।
- १४ यं वरुणं दिप्सवः शत्रुवः न दिप्सन्ति हिसितुम् इच्छन्ति न च जनानां दुद्वाणः मुह्यन्ति न च अभिमातयः पाप्मानः (अभिमातिः अभि-मान) देवं वरुणं स्पृशन्ति (स सर्व-जगत उपरि वर्तते)
- १५ यः वरुणः मानुषेषु यशः अन्नम् आचके कृतवान् उत अपि च असाकम् उदरेषु पाचकशक्तिम् आचके । स एव पूजनीयो भवति ।
- ५ उरुचक्षसं सर्व-दृष्टारं वरुणम् इच्छन्तीः मे घीतयः बुद्धयः गावः
 न इव गव्यूतीः स्थानम् अनु प्रति परादृरं यन्ति गच्छन्ति । मे मनः
 परमेश्वरं इण्टुं शीघूं घावति ।
 - १७ हे वरुण, पुनः नु परस्परं आवां सं वोचावहै सम्यग् वदेशाम्, यतः यस्मात् मे मधु सर्वेषां आत्मा रसः आस्तं समन्तात् तृतं पुष्टं (भू पोषणं क) भवेत्, त्वं द्वोता इव यथा होमकर्त्तां प्रियं हविं द्तं भोजनं स्नाद्यति तदत् प्रियं स्वीकृतं यजमानं क्षदसे अश्नासि स्वीकरोषि (क्षद् मक्षणं)!
 - १८ नु क्षिपं विश्वदर्शतं सर्वैः दर्शनीय (दश् अवलोकने अतच् प्रत्ययः) परमेश्ररं दर्शम् अहं पद्येम् (अङ्); क्षमि भूमो रथं परमेश्वरस्य यानं पादपीठम् जीवम् आत्मानं अहम् अधिदर्शम् अनुपद्येम्; एताः मे निरः स्तुतयः जुषत जुषन्ताम् स्वीकृताः भवन्तु ।
 - १९ हे वरुण, में इमं हवस आह्वान श्रुधि श्रुण, अब अस्मिन् दिने कर्मणि च मृडय सुखय, त्वास अवस्युः रक्षणेच्छुः (अवस् रक्षा यु प्रत्ययः) अहम् आ समन्तात् चके स्तोमि (के गे शब्दे लिट्)!
 - २० हे मेधिर मेधाविन सर्वञ्च, त्वं दिवः धुलोकस्य च गमः भूलोक-स्य च अपि विश्वस्य सर्वस्य जगतः मध्ये राजस्ति राज्यं करोषि ईशिसे, स ताद्दाः त्वं यामिन क्षेमप्रापणे (या प्रापणे मिन् प्रत्ययः) प्रतिश्रुधि आज्ञापनं कुरु, क्षेमं देहि।

२१ हे चरुण, जीवसे जीवितुं (तुमर्थे से प्रत्ययः) मोक्ष-प्रापणाय
नः अस्माकम् उत्तमं पाशं श्रेष्ठं सांसारिकं बन्धनं यथा राजपदं गुरुत्वं
धनपतित्वमादिम् उन् मुमुन्धि उत्कृष्य मोचय दूरीकुरु, एतिस्मन् संबन्धने मे इच्छा मा भूत, एवं मध्यमं पाशं बिचृत विनाशय, अधमानि
निक्ष्णानि पाशान् च अवचृत नाशय। संसारस्य संबन्धनानि त्यक्त्वा
परमेश्वरस्य चरणे चित्तं लगित्वा च जीवो मुक्तो भवति न अन्यथा।

Meanings of Sanscrit -

- 25 1 O Adorable God, since we, Thy subjects, every day infringe Thy law, do Thou, being merciful, forgive us!
- 2 O God, do not be inclined to kill us, to kill a person doing no reverence, and to be angry at the person feeling shame!
- 3. O Adorable God, we absorbe our mind in contemplating Thee by means of prayers to get joy and rest, as a charioteer ties the fatigued horse for rest!
- 4 O God, my dispassionate and serene thoughts certainly soar aloft like birds towards the home to get enriched life in Thee! Calm thoughts quickly go to God.
- 5 When shall we know God, the beauty of government, the Ruler of all oreatures, the seer of all objects, and woriship Him the adorable, and the leader of us all, for the joy of salvation? When a man always keeps God before his mind in all works, he obtains salvation.
- 6 God, the friend and the adorable, accepts the common offering of invocation from a generous worshipper, who has taken the vow of veracity and other kinds of virtue, (darh: to give and us affix). He is glorious and merciful, never indifferent to His children. Mitra-Varuna are two words for two attributes of God. They do not mean two gods, but they mean one God only.
- 7 God knows where birds soar in the sky. He knows where vessels sail on the sea.
- 8 The Supreme God Varuna who has made the laws of nature, knows the 12 months, and whatever is born therein. In fact, He knows all the world.

- 9 He knows the extensive region where the air exists, and whatever there is above the ærial region.
- 10 To hold His rule everywhere, Varuna, the Supreme God, the protector of His laws, doer of good deeds, dwells in the people living in houses.
- 11 A wise man (kit :to know) beholds all the wonders of nature and its actions come from God the Supreme. He believes Varuna God is the maker of all things.
- 12 May God of glorious wisdom, eternal, lead us always by righteous paths! May He prolong our life!
- 13 The Supreme God Varuna wearing the resplendent armour of holiness and knowledge, protects holiness. His rays prevail everywhere.
- 14. No enemy dare wish to injure the Deity, nor can the haters of people, or sinners approach Him. He is above all the world.
- 15 That Deity is adorable who has made food for people and who has made the digestive power in our stomach.
- 16 My mind desires to see the Supreme God Varuna, and goes far as cows run towards their mangers. My mind hastens with great speed to see God.
- 17 O Supreme God, we may mutually talk well, so that my mind, the essence of all things, may become completely satisfied. Like the ministering priest who eats the offered food with relish, Thou acceptest Thy worshipper.
- 18 May I soon see God whom all the people wish to see! Then may I see His footstool, His vehicle on earth, which is the human mind! These my prayers may be accepted.
- 19 O Supreme God, listen to this prayer of mine! Give us ease today in this work of worship. I desirous of Thy protection fervently pray.
- 20 O All-wise God, Thou rulest all the universe, the heaven above and the earth below! Thou mayest give us our good.

21 O Supreme God, cast off from me the best tie to the world, as kingdom, supremacy, great wealth, &c. so that I may obtain salvation! Let Thy will, and not my will, be done in this matter. In the same manner, destroy the ties of the world of the middling kind, and of the lowest kind! Having ab indoned all the worldly ties and rivetting attention on the feet of God, the mind obtains immortality, but not otherwise.

26 ऋषि: शुन: शेप:। देवता अग्नि:। छन्द: गायत्री। Sber: Shuna Shepa, Subject: Agni: Metre: Gayatri.

96 - विश्वा हि भियेध्य वस्त्राण्यूजी पते । सेमं नो अध्वरं यज । १॥

O Sacrificer मिथेध्य, master पते of foods ऊर्जी, put on बासिध्व clothes वस्त्राणि, Being such सः, perform यज this इमं sacrifice अध्वरं of ours नः!

Note.—Without the company of good persons no happiness can be attained. Sacrifice means in Sanscrit any good work, either religious or secular. This is said by the priest to his followers.

97-नि नो होता वरेण्यः सदा यविष्ठ मन्मभिः । अग्ने दिवित्मता बचःर

O ever सदा powerful यिषष्ठ God अग्ने, Thou art our नः best बरेण्यः sacrificer होता by Tny many kinds of knowledge सन्मिमः and by Tny glorious दिवित्मता speech बचः of science!

Note. - People should perform all works in conjunction with all others.

98 - आ दि ब्मा सुनवे पितापिर्यजत्या ये । सखा सख्ये वरेण्यः ॥३॥

For दि, the father पिता sacrifices आयज्ञति or does a good vork for the son स्नवे, a woman आपि: for her relation आपये, and a best धरेण्यः friend सखा for his or her friend सख्ये।

Note.—Persons should be induced to do good to all like God.

99 -- आ नो पहीं श्विादसो वरुणो मित्रो अर्थमा । सीदन्तु मनुषो यथः॥४

Like यथा man मनुष: let the destroyers of devils रिशाव्स:, the best बरुण: friend मित्रः and the judge अर्थमा grace आसीदन्तु our नः sacrifice.

Note.—Persons should learn politeness in all things.

100-पूर्व हातरस्य नो मन्दस्व संख्यस्य च । इमा उ षु भुधी गिरः ॥५॥

O our नः ancient पृथ्ये sacrificer होतः, be pleased मन्दस्य with this अस्य friendly स्वव्यस्य work and च hear श्रुधि these इमाः speeches गिरः or hymns well सु!

Note.—All persons should be friends of one another and acquiring know-ledge become great.

101-यच्चिद्धि शश्वता तना देवं देवं यजामहै । त्वे इड्यते इतिः ॥६॥

Whenever यच्चिद् we worship यजामहे God देवं and God देवं alone हि from a long तना time शब्दता, our offering इवि : or invocation is made ह्यते for Thee त्वे alone इत्!

Note.—Persons should ascertain how the objects of the world are coming down from eternity.

102-प्रियो नो अस्तु विश्वपतिहाँता मन्द्रो वरेण्यः । प्रियाः स्वग्नयो वयम् ७

Let the good God मन्द्र: and the best सरेण्यः giver होता, the lord पति: of people विश:, be अस्तु dear प्रियः to us नः! We वयं with our duties well done स्वग्नयः become dear प्रियाः to all,

Note.—Let all be friendly to one another. When duties are well done, no disagreement arises among people. Swagnaya means duties towards the father, mother, and teacher.

103-स्वग्नयो हि वार्य देवासो द्धिरे च नः । स्वग्नयो मनामहे ॥ ८॥

For se, learned people देवास: with their duties well done स्वानय: offer दिश्वरे us नः a boon वार्य or present, and च we having done our duties स्वानय: become learned मनामहे।

Note - People should acquire knowledge to understand all the objects of the world.

104-अथा न उभयेषाममृतमत्र्यानाम् । मिथः सन्तु प्रश्नस्तयः ॥ ९ ॥

And अथ let our नः praises प्रशस्तय: of both समयेषां immortals and mortals अमृत मत्यांनां be सन्तु mutual मिथ:।

Note.—People should give up hatred and pride, acquire knowledge and do good deeds to one another.

105-विश्वेभिरग्ने अग्निभिरिनं यज्ञभिदं वचः । च नो धाः सहसो यहो १०

O nost skillful यहां God अग्ने, make धाः this इमं sacrifice यहां and च this इदं our नः speech वचः or hymn endowed with विश्वेभिः all the energies भग्निभिः of Thy power सहसः।

Note.—It is God that bestows energy on man so that he is able to do good,

Prose order and explanation in Sanscrit.-

441

- 26 १ हे मियेध्य दिवम् आरोहियतः (मिनोति प्रक्षिपति पदार्थान् आकाशं प्रति यः स संबोधने। मि क्षेपणे केध्यच् प्रत्ययः) ऊर्जां बलानाम् अन्नानां पते स्वामिन्, वस्त्राणि आच्छादकानि तेजांसि वृसिष्व धार्य। अस्मभ्यं तेजो विद्यां देहि। स ताहशः त्वं नो अस्माकम् अध्वरं यज्ञं कार्वे यज्ञ संपादय पवित्रीकुरु हि खलु निश्चयेन।
- २ हे यिविष्ठ अनन्तवलयुक्त अग्ने परमेश्वर, सदा मन्मिभः श्वानिभिः (मन श्वाने मिनन् प्रत्ययः इन् इत्) दिवित्मता (दिवं प्रकाशं स्वर्गम् इन्धते प्राप्यते येन तत् दिवित् वेद्शानं मन्त्रः मतुप् प्रत्ययः) मंत्रयुक्तया श्वानवत्या वचंः वचसा (छन्दिस सुपां सुक्) वरेण्यः स्तुतः (दृ वरेण एण्यः प्रत्ययः) सन् नः अस्माकं होता दाता निषीदिस नितरां भवसि (उपसर्गे प्रयुक्ते योग्या किया प्रयुक्त्या) अथवा निहोता सदा सुखदाता असि ।
- ह दि यथा बरेण्यः श्रेष्ठः पिता स्नेषे पुत्राय आ सर्वथा यजिति द्वाति आपिः बन्धुः आपये बंधवे, सखा सुदृद् सख्ये सुहदे द्वाति तद्भत् स्म निश्चयेन त्वं नो द्वासि।
- ४ यथा येन प्रकारेण बरुणः बिद्वान् मित्रः सर्वसुहद् अर्थमा न्यायः कत्ती रिशादसः दुष्टनाशकाः (रिशन्ति हिन्सन्ति थे शत्रुवः तान् अदन्ति नाशयन्ति ते) मनुषः मर्त्याः (मन ज्ञाने उस् प्रत्ययः) नः वर्हि यज्ञम् आ सर्वतः सीदन्तु आसताम् । अस्माकं मध्ये सर्वे यथाशक्ति बरुणवत् भवन्तु ।
- ५ हे प्व्यं सर्वेषां पूजवर्तिन् होतः दातः, अस्य सङ्यस्य सर्वेहित कर्मणः मन्स्व मोद्स्व (तेन प्रसन्नो भव), इमाः च गिरः व णीः वेद-बचाः उत्तु पुन, पुनः श्रुधी श्र्रणु ।
- ६ हि खलु यिच्चिर् यद्यपि शश्वता नित्येन तना विस्तृतेन कालेन (तन् तनोति विस्तारे अच् वा क्विप् प्रत्ययः) देवं २ त्वदन्यं देवं यजामहे प्रजयामः, त्वे त्विय (सप्तमी शे आदेशः) इत् एव हिंबः ह्यते ते आद्वाणं क्रियते (सर्वे स्वस्वदेवेन परमेश्वरमेव उपासते।
- ७ विश्वपतिः विद्यां प्रजानां पतिः पालकः, होता दाता, बरेण्यः स्वीकर्तुं योग्यः मन्द्रः दृष्टः प्रियः स्नेहयुक्तः नः अस्माकम् अस्तु, स्वानयः अग्नेः परमेदवराद् उत्पन्नाः वयम् अपि प्रियाः भवन्तु । परम्वरं प्रीति-युक्ताः सन्तु ।
- ८ स्वानयः शोभनम् अग्नि-ज्ञानं येषां ते ईश्वर-परायणाः देवासः (आज् जसरसुग्) विद्वांसः नः अस्माकं वार्य परितुं योग्यं पदार्थसमृहं दिधरे अधारयन् वयं च स्वानयः सन्तः त्वां मनामहे स्मरामः।

- ९ अथ कमानुष्ठानाद् अतन्तरं हे अमृत जजर अग्ने, मर्त्वामां साधारण-मनुष्यानां नः च उमयेषां मिथः प्रस्परं मशस्तयः मद्यांसाः सन्तु। संसारे अन्योऽन्यं स्नेहयन्तः त्वां च पूजयन्तः निवसेम।
- १॰ हे अग्ने सहसोयहो, बिरबेभिः अग्निभिः देवैः सह इमं यहं इहं च नः बचः स्तोत्रं स्वीकृत्य शान्ति धाः देहि अथवा यहं स्तोत्रं च संस्थापय ।

Meanings of Sanscrit -

- 26 1 O God, causing ascent heavenward, (mi: to throw up) the Lord of food and strength, maintain Thy glory all around! Give us light or knowledge. Being so powerful, O God, enable us to finish our holy work and accept it!
- 2 O omnipotent adorable God, praisad by means of speech, pregnant with knowledge and the Vela mantras, leading to heaven, and ever surrounded by angels or wise saved persons, Thou art ever our donor, or Thou art our constant giver of ease!
- 3 For, Thou certainly givest us good things, as the best father ever does the son, or a relative does a relative, and a friend does a friend!
- 4 O God, do Thou favour us. so that a learned man, a friend of all, a judge, destroyers of enemies, mortals, may attend our holy work! Let all be godly.
- 5 O God, most ancient benefactor, be pleased with this work good to all, and again and again hear these Vedic hymns!
- 6 Tho' we each worship a Deity for ever more, yet the invocation of Thee alone is done in each case! All persons worship God alone by means of their own gods.
- 7 Let the Lord of creatures, benefactor, adorable God, be gracious to us. We, too, the seintilla of the Divine Fire, may be loving and kind to one another.
- 8 Learned men, devoted to God, and whose knowledge of God is praiseworthy, protect all our best objects! O God, we being afire with devotion meditate on Thee!

- 9 O immortal, undecaying, adorable God, after our good work, let our praise and fame be mutual, i. e., let one another's good name be well known! Loving one another in the world and worshipping Thee, we may live on the earth!
- 10 O God, the protector of strength, accompanied by all the angels, having accepted this prayer, give us food, quality of reverence and peace!

27 ऋषिः शुनः शेषः। देवता अग्निः। छन्दः गायत्रीः

SEER: SHUNA SHEPA, SUBJECT: AGNI: METRE: GAYATRI.

106-अदवं न त्वा वारवन्तं वन्दध्या अग्निं नमोभिः । समूजन्तमध्वराणाम् १

(We turn our mind) to adore वन्दध्या Thee त्वा, O God, the adorable Deity अनि, the light सम्राजन्तं of righteous deeds अध्यराणां, with (humble) salutations नमोभिः, warding off our enemies with Thy light as न a horse अइवं does gnats with the mane वारवन्तं।

Note.—As a learned man reigns in his country from his great qualities of learning, so the Deity reigns supreme in the whole world from his omniscience. Vara comes from Vri to cover, hence a could. It also means water. God is the true light and not electricity, so God alone should be adored.

107-स घा नः सुनुः शवता पृथुप्रगामा सुरोवः । मीद्वाँ अस्माकं बभू्यात् र

May that स most सु happy रोव: omni- प्रशु present प्रगामा Sun or producer सुनु: of us न: by His very घ power राबसा be बभ्यान our अस्माकं showerer मीद्भवान of blessings!

Note.—God sends blessings to us as the sun brings rain.

108-स नो दूराचासाच नि मर्त्यादघायोः । पाद्धि सदमिद्विश्वायुः ॥ ३ ॥

Protect निपादि us नः, O Lord, स the life आयुः of the universe विश्व, ever सदं more इत् from a sinful अधायोः mortal मत्यांत both near आसात् and च far off दूरात्!

Note.—As God is present in all the universe, He alone can protect us from evil-doers everywhere.

109-इममूषु त्वमस्माकं सर्नि गायत्रं नव्यांसम् । अग्ने देवेषु प्रवोचः ॥॥॥

O God अग्ने, do Thou त्वं proclaim प्रधे।च: this इमं new नव्यासं good सु blessing सिन of Vedic गायत्रं prayer of ours अस्माकं among learned people देवेषु or in the shining worlds!

Note.—May God give Vedic mode of divine service to all people!

110-- आ ना भज परमेष्वा वाजेषु मध्यमेषु । शिक्षा वस्वो अन्तमस्य ॥५॥

Teach आशिक्ष and give आभज us नः the final अन्तमस्य wealth बस्बः in the solar or highe प्रमेषु, planetary or firmamental मध्येषु, and terrestrial or alimental बाजेषु regions.

Note.—All planets are divided into three kinds, upper, middle, and lower, so that people can gradually acquire knowledge according to their capacities.

111—विभक्तासि चित्रमानो सिन्धोरूमी उपाक आ। सद्यो दाशुषे क्षरि ६

O (God of) wonderful चित्र glory भानो, Thou art आसि the apportioner of things विभक्ता, Thou showerest भरासि (blessings) upon a generous worker दाशुषे soon सबः like भा the waves ऊमी: of the sea निन्धोः!

Note.—As the sea divides its water into small atoms by waves, which shower plenty on the land, so does God give blessings to a generous man.

112-यमग्ने पृत्सु यर्त्यमवा वाजेषु यं जुनाः । स यन्ता शश्वतीरिषः ॥७॥

O God अग्ने, that स: mortal मर्त्यं, whom यं Thou protectest अव in battles पृत्सु and whom यं Thou inspirest जुना: or actuatest in sacrificial works वाजेषु, will ever शश्वतीः control यन्ता the desires इष: or creatures, or provide for them!

Note.—The person who worships the all-protecting and all-pervading God, never suffers troubles or defeat. The person who is engaged in good work, is the master of the senses.

113---निकरस्य सद्दन्त्य पर्येता कयस्य चित् । वाजो अस्ति श्रवाय्यः ॥८॥

O merciful सहन्त्य God, that अस्य learned person's क्रयस्य righteousness निकः is अस्ति popular पर्येता and चित् power वाजः worth hearing श्रवाध्यः!

Note — Learned persons never go against God's commandments. Their power and knowledge become the subject of everybody's talk.

114-स वाजं विश्व चर्षाणिर बाहिरस्तु तरुता । विशेभिरस्तु सनिता ॥ ९ ॥

Let that सः universal विश्व man चंषिण: be अस्तु the leader तस्ता with the inferior अवंद्भिः and divider सनिता (of wealth) with the superior विपेभिः people.

Note.—That man can become the leader of the masses, who is Godfearing and the co-sharer of God's wealth with the learned,

115 - जराबोध तिद्धिविद्धि विशे विशे यिज्ञियाय । स्तोमं रुद्राय दशीकम् १ •

O God, known बांध by Thy attributes जरा, infuse विइति that तत् wonderful दशोक knowledge स्तोमं of Thee into every (common) person विशे विशे, and the pious योद्याय and the learned रहाय man.

Note.—If the knowledge of God is given to all people, they will become virtuous and useful to one another.

116-स नो महाँ अनिमानो धूमकेतुः पुरुश्चन्द्रः । विये वाजाय हिन्वतु ११

May that सः great महान्, boundless अनिमानः and exceedingly पुरु glorious चम्द्रः Comet धूमकेतुः actuate हिन्दतु us नः for action or wisdom धिये and for strength दाजाय!

Note.-It is God who impels persons to obtain knowledge.

117-स रेवाँ इव विश्वतिदैंव्यः केतुः शृणोतु नः । उक्षेरग्निर्वृहद्भानुः १२

May that स: glorious देव्यः Lord पतिः of people विशः, the dispeller of diseases केतुः, the great बृहत् sun भानुः, hear शृणोतु us नः by means of prayers उक्षेः like इव a wealthy person रेवान !

Note.—As a learned man hears all with love, so does God hears the prayers of his children.

118 - नमी महद्भ्यो नमी अभिकेभ्यो नमी युवेभ्यो नम आशिनेभ्यः ।

यजाम देवान् यदि शक्तवाम मा ज्यायसः शंसमा वृक्षि देवाः॥१३॥

If यदि we can शक्तवाम, we should honour यजाम learned persons देवान by giving food नमः to the great महद्भ्यः, food नमः to the small अभेकभ्यः, food नमः to the young युवेभ्यः, food नमः to the old साशिनभ्यः। Olearned people देवाः, may I never मा eschew आवृक्षि any praise शसं to great ज्यायसः! Metre: Trishtup

Note.—All should be supplied with food, the learned should never be disrespected, rather maintained by all means. One should never withhold praise of the learned.

Prose order and explanation in Sanscrit -

27 १ अध्वराणां यक्षानां सम्राजन्तं प्रकाशयन्तं श्रेष्ठकर्म दर्शयन्तम् अं^{गिन} देवं वारवन्तं वालवन्तं रिश्मवन्तम् अश्वं विन्हि न इव नमोभिः नमस्कारैः वन्दध्या वन्दध्ये वन्दितुं वयं प्रवृत्ताः। तुमर्थे अध्ये डादेशः।

अश्नोति व्याप्नोति इति अथ्वः तुरंगो वन्हिः वा । ईश्वरो वन्हिरिष दुष्टान् वारयति ।

- स घ एव अग्निः नः अस्माकं शवसा बलेन पृथुप्रगामा पृथु विस्तीणं गामः गमनं यस्य स सर्वत्रगामी सुरोवः सुष्ठतया शेवं सुखं यस्मात् स सुखदः सुनुः सूर्यः सुनोति उत्पादयति स उत्पादकः अस्माकं मीद्रवान् कामानां वर्षिता बभूपात् अवेत (लिट आशोर्लिङ)
- ३ स तारकाः त्वं विश्वायुः विश्वं सर्वम् आयुः यस्मात् स सर्वजीवनं सन् दूरात् आसात् समापात् च अघायोः अघं पापम् कर्तुम् इच्छति स तस्मात् दुष्टात् मर्त्यात् मनुष्यात् नः अस्मान् सदम् इत् सदैव नि नितरां पाहि त्रायस्व।
- ४ हे अग्ने ईश्वर, त्वम् उ एव इमम् अस्माकं सीनं सनन्ति संभ-जिन्त सुखानि यस्मिन् तत् सुखम्दं नव्यासमं नवतरं गायत्रं स्तोत्रं वेद-चतुष्टयं देवेषु विदत्सु सु सुष्टु प्रयोचः प्रोक्तवान् असि । ईश्वरो वेद्द्यानं सज्जेनेषु आदितो न्यधात् ।
- ५ परमेषु उत्क्रष्टेषु स्वर्गीयेषु शुलोकेषु मध्यमेषु सामान्येषु अन्तरि-क्षेषु वाजेषु यश्चेषु बलेषु नः अस्मान् आभज प्रापय उत्तमं मध्यमं बलं नो देहि । अन्तमस्य भूलोकस्य वस्वः वस्तृति आशिक्ष देहि । तेषामुपार्जन-मुपदिश ।
- ६ हे चित्रमानो चित्रः अद्भुतः भानुः दीप्तिः यस्य स संवोधने आइचर्य-विद्या-प्रकाशः, सिन्धोः समुद्रस्य ऊर्मा ऊर्मी तरंगे जलकणाः आ इव विभक्ता पदार्थानां विभागकर्त्ता दाता उपाके समीपे असि दाशुषे यजमानाय सद्यः शोघं क्षरिस कर्मफलानां वृष्टि सत्योपदेशेन बोधान् करोषि।
- ७ हे अग्ने यं मर्त्ये मनुष्यं पृत्सु संप्रामेषु अवाः रक्षसि यं वाजेषु यशेषु जुनाः प्रेरयसि स नरः शक्वतीः नित्यानि इषः अन्नानि अथवा नित्याः प्रजाः यन्ता निष्रहीता नियमिष्यति रक्षिष्यति । यं परमे क्वरो रक्षति स अन्यान् सदा रक्षति ।
- ८ हे सहन्त्य सहनशील, अस्य तव उपासकस्य रक्षितस्य कयस्य चिकेति जानाति स कयः घम्र प्रत्ययः धर्मञ्जस्य पर्येता आक्रामिता शत्रुः चित् पव निकः न अस्ति, तस्य चाजः बलं श्रवाय्यः श्रवणीयः प्रसिदः भस्ति। यः परमेश्वर-परायणः तस्माद् अन्ये विभ्यते। निकः नार्थे अव्ययः।
- ९ सः ईश्वर-रक्षितः विश्व-चर्षणिः विश्वस्य ईश्वरस्य कर्षति स चर्षणिः नि प्रत्ययः मनुष्यः भगवदुपासकः अर्वद्भिः अश्वैः सहितः वाजं

संग्रामं तरुता तत्ती तारियता जेतुं समर्थः अस्तु भवेत्, विश्रेभिः विद्वद्भिः सिंहतः सिनता क्रानस्य सुखस्य विभक्ता दाता अस्तु (सन् दाने)!

- १• हे जराबोध जरया स्तुत्या वोधः क्षानं यस्य सः संबोधने वन्यमान अग्ने, यिक्कयाय यहस्य कर्त्रे रुद्राय स्तोत्रे अर्थात् तस्य उपिर कृषां कर्तुं विद्यो २ प्रत्येकस्य तत् हशीकं दर्शनीयं सुन्दरं स्तोत्रं स्तुतिसमूहं विवि-इिंढ व्याप्नुहि प्रकाशय स्वकृषया पुनीहि तत्। विश् व्यापने लोट् इस्य दः।
- ११ सः महान् गुणाधिकः अनिमानः न विद्यते निमानं परिमाणं यस्य सः अव्ययः धूमकेतुः धूनोति कम्पयति संसारं चालयति स गाति-कर्मा पुरुः व्यापकः चन्द्रः आनन्द-स्वरूपः (चिद आल्हादे) नः धिये कर्मणे बुद्धिवर्धनाय बाजाय बलाय हिन्वतु प्रीणातु प्रसन्नो भवतु ।
- १२ स. ब्रिश्पितः विशां प्रजानां पितः पालकः नृपालः दैव्यः दिव्यस्त्ररूपः केतुः श्रानहेतुः अथवा चिकित्सिति रोगं निवारयित सः कित् धातुः रोग निवारकः वृहत् महान् भानुः सूर्यः अग्निः देवः उक्षधैः स्तुतिभिः मैंत्रेः रेवान् धनवान् इव नः प्रार्थनां श्र्णोतु ।
- १३ महद्भ्यो नमः, अर्भकेभ्यः अल्पेभ्यो नमः, युवभ्यः तरुणेभ्यः, आशिनेभ्यो वृद्धेभ्यो नमः ये चतुर्विधाः देवाः सन्ति तेभ्यो नमः । विद्याः सन्ति तेभ्यो नमः । विद्याः सन्ति तेभ्यो नमः । विद्याः सन्ति न्यायसः विद्याः स्थिति स्थानि । हे देवाः, ज्यायसः वृद्धस्य स्थविरस्य शंसं गुणानुवादं मा आवृद्धि अहं कदापि न वर्जयेयम् (वृज लुङ्) विद्युषः सदा समन्येम ।

Meanings of Sanscrit.-

- 27 1 We are engaged in bowing with salutations to the All-pervading God, the illuminer of righteens works, revealer of the best undertakings, the Divine Fire encircled with the glory of the rays (of knowledge and light. Vandhya: to bow, the affix adhyai for tomun of the Infinitive mood, replaced by da, of which d is elided. Ashnoti: he pervades, is the root Ashwa: all pervading God. In common language it means a horse from swiftness and fire. God like fire wards off the wicked.
- 2. May that Deity alone, with His almight, be our blesser of righteous desires! He can reach all distant places swiftly. He satisfactorily gives us ease. He is the sun or producer of all creatures.

- 3 O God, being such, Thou art the source of life of all the world, protect us ever from those mortals who desire to do evil, whether far or near!
- 4 O adorable God, Thou alone art cur giver of pleasures here! Thou spokest the newest harmonious Word, the four-fold Vedas, man's prayer, to the learned most excellently! God deposits spiritual knowledge, the science of the Vedas, from all beginning.
- 5 Anable us to acquire the best power in the highest heaven, in the central region, in the firmamant. In other words give us the best and middling power. Give us the riches of the world, the lowest in material existence, that is, teach us how to acquire them!
- 6 O God, the ocean of wondrful knowledge and light T ou art the giver of the objects of the world, and their decomposer like the particles of water in the sea waves! Thou rainest the fruits of actions quickly over the geneous saint!
- 7 O Adorable God, that man whom Thou preservest in battles, whom Thou strengthenest in various struggles and in acts of charity, will always control and protect the creatures and their food supply. He ever protects others, whom God protects.
- 8 O All-merciful God, there is no enemy or oppressor at all of Thy servant, protected by Thee and conversant with duties! His power is well known. Other creatures fear him who has resigned himself to God. (Naki means no.)
- 9 That God-protected man (who attracts Divine grace), the servant of God in company with angels or Divine powers (Ashwaih), is able to win a battle. May he become the dispenser of ease and imparter of knowledge with the aid of the learned.
- 10 Glorious God, whose knowledge is got by means of prayers, graciously sanctify the beauteous hymnology in each of its hymns to show favour to the performer of righteous works! (Vish: to obtain, ha becomes dha. Imperative.)

- 11 May the great, immeasurable, undecaying God, the mover of the world, the cause of motion, all-pervading, all-joy, (chadi: to be happy), be gracious to us to elevate our sense and to promote our power.
- 12 May the Adorable God, the protector of creatures, Divine source of knowledge, curer of diseases (kit: to cure) Great Sun, Lord of wealth, hear our prayer expressed in the hymns of the Vedas!
- 13 Salutation to the great, salutation to the small, salutation to the young, salutation to the elders, salutation to the four classes of the learned or angels. Let us revere the learned as much as we can. O learned men or angels, may I never be short of reverence and grateful expressions to the elders! May I ever honor the learned!

28 ऋषिः शुनः रोपः। देवता इन्द्रः। छन्दः ६अनुष्टुप्३ गायत्री। स्वरः षड्जः।

Sher: Shuna Shepa, Subject: Indra: metre: 6Anushtup3 Gayatri,
Musical Note: Shadja,

119—यत्र ग्रावा पृथुतुध्न ऊर्ध्वो भवति स्रोतवे । उल्लूखलसुतानाम् अवेदु इन्द्र जल्गुलः ॥ १ ॥

O God इन्द्र, for their betterment सोतवे protect अब and इत् उ accept जल्गुलः the children सुतानां of Nature उल्बल, in which यत्र the rocks ग्राचाः become भवति much पृथु developed बुधनः!

Note.—It also means that man should mix medicines by means of a mortar and a pestle for their improvement.

Ulukhala I translate to be Nature or the source of development. It also

120-यत्र द्वाविव जघना अधिषवण्या कृता । उद्धृ ॥ २॥

O God, protect and accept the children of Nature, in which यत्र, as it were इव, both द्वी causes of destruction जधनी are made कती the sources of birth अधिषयण्यों of higher life!

Note.—The causes of one's destruction or stagnation of mind, i. e., worldly activity and ignorance of higher life, are made to produce higher life in man, when the world is managed after God.

The second part of the four verses is repeated as is usual in hymns. It is here omitted in the following three verses. In translation it becomes the first.

121-यत्र नारी अपच्यवम् उपच्यवं च शिक्षते । उत्दू० ॥ ३ ॥

O God, protect and accept the children of Nature, the source of development, where यत्र woman नारी teaches शिक्षते us how to spend अपच्यं and च how to earn उपच्यं!

Note.—If the management of the world be entrusted to woman as is the case with our households, there will be as much peace and happiness in the world as at home, and the true universal brotherhood or the system of patriarchal family be established all over the world. Men will then devete themselves to self's improvement instead of murdering one another as in war.

122-यत्र मन्यां विवधनते रद्मीन् यमितबा इव । उत्द्र । । ।।

O God, protect and accept the children of Nature, where युद्र people bind विवध्नते ropes रहमीन, as it were दूस, to a churning rod मन्यां to sift यमितवा things.

Note.—It means that great exertions produce good things. Ropes and a churning rod appear to be emblematic of vigorous means to obtain the blessings of the world.

123—यिद्धि त्वं ग्रहेग्रह उल्ललक युज्यसे । इह धुमत्तमं वद जयतामिव दुन्दुभिः ॥ ५ ॥

O sonorifier क of the world उल्लंख, since यदिचत् Thou सं art communed युज्यसे in every house गृहे गृहे, tell यह us, therefore हि, here इह the most तमं glorious द्यमत् things with the trumpets दुन्दुभि: of victors जयतां, so to speak इव !

Note.—We are so deaf to the silent voice of Nature, that unless God awakens us with the shrill sound of trumpets, there can be no rising of us at all.

124—उत स्म ते वनस्पते वातो विवात्यप्रामित् । अथो इन्द्राय पातवे सुनु सोमम् उळूखठ ॥ ६ ॥

O Lord of the world वनस्पते, motion बात: is already gone विवाति forth from अग्रमित् Thee ते, so अथो, O Nature उल्लब्ज, create सुनु vegetation सोमं for God इन्द्राय to pretect पातवे creatures.

Note.—God gives an impetus to Nature to evolute.

125—आयुजी वाजसातमा ता छुन्ना विजर्भृतः । हरी इवान्धांसि व सता ७
Those ता man and woman सायजी, become brave

बाजसातमा, nay हि, they perform विजिष्टतः great works उच्चा, who like इव horses हरी are fed वृष्सता on grains अन्धांसि।

Note.—Vegetarian Diet develops excellent physique. The Bible teaches the same. See Genesis.

126-ता नो अद्य वनस्पती ऋष्वावृष्वेभिः सोतृभिः । इन्द्रत्य मधुनरसुतम्८

Those ता beautiful ऋष्वो protectors of houses वनस्पती create for us नः here अद्य the sweet मधुमत् produce of the earth सुतं for God इन्द्राय by beautiful ऋष्वेभिः means of creation सोत्भिः।

Note.—The household life is the support of all other orders of people.

127-3ि छष्टं चम्बोर्भर सोमं पवित्र आ सज । नि घेढि गोरघि त्वचि ॥९

Create आस्त vegetation सोमं in purity पवित्रे, give भर its produce उच्छिष्टं to consumers चम्बोः (man and woman), and put निधेहि it upon अधि the crust त्वचि of the earth गोः।

Note.—The ground should be tilled and laid with plants to be consumed by man and woman.

Prose order and explanation in Sanscrit.

- 28 १ हे इन्द्र ईश्वर, उल्लूखल सुतानां ब्रह्मपुत्राणां (गृहं) इत्त एव अव रक्ष, यत्र पृथुबुध्नः पृथु विस्तीणं बुध्नः ज्ञानं यस्मिन् स ज्ञानघनः गावा गह्णाति येन स विचारः तस्य मेघः ज्ञानप्रचुर-विचार-मेघः ऊर्ध्वः ईश्वराभिमुखः भवति स्रोतवे नृतन-विचार-प्रसवनाय, तथा जल्गुलः पुनः र उपिद्शा। यास्के—उल्लूखलम् उरुकरं वा उर्करं वा ऊर्ध्वसम् उल्लू उरु तत् अन्तरिक्षम् स्वः द्याः खलित गच्छति अधः खलः नाम पृथिवो। अतः उल्लूखल शब्दस्य अर्थः द्यावा-भूमी रस्य लः। माता भूमिः पर्जन्यः पिता नः तस्मात् द्यावा-भूभ्योः सुतः मनुष्यः ब्रह्मपुत्रः। बुध्नः मेघः बोधित ज्ञानाति नक् प्रत्ययः धोधः ज्ञानं। स्रोतवे तुमर्थे तवे। जल्गुलः यक्ष गृशुद्रगुर् जल्गुल लेट् सिए जल्गुलः शब्दय उपिद्रशः।
- २ हं इन्द्र अनुष्ठाने रतानां मनुष्याणां गृहम् अव, यत्र द्वौ जघनी इव जंघन्यते हन्यते येन सः हननस्य शपणस्य हेतुः विद्याविषये सः तु द्विविधः द्शैनं करणं च वस्तुनः सम्मक् निरीक्षणं पुनः हस्तेन तस्य निर्माणं संसिद्धिः एताभ्यां हेतुभ्यां चस्तुज्ञानं पूर्णं भवति एतौ अत्र अधि षवण्य-शब्देन उक्तौ अर्आत् विद्योपार्जनहेत् यस्मिन् गृहे विद्येते हे इन्द्र तद् रक्ष इति प्रार्थना। अधिपूवकयुधातुः उत्पादनार्थे।

- ३ हे इन्द्र तद् गृहं रक्ष यत्र उल्लूखलसुतानां चावाभूम्योः पुत्राणां नारी गृहपत्नी अवच्यवं गृहाद् वहिर्गमनम् उपच्यवं गृहस्य अन्तर्गमनं च शिक्षते अधीते अधीत् गृहकार्ये वाह्य-व्यवहारं कर्तुं यतते। च्युङ् गतौ। धर्मात्मानां पत्नी कर्मणि कुशला भवति।
- ४ हे देव तं परिवारं रक्ष यत्र मन्थां मन्थानं द्धिवलोरण-दण्डं रदमीन् रज्जूः विवध्नते विशेषेण बध्नन्ति यमितवा यमितवे यमितुं इव घृत-निःसारणाय। धर्मीतमानः गृहे समस्त-कार्यं स्वहस्तेन कुर्वन्ति, अन्यान जनान् स्वसेवार्थं न प्रेरयन्ति, कांश्चित् दासान् न कुर्वन्ति।
- पृ हे उल्लूखलक उरु उच्चैः खम् अन्तिरक्षं लाति अददाति धारयित वा सः ईश्वरः उल्लूखलः रस्य लः। अथवा उल्लूखले यावाभूमी तयोः यं कायन्ति शब्दयन्ति गायन्ति स्मरयन्ति सर्वाः मजाः सः ईश्वरः संबोधने इन्द्र, यच् चित् हि यतः त्वं गृहे २ प्रतिगृहं युज्यसे स्थापितः असि इह संसारे पूज्यसे (युज् योगे) अतप्त जयतां विजयकर्तृणां दुंदुिमः मृसिहैः इव युमक्तमं प्रकाशमयं ज्ञान-दीप्ति-प्रदायकं शब्दम् उपदेशं वद् अस्मान् शिक्षितान् कुरु।
- ६ हे चनस्पते वनानां जलानां वृक्षाणां पतिः पालकः संवोधने बनस्पते, ते अग्रम इत् पुरस्तादेव चातः पवनः विवाति चलाते सम पवन-विन्ह-जलादि-द्रव्याणां गत्याः परमेश्वरस्य आस्तित्वं प्रतीयते अथो तथा हे उल्खल द्यावापृथिवीस्थ-प्रजासमूह इन्द्राय पातवे पातु रक्षार्थं सोमं कृषि ब्रोहि-यवादि सुनु उत्पाद्य। ईश्वरस्य रक्षा पूर्वेषु मंत्रेषु प्रार्थिता, आस्मन् ऋषः लोकान् उपदिशति कृषि कर्तम्।
- ७ हियतः तो उ एव आयजी कर्म-कत्तीरी (यजेः करणे इप्रत्ययः) वाजम् अन्नं सनित ददाति (सनः दाने आ शत्ययः) अन्न-दातारी उच्चा उत्कृष्टी सन्ती विजर्भृतः पुनः २ हरतः (हृप्रहोः भः छन्दिस) कर्याणि कुरुतः इव यथा हरी विद्युत्-चम्बकी सूर्यस्य अश्वी अंधांसि भंधकारान् बप्सता भक्षतः दूरी कुरुतः । हो मनुष्यी क्षित्रि-यवैद्यो सर्वे कार्य कुरुतः यथा विद्युत् चम्बकः सर्वम् अधकारं नाश्यतः ।
- ८ तो ऋष्वो महान्तौ वनस्पती ससार-पाछकी ऋष्वीभः महद्भिः स्तोतृभिः सह अद्य साम्प्रतं मधुमत् पदास्त-गुणोपेतं नः सुतं कृषिफलं इन्द्राय ईश्वरार्थम् उत्पादयताम् । यन् मगुष्यः करोति तद् ईश्वरार्थम् पव अर्थात् सर्वोपकाराय कुर्योत् । स्तोतृगणो ज्योतिषं जानाति तेन वर्षन-कालादि दर्शयति यतः कृषिफलम् उत्तमं भवति ।
- ९ चम्वोः सेनयोः इयोः जात्योः उच्छिष्टम् अविदाष्टम् अधिकं सोमं कृषिफरुम् अन्नं पवित्रे शुद्धे स्थाने भर धर आस्त समन्तात् वप, गोः

पृथिभ्याः त्वाचि स्थले अधि उपरि निधेहि स्यापय । यत् किचित् भोगाद् अधिकं तत् अन्येभ्यो देशेभ्यो देहि ।

Meanings of Sanscrit-

- 28 1 O Almighty God, protect the home of the children of heaven, where alone the cloud of ideas of extensive knowledge, tending God-ward, are born to generate new ideas; and teach them often and often. (Yaska thus explains the word ulukhala: uru karam or uru: firmament, khalati: goes. Khala means the earth, and ulu or uru means high or the heaven; hence, it means the heaven and earth. As the earth is regarded as the mother, and the heaven or clouds the father, the sons of the heaven and earth are mankind. The word budhna means knowledge, coming from budh: to know with nak affix. Sotavey: to generate, from su: to produce and tavey affix in the sense of toom: infinitive. The word jalgula is a frequentative form of gri: to sound, 2d person singular, late tense, which is the Vedic present.)
- 2 O Almighty God, protect the home of men, engaged in religious work, where there exists the two-fold cause of destruction and construction in the field of knowledge, i.e., the observation and experiment of things. The knowledge of things becomes perfect when well observed and repeatedly manipulated. The prayer here is, O Almighty God, protect the house where the principal means of acquiring knowledge are satisfactorily found! Adhi-shavanya means productive, adhi: a preposition and shu: to preduce.
- 3 O Almighty God, protect that house where the wife of the sons of the heaven and earth is taught how to go out of and how to behave in it, i. e., all the duties both of outside and of inside. The root chyung: to go. The wife of virtuous men becomes clever in work.
- 4 O God, protect that family, wherein cords are wound around the churning rod to make butter! Virtuous people do all the works at home with their hands; they do not make

other people serve them, nor do they make a slave of anybody.

- 5 O Almighty God, who holds the high heaven (ulu or uru: high and khala: sky, l forr), or whom all the creatures in the heaven and earth call upon in prayer, teach us, give us advice, full of light, as it were, with the trumpets of victors; since Thou art worshipped in the world and established in every household, i. e., invoked by all of us!
- 6 O Lord of plants and waters, the wind blows before Thee, i. e., by Thy order! The motion of the air, fire, water and other elements proves the existence of God. O host of creatures, existing in the heaven and earth, raise crops of cereals to ask for God's protection! The poet prayed for God's protection in the previous verses. He in this verse advises the people to take to cultivation.
- 7 For, those two agents, (the heaven and earth, or the cloud and land, or the husband and wife in a household), the dispensers of food, being eminent, do all work, as the two ays of the sun, —electricity and magnetism, the two horses of the sun, so to speak, dispel darkness. The two classes of of human fraternity, namely, warriors and merchants, do all work, as electricity and magnetism dispel darkness in the world.
- 8 Those two great peoples (warriors and merchants), the protectors of plants and the world, together with the singers of God's praise, i. e., priests, may produce a honeyed, excellent crop for God's purpose. Whatever man does, he does for God's sake, i. e., he should do all work for the good of all creatures. The band of singers or priests knows astronomy, whereby it predicts seasons, shows the time of rain, which makes agriculture excellent.
- 9 Collect or deposit at a clean spot the produce of the field over and above the use of the two classes, and entirely

till the ground to produce corn for others. Whatever is in excess of consumption, should be given to other countries.

29 ऋषिः शुनः शेपः। देवता इन्द्रः। छन्दः पंकिः। स्वरः पंचमः। Seer: Shuna Shepa, Subject: Indra: Metre: Pankti, Note Panchama.

128-यंबिद्धि सस्य सोमपा अनाशस्ता इव स्मिस ।

भा तु न इन्द्र शंसय गोष्वश्वेषु शुभिषु सहस्रेषु तुवीमघ ॥ १ ॥

O God इन्द्र, the protector पा: of the world सोम, the very हि truth सत्य, and the lord of great तुवि wealth मञ्ज, though याचेबद् we are स्मास ungloricus अनाशस्ता, as it were इव, yet तु make us नः great आशंसय in cattle गोंचु, horses अभ्वेचु, and thousands सहस्तेषु of good शुभिषु things!

Note.—Persons, if not filled with divine energy, are prone to indolence and misery. When they acquire great wealth, they should devote it to the good of people in general. The 1st line has 16, the 2d 24 syllables.

129-शिप्रिन् वाजानां पते शचीवस्तव दंसना । आ तू० ॥ २ ॥

O God इन्द्र, the almighty शिप्रिन् Lord पते of creatures वाजानां, impulsive शचीवः is Thy तब speech or inspiration दंशना make us नः great आशंसय, in thousands सहस्रेषु of good शुन्निषु cows गोषु and horses अहंक्य !

Note.—It is God's impulse that makes persons take great strides in progress. All good thoughts come from Him who warenes over our good.

130--- निष्यापया मिथूह्शाः सस्त ब बुध्यमान । अ तू० ॥ ३ ॥

O God इन्द्र, remove निष्याच्य our attenment to the world. and negligence निथ्इशा. and one r wicked desires सस्त म्यु-च्याने, and make us great in this ids of wealth!

Note-Persons should give up is dolence and engage themselves in the performance of good works.

131-ससन्तु त्या वात्रवया बाधन्तु श्रूर रातयः । आ तू० ॥ ४ ॥

O valorous द्वार and most wealthy तुनिमघ God इन्द्र, let the त्याः misers अरातयः sleep समन्तु and donors रातयः awake वाधन्तु, and make us great in wealth!

Note—It is well that selfish people should become inactive and unsslish active, so that people in general may enjoy happiness.

132 समिन्द्र गर्धमं मृण नुवन्तं पापयामुया । आ तू० ॥ ५ ॥

O God इन्द्र of great wealth, frustrate संग्रण the dull person गर्थनं, praising जुयन्तं flace by simul प्रया speech अमुन, and make us great in wealth of all kinds!

Note.—That person is at last ruined who plays the hypocrite.

133-पताति कुण्डुणाच्या दूरं वातो बनादिधि । आ तू॰ ॥ ६ ॥

Justças the air बात: goes पताति far दूरं from अधि a forest वनात् by a devious path केण्डणाच्या, so let Thy grace pass hrough us in various ways, and make us great in wealth.

Note—As the air goes far by means of the rays of the sun, so does person progress much from a divine impulse.

134- मर्ने पंरिक्त शं जिह जम्भया क्रुकद। श्वम् । आ तु० ॥ ७ ॥

O God इन्द्र of great तुनि wealth मघ, overcome जहि all सर्व misery परिकाशं and punish जम्भय an injurious person कृकदाश्च and make us great in all kinds of wealth!

Note—People should pray to God to take off all their desires for bad works and give them righteous wealth.

Prose order and explanation in Sansorit.-

- 29 १ हे सत्य अविनाशिन् सोमपाः सर्वेत्पन्नजात-पालक तुवि-मध तुवि वहु मधं धनं पन्ना वा यस्य अनन्तन्नानिधे इन्द्र, यत्चिद् हि यद्यपि वयम् अनश्चास्ताः अप्रशस्त-गुणवन्तः इव स्मिस भवामः (इ आगमः) तु पप्नतु त्वं गोषु अश्वेषु शुभ्रिषु शोभन-सुखप्रदेषु सहम्रेषु असंख्यातेषु पदार्थेषु च नः अस्मान् आ सर्वतः शंत्रय प्रशस्तान् कुरु । अस्मर् दोषम् अनपेश्य गवादिन् प्रयञ्छ ।
- २ हे शिप्रिन् शिवं अल्तुन् अर्हे सुखं यस्मिन् सुवन्द याजानाम् अन्नानां पते शबीवः मेगविन् इन्द्र, तव दंवना अनुप्रहः दंसयित भाषयित यथा क्रियया सा छुग सदैव वर्तते। अन्यत् प्वेवत्।
- भ मिथूदशा विषयासक्ति-प्रमादौ (मिथ कः) निष्वापय सुरितः
 गमय नाशय अवुध्यमाने बोधः ज्ञानं न विद्यते यस्मिन् हिंसालस्यौ सस्ता
 शयताम लुःतौ भवताम । अप्रे पूर्ववत ।
- ४ हे शूर वीरेन्द्र, त्याः ताः अरातयः न विद्यते दान रातिः यस्य अदानशीलाः ससन्तु निद्रां प्राप्तुवन्तु तथा रातयः दानशीलाः बोधन्तुः प्रजागरं कुर्वन्तु । अग्रे पूर्ववत् ।
- ५ हे इन्द्र अपुरा अनया पापया निन्हा-रूपया वाचा नुवन्तं स्तुषण्तं गर्दमं गर्दमसमानं वेरिणं संस्था सम्बद्ध तारव । अप्रे पूर्ववत् ।

- ६ वातः मित्रकुल बायुः कुण्ड्रणाच्या कृटिलगत्या (कुडि दाहे ऋणु गती भिच गती कीए) बनाव वन्यते सेव्यते तत् वनं जगत् तस्मात् अधि भिधकं दूरं पताति पततु (लेट्)। अम्रे पूर्ववत्।
- परिक्रोशं कुबाक्यं बदन्तं सर्व जनं जिह मारय, कृक्षदाइवं हिंसाप्रदं शञ्जं (कुञ् हिंसायां कन् प्रत्ययः कृकः हिंसा तां दाशित प्रयच्छति उण प्रत्ययः कृकदाशु अः प्रत्ययः) जेम सार्य । अन्यत् पूर्ववृत्

Meanings of Sanscrit .-

- 29 1 O Eternal Almighty God, the protector of all creatures, the infinite source of knowledge, altho' we do not possess excellent qualities, yet do Thou make us exceedingly famous for cattle, horses and thousands of other things of greatness and comfort. Overlooking our shortcomings, give us the wealth of cattle, &c.
- 2 O Almigaty Lord, all-wise, owner of food, giver of ease, may Thy grace, with which we speak and work, be ever! upon us! (The rest as before.)
- 3 Sensuousness and negligence may ever go to sleep Ignorance, crue!ty, laziness may sleep for ever! The rest as before.
- 4 O Valourous God, may robbers (who are destitute of charity) be held up to censure, and generous people, who are disposed to give alms, be ever awake! The rest as before.
- 5. O Almighty Lord, well kill the enemy, described by this censurable speech as an ass! The rest as before.
- 6 May the unfavorable wind be far away from the world, which serves all cratures! The rest as before.
- 7 Destroy all the people that speak a foul and abusive language, and kill the cruel enemy (kri: to be cruel, kan offix, krika: cruelty. He who shows cruelty to people, is an enemy.) The rest as before.

Persons are nothing, if they have no tendency for doing good or for the light of divine knowledge so as to see through the intricate matters of the world. The misery of the reopte is due to their indolence, selfishness, hypocrisy, wicked desires, dense ignorance & deafness to divine voice within. For momentary false pleasure they give up lasting ease and serenity of the mind. Their inordinate thirst for transient things produces wretchedness, which no accumulation of wealth in the scape of useful cattle, horses of war, and ten thousand other things can alleviate; but when these are righteously acquired for the good of the people in general so that they appear to come from G d, the source of all good, they tend to promote happiness among all, and the workers are glorified for ever.

EER: SHUNA SHEPA, SUBJECT: INDRA: METRE: GAYATI,

135 - आ व इन्द्रं किर्वि यथः वाजयन्तः शतकतुम् । मन्दिष्टं सिश्च इन्दुभिः १

O powerful people बाजयन्तः, desirous of foed, I (the priest) offer oblations आसिने to God इन्द्रं, able to do a hundred and works ऋतुं and the most pow rful संद्धि, with your ब: produce of fields इन्द्रिभः as यथा to a granary कवि !

Note.—This is said by an officiating priest to his people, following cultivation. People will become happy, if they dig pits and store the grain produced in them.

186-शतं वा यः शुचीनां सहस्रं वा समाशिगम्। एदु ।निम्नं न रीतये ॥२॥

And (God) उ इत् who य: does a hundred शतं works of purity शुचीनां or वा a thousand सहस्रं works of beneficence समाशिरां, does come आ as न water goes आरोयते down निस्नं।

Note.—The solar electric city does a hundred sorts of purification, the electricity found in terrestrial substances does a thousand works by mixing and dissolving them, it makes the water run downward, it keeps the terrestrial fire in existence, and produces vapours from its contact with overlying water. This is the expteric maining of the verse.

187-सं यनगदाय शुन्मिण एना ह्यस्योदरे । समुद्रो न व्यची द्वे ॥ ३ ॥

I place द्वे पीत्रिक एना fruits of sillage entirely सं in the power उद्दे of God, the अस्य mightiest शुष्मणः, for His यन् pleasure मदाय to be safe as स the sky keeps its pervasion safe.

Note.—As there are innumerable jewels or things in the sea, so there

are innumerable qualities and aptitudes in fire. Therefore people can turn them to many uses.

138-अयमुते समतासे कपोत इव गर्भिषम् । वचस्ताचिन् न ओहसे ॥ ४॥

This अयं is Thine ते, and उ Thou comest समनासि to us as ga a pigeon पो to its mate गर्भाधि, and चिन् then तन् Thouhearest ओहसे our नः speech चचः।

Note.—God has great love for his creatures. He hears them in their dishtress.

139-स्तोत्रं राधानां पते गिर्वाहो वीर यस्य ते । विभूतिरस्तु सुनृता ॥ ५ ॥

O Lord तपे of many kinds of wealth राधनां, invokable by speech or Vedic verses गिर्वाहां, and remover of pain बीर, let his wealth विभृति: be अस्तु truth स्नृता whose यस्य prayer स्तोत्रं is for Thee ते or to realise Thee!

Note.—Those who long for God, make Truth their all in all. God influences the mind from the attentive contemplation of the Vedic verses.

140-ऊर्ध्वास्तिष्ठा न ऊतये ऽस्मिन् वाजे शतक्रतो । समन्येषु बत्रावह ॥ ६

O Creator कतो of hundreds of things दात, preside तिष्ठ over ऊर्ध्व us न: for our welfare ऊतये in this आस्मन् battle वाजे of life! Let us commune संब्रवावहै in other अन्येषु matters also

Note.—They are always successful who have God over them to look after. To commune with God in all matters, is to live in obedience to His will in the world.

141-योगे योगे तबस्तरं वाजे वाजे इवामडे । सखाय इन्द्रम् ऊतये ॥ ७॥

Being friends ससायः of God, we invoke हवामहे the almighty तवस्तरं God इन्द्रं in every work योगे २ and in every. struggle वाजे २ of life.

Note.—Just as material things become serviceable on proper application, so divine are also amenable to human handling, only their method is to be learnt with patience and research.

142-आ घा गमद् यदि अवत् सहासृणीभिह्नतिभिः । वाजेभिरुव नो हवम्८

If यदि He hears श्रवत our नः invocation हवं, He will surely a come आगमत to us उप with सह thousands सहस्रिणीभिः of means of protection ऊर्तिभिः and good वाजेभिः।

Note.—God is always near at hand to preserve His creatures, only we want boundless faith in His power and mercy.

143 अनु प्रत्नस्यौकसो हुवे तु विप्रतिं नरम् । यन् त पूर्व पिता हुवे ॥ ९

I invoke अनु हुवे the most mighty तुवि प्रति leader नरं or Ruler of the ancient प्रत्नस्य heaven ओकसः, whom यं thy ते father पिता, invoked हुवे before पूर्व।

Note.—In the beginning of a planet God produces those persons to begin with whom he had called in the previous existence of the planet. These serve as guardian angels.

144—तन त्वा वयं विश्ववारा शास्महे पुरुहूत । सखे वसो जरितृभ्यः ॥ १०

O God, adorable बार by all बिश्व, invoked हूत by many पुरु, friend सखे and asylum बसो of all, we वयं yearn आशास्महें for Thee त्वां being such तं for the sake of the people जरितृश्यः!

Note.—Ged's knowledge comes through His servants, to whom we should listen to know Him.

145-अस्माकं शिविणीनां सामपाः सोमपाझाम् । संखे वजिन् सखीनाम् ११

O Wieller of the thunder bolt बिज़्न, friend सखे of friends सखीनां, Thou art the protecting Father सोमपाः of our अस्मार्क protectors पानां of the creation सोम, or world wise शिक्रिणीनां!

Note.—Women and men should all be equally protected.

146-तथा तदस्तु सोमपाः सखे विज्ञन् तथा कृणु । यथा त उरमसीष्ट्रये१२

O Friend संखे, the omniscient विज्ञिन protector of the creation सोमपा:, let that तत् be अस्तु so तथा, and do कुणु so तथा as यथा we desire उदमसि to do Thy ते will इष्ट्ये!

Note.—It is asked here of God to favor the efforts made to do His will. 'Many persons would gladly do God's will, but they get no opportunity.

147-रेवतीर्नः सधमाद इन्द्रे सन्तु तुविवाजाः । क्षुमन्तो यामिर्मदेम ॥ १३

Let our नः children रेवर्ताः with whom याभिः we, being lord of wealth श्चमन्तः, may rejoice मदेम, be सन्तु much तुवि learned and strong वाजाः in God इन्द्रे. the most happy सधमादे।

Note.—Virtuous children are the pride of their parents. Wealth becomes a blessing when children are good.

148-आ घ त्वावान् त्मनाप्तः स्तोतृभ्यो धृष्णविद्यानः । ऋणोरक्षं न चक्रयोः

O All-supporting God बृष्णों, Thou त्वावान् being learned आप्तः by Thy nature तमना and knower of desires इयानः, servest ऋणीः for Thy devotees स्तोत्रयः as न the axle अर्थ to wheels चक्रयोः!

Note.—God is the strength of the virtuous.

149-सा यहुनः शतकतवा क नं जित्वणाम् । ऋणे अं न शचीमः ॥ १५

O God, the maker कती of multitudes शत, send आऋणीः that wealth दुव: which इत् is the sole आ desire कामं of the devotees जरितृणां like न the axle अझं of wheels, with Thy divine powers श्वाभिः!

Note.-It is God that fulfills the desires of the children of knowledge.

150- राश्वद् इन्द्रः पोष्ट्रथद्भिर्जिगाय नानद् द्भिः शाश्वसद्भिर्धनानि ।

स नो हिरण्यस्थं दंसना वाँस नः सनिता सनये स नो ऽदात् ॥ १६६

God इन्द्र: produces जिगाय wealth धनानि from eternity शास्त्रत् by means of eternal शास्त्रक्तिः physical agents पोष्ट्रधाद्धिः. and biological agents नानांद्र:। Being generous दंसनावान He स gives अदात् us नः the land or golden car हिरण्यरथं for our happiness सनये।

Note.—God gives comfort and wealth to all from eternity. like a golden car, the possession of which brings great wealth. This land is

151-आश्विनावस्वावत्येषा यातं शवीरया । गोमदस्रा हिरण्यवत् ॥ १७॥

O God pervading the heaven and earth आइवेनी, the remover of poverty or diseau दस्त्री. come आयातम् to us with the gift of horses अश्ववत्या, brave children सर्वार्या, food इप. together with cattle गोमन and gold हिरण्यवत !

Note.—Persons should soon acquire knowledge and skill which put them on the path to glory. Prosperity is God's gift.

152—समानयोजनो हि वां रथो दसावमर्त्यः । समुद्रे अश्विनेयते ॥ १८॥

O God of the heaven and earth अश्विनो, curer of diseases दस्रो, Thy वां immortal अमत्येः car रथः (the world) propelled with equal forces समानयोजनः goes ईयते in the sky समुद्रे !

Note. - Persons should respect the equal rights of others in the world.

153 - न्यब्न्यस्य मूर्धनि चक्रं । यह ये थुः । परि चाम् अन्यद् ईयते ॥ १९

One wheel चक्रं of the chariot रथस्य on the top मुर्धान of the earth and another अन्यत् on the firmament द्यां are placed चेमशुः, thus it goes ईयते। Note.—Knowledge and skill are spread and taught everythere.

154-कस्त उपः कथत्रिये भुजे मर्तो अमर्त्ये । कं नक्षसे विभाविर ।। २०॥ O Divine Light उप:,pleasant to describe कथाविये,immortal अमर्त्ये and the illuminer of the worl! विभावरि, what कः mortal मर्तः is there for hy ते e. joyment ुद्धे and whom य dost Thou reach नक्षसे ?

Note. - The Divi .e Light is no doubt elevating to all.

155-वयं हि ते अमन ह्यान्त दा पराकात् । अस्वे न चित्रे अरुचि ॥ २१ ॥

For हि, O unive s l अइवे, wonderful चित्र, delightful अरुषि Divine Light, we वर्ष do not न know आमन्महि Thy ते power far पराकात and near अन्तात् !

Note.—God's light encompasses all, None can comprehend it.

156-त्वं त्येभिरा निइ वाजेभिर्दुहितर्दिवः । अस्मे रियं नि धारय ॥ २२ ॥

O Daughter दुहित: of Heaven दिवः (Divine light or spiritual knowledge), come आगिह Thou त्वं or be revealed with thy त्येभिः powers बाजेभिः and give निधारय us अस्मि wealth राये!

Note.—Wealth is easy to acquire when divine light shines within.

The foregoing verses can also mean if we suppose that a priest or teacher or 'ecturer addresses an audience: I propiriate God who is the most powerful maker of multitudes, for your sake by means of worship or sac. It. He, who is a hundred times better purifier or a thousand times better benefactor, does not go to low persons, that is, is not visible to ignorant or wicked persons, unless I make myself one with Him or merge into Him. O Lord, I am Thine, Thou encompassest all, and likest our prayers as a pigeon does its mate!

Thou art the lord of all wealth. Who ver earnest'y seeks Thee, makes truth his only wealth. O God, the cleatur of many things, be always over us to watch our welfare, and let us commune each other

Making friends with God, we invoke or seek His advice in all matters, in all struggles of life. If Horocouts our entreaties, He is sure to help us with His thousands of blessings. Worship the same arcient Lord of heaven as was worshipped by our forefathers tous:

O God, our best friend, whom the whole world adores, who is the home of all, we were in The a transfer of each 2's good! O Almighty Being, our friend and protector, protect us and cur women. O all-wise God, favor us that we may execute Thy will! Let our children never forget Thee. Thou art our support. Thou art the support of

all virtuous people. Thou producest all wealth, which keeps the world going, as the axle does a wheel!

happiness, and of various means of realising them. Try to acquire knowledge and skill, which will dispel poverty and bless you with wealth. O learned people, share this wealth equally, which is like a golden car, going in the heavens. One wheel of this car rests in heaven and another on earth, that is to say, God's wealth when shared by all, secures them both heaven and earth. Pray to God:

O Lord, Thy glory is incomprehensible! We donot know of that glory which shines near us, much less what shines beyond. Send Thy glory, reveal Thy knowledge that we may enjoy Thy wealth and be happy.!

Prose order and explanation in Sanscrit —

- 30 १ वः युष्मदर्थं वयं शतकतुं शतम् अनन्तं कतुः कर्म यस्य तं मंहिष्ठं अतिशयेन महान्तं इन्द्रं इन्दुभिः सोमैः उत्पन्नैः पदार्थैः सह कविं यथा कूपम इव आ सर्वतः वाजयन्तः अन्तम् अर्पयन्तः समः तस्मै सर्वम् उपजम् अपयामः । अहं च तं सिचे पूजयामि । यथा कृषि-कतारः कूपे अन्तं रक्षार्थं निद्धति एवं धार्मिकाः मनुष्याः सर्वस्वम् ईश्वरे आश्रितं कृविन्त ।
- २ शुचीनां शुद्धानां सोमानां शतं वहवः वा, समाशिरां सम्यक् श्रयणद्रव्याणां पक्तुं योग्यानां तरुकार्याणां सहसं समूहः वा, आ सर्वतः इत् एव उ हि निम्नं अधः न इव रोयते गच्छति । सोमानां धान्यादि-सस्य वृक्षाणां समूहः फलमारेण अधोमुखः भूतः परिपक्वः च छेत्तुम् अर्देः इश्वरस्य अर्पणाय ।
- ३ यत पूर्वोक्तं सस्यं शिक्षणे इन्द्राय मदाय हर्षाय इन्द्रस्य प्रसादनाय भवति, एना हि अनेन एव अस्य इन्द्रस्य उद्रे जिटिरे सामर्थ्ये तत् सस्यं व्यचः व्याप्तिः (वि अच् गतौ क्विन् जस् गतयः) समुद्रः न इव यथा समुद्रे जलं वर्त्तते तद्वत् ं।द्धे सुष्ठु धार्यते। यदा मनुष्यः सस्यम् ईश्वराय अपयिति तदा स नः पिता प्रसन्नो भूत्वा स्वसामर्थ्ये तत् संव रक्षति यथा समुद्रे जलं रिक्षतं भवति।

अयं सोमः उ दृश्यमानः ते तब अर्थे अस्ति, कपोतः पारावतः इव गर्भधि कपोति त्वं तं सोमं अतिस प्राप्नोषि स्वीकरोषि, तत् चित् तस्मात् नः वचः वचनं स्तुतिम् ओइसे प्राप्नोषि अंगीकरोपि । ईश्वरः प्रीत्या स्वस्य प्रत्रस्य मनुष्यस्य अर्पणं प्रार्थनां च स्वीकरोति ।

- ५ हे राधानां धननां पते पालक गिर्वाहः गीर्मिः मंत्रेः उद्यते स्त्यते (वह प्रापणे वहाति असुन् प्रत्ययः उपधायाः दीर्घत्वम्) संबोधनं मंत्रस्तुत, वीर शूर इन्द्र, यस्यः इदं स्तोत्रं स्तुतिः अस्ति, ते विभृतिः विविधम् पेश्वर्यं सूनृता सत्यद्भपा अस्तु । ईश्वरः सर्वधनानां स्वामी, तस्य पेश्वर्यं सत्यं भवति ।
- ६ हे शाकतो असंख्य-कर्मन् इन्द्र, अस्मिन् वाजे संग्रामे संसारे नः ऊतये रक्षणाय ऊर्ध्वं सर्वोपरि तिष्ठ भव, अन्येषु केर्येषु संव्रवायहै समक्षे संभाषणं कर्वावहै ।
- वयं इन्द्रस्य सखायः सखिवत् प्रियाः योगे २ प्रत्येकस्मिन् कमणि
 वाजे संस्तारस्य दुस्तरे कार्ये संप्रामे तबस्तरं त्यते स्त्यते विज्ञायते
 यसिन् सः तबाः वेदः ज्ञानं (तु असुन् तबस् उतर्) मेधाविनम् इन्द्रम्
 ऊतये रक्षणाय हवामहे आह्वयामहे ।
- द यदि नः हवम् (हु भावे अए) आह्वानं श्रवत् श्रणुयात् (श्रु छट् अट् तिए इतः छोपः , घ हि अवश्यं सहिम्णीभिः सहस्त्राणि प्रापणानि यासु इन् प्रत्ययः ताभिः असंख्यात-पदार्थ-प्रदाभिः ऊतिभिः रक्षाभिः वाजेभिः अन्तैः सह उप सामीप्ये आ गमत् आगच्छेत । ईश्वरः प्रार्थनायाः योग्यत्वं दृष्ट्र्या प्रर्थिनः सहायं करोति । अनुचिता प्रार्थना न स्वीकार्या भवति ।
- ९ प्रत्नस्य प्ररातनस्य ओकसः सर्वनिवासस्य तुविप्राति तुवि वहु प्रतिमानं विश्वस्य प्रतिमानं नरं नेतारं यं शुनः शेषः यजमानं ब्रते ते पिता पूर्व हुव आहूतवान् (लिट् आत्मने पदे प्रथमपुरुषः विवेचनाभोषः) अहं तवार्थम् अनुहुवे आह्वयामि ।
- १० हे विश्ववार विश्वैः सर्वैः ब्रियते पूज्यते यः स संबोधने सर्व-वरणीय पुरुद्दत पुरुभिः वहुभिः हूतः स्पृतः यः स संवोधने सर्वपूज्य सखे सखिवत प्रिय वसो निवासहेतो आत्मधन इन्द्र तं ताहशं त्वां जरि-तृभ्यः स्तोतृणाम् अर्थे आशास्महे प्रार्थयामहे । ऋत्विज्-यजमानी परस्परार्थम् ईश्वरं यजतः ।
- ११ हे विज्ञिन सर्वशक्तिमन् सखीनां सखे शिष्रिणीनां ज्ञानवतां (शिप्रं ज्ञानं) सोमपावनाम् कोमस्य उत्पन्न-पदार्थ-समूहस्य पावनानां रक्षकानां अस्माकं सोमपाः असि !
- १२ हे विज़्नि सखं सोमपाः, यथा ते इष्टये इच्छार्थम उश्मासि कामयामहे (बशकान्तौ) तथा कृणु कुरु, तत् तथा अस्तु अभिष्टं भवतु ।
 - १३ इन्द्रे सधमादे अस्माभिः सह हर्षयुक्ते सति नः अस्माकं रेवतीः

धनवत्यः प्रजाः तुविवाजाः प्रभूतवलाः सन्तु यासिः सह क्षुमन्तः अन्नवतः वयं मदेम हष्येम ।

- १४ हे घृष्णो शूर, त्वावान् त्वत्सद्याः देवः त्यना आत्मना स्वयम् आप्तः श्रेष्ठः इचानः अस्माभिः याचमानः सन् स्तोतृभ्यः अभीवम् अर्थम् आ ऋणोः घ अवश्यं त्वम् अददाः चक्रयोः रथस्य चक्रयोः अक्षं धूः न इव ददासि ।
- १५ हे शतकतो इन्द्र, यद् दुवः धनं कामितार्थक्षपम् आसन्यं कामम् अस्ति तत् शाचीभिः चक्र-कर्मभिः अक्षं श्रेष्ठ-व्यवहारः न इव जरितॄणाम् आ ऋणोः प्रापयसिः।
- पर्याप्तो) नानाद्वः शब्दं प्रार्थनां कुर्वद्विः शाश्वद्धिः भृशं श्वसद्धिः जीवैः शश्वत् सर्वदा धनानि जिगाय जितवान् प्रापयति । सः इन्द्रः नः अस्माकं सनिता दाता, सः नः सनये संभजनाय भोगाय हिरण्यं रथं सुवर्णन निर्मितं यानम् अदाद दत्तवात् । सः नः द्विः उक्तिः आद्रार्थम् ।

देवते अश्विनी

- १७ हे दस्रा दस्यित रोगान् उपक्षयित स रक् पृत्ययः द्विवचनं डादेशः वैद्या अध्वनी, अद्यत्या बहुिमः अध्य पुक्तया धावीरया पूर्य-माणया गतिकारकया ईषा अन्तेन सह आयातम् युवा आगुक्कान् अस्मिन् कर्मणि, गोमत् गवादिभिः युक्तं हिरण्यवत् बहुता हिरण्येन पुवर्णेन युक्तम् अस्मदीयं गृहं वां हापया भूयात्।
- १८ हे दसी आरोग्य-दातारी अध्विती वा युवधाः रथः समान-योजनः समानं योजनं यस्य सकुद् एव ुज्यते आग्रत्यः नाशरितः हि यस्मात् कारणात् समुद्रे अन्तरिक्षे ईयते गच्छति (अध्यिनी विद्युत्-चम्बु-पाषाण शक्ति प्तीयते)
- १९ रथस्य रमणीयस्य स्थानस्य निवास-हेतोः नक्षत्र-गणस्य चर्कं (स गणो हिविधः तस्य एको भागः स्वतः प्रकाश्यमानः द्वितीयो निष्मकाशः प्रकाश-रहितः हो भागो तारागणैः निर्मितौ तेषां भ्रमणस्य कारणाच चक्रेण तो उपमीयेने । एकं चक्रं धुवां अध्ययस्य हन्तुम अशक्यस्य पर्वतस्य भून्याः वा मूर्धनि उपि नियेमथुः स्थापितवन्तो, अन्यत् हितीयं चक्रं द्यां पि दिवः उपि ईयते ग्व्छिति । भूश्यादिताराः प्रकाशश्चन्याः अध्ययशब्देन अत्र अभिधीयन्ते, ये तु प्रकाशयन्तः यथा सूर्यः विद्यत् प्रभृतयः ते दिवः शब्देन वर्णिताः प्रकाशवन्तो दिवि वर्त्तने प्रकाश-राहिता गोळा तेषां प्रकाशवतां परितो भ्रमन्ति । उभया ईश्वरस्य महिमानं प्रकाशवतः ।

उषसः सूक्तम्

- २॰ हे कधि मेरे कथः कथनं प्रियः यस्याः संबोधने कथितुं मनोहरे, अमत्यं विनादार हिते, उषः प्रातःकाल बद्धाविषे वाः ते भुजे भोगाय (तस्याः उपदेशात् स्वजीवनं सफलीकरणाय तद्मुसारेण चिंहतुं) कः मत्यः मनुष्यः समर्थः अस्तिः हे विभाविर विविधं जगत् भाति दीपयाति या संबोधने मनोविकाशके कं मनुष्यं नक्षसे प्राप्नोषि गच्छिसि, कस् त्यां छभते।
- रे१ हे चित्र अद्भुते अरुषि न विद्यते रुषः क्रोधः यस्यां स्थावित अदेव (अद्यु प्यापने) व्यापके, वयं ते आनन्तात् आवारं आपराकात् पारं न हि एव अमन्महि अजानीम न बोद्धं समर्थाः स्मः । येते गुणाः परमेदवरे घटन्ति । अतः उषाः परमेदवरः ।
- २२ हे दिवः सूर्यस्य दुहितः पुत्रि रिहम धुलोकस्य यमितः त्वं स्योभिः तैः वाजेभिः अन्तैः बलैः वा आगिहे आगच्छ, अस्मे अस्मभ्यं रिषे धनं निधारय नितरां देहि । Meanings of Sanscrit.—
- 30 1 We offer all the produce of corn together witu other things produced to the Almighty God, the Greatest whose works are infinite, for your sake, (O good people,) as the people garnering cereals do with regard to a pit or bin. I, too, worship Him. As cultivators put corn into a pit for protection, so do virtuous people place all their things in God's protection.
- 2 Hundreds of good plants and thousands of vegetables fit for cooking bend down, as it were, with the weight of their ripeness. For offering to God, the multitude of crops of corn and fruit, bending down with rich juice, is fit to be scythed.
- 3 As the above-mentioned harvest is for the pleasure of God. so is the same produce overshadowed in God's power, as water in the ocean; all produce is well protected in God's power as water in the ocean. When a man offers his harvest to God, He, our Common Father, being pleased, protects all that with His power as the crean does its water.
- 4 O God, this produce of vegetation is for Thee! Do Thou overshadow and coept it as a male pigeon does its female! So also do Thou recept our prayer! God recepts the prayer and offering of man, His own son.

- 5 O Lord of wealth, sung and prayed to by means of the Vedic verses, O Brave God Almighty, to whom is this prayer made, Thy power is multifarious and real! God is the Master of all wealth, His power is real.
- 6 O Almighty God of a hundred deeds, be gracious to give us protection in this world of struggle! May we talk with Thee face to face in all works!
- 7 We, the attendants of God, dear as loving companions, invoke the All-wise and Almighty God, the knowledge of whom is extensive, in every work, in every hard struggle of the world.
- 8 If He hears our invocation, He will certainly condescend to come to us with thousands of means of protection and food. Seeing the propriety of a prayer, God gives help to its offerer. An improper prayer is not accepted.
- 9 For thee, (O good man!) I invoke God, the leader, the common measure of all the world, which is the ancient residence of all creatures, whom a learned man describes to his client, and whom thy father invoked.
- 10 O Almighty God, worshipped by all the world, invoked by all people, dear as a friend, the home of all people, the source of life, we pray to Thee for the sake of saints and devotees! The priest and his follower pray to God for mutual good.
- 11 O Almighty God, the wielder of the thunderbolt, the best of companions, Thou art the protector of all of us, the learned people, and of our collection of produce!
- 12 O Wielder of the thunderbolt, the best companion, the protector of the world, do Thou enable us to do Thy will! Let this desire of ours be satisfied.
- 13 O Almighty God, Thou being pleased with us, our people may become wealthy and powerful, with whom we may rejoice on provision of food!

- 14 O Valorous God, there is none like Thee, being self-existent spirit, the best of all, Thou certainly givest the desired object to Thy adorers, when they pray to Thee, as the axle of a car gives support to its wheels!
- 15 O Almighty God of a hundred deeds, Thou givest to Thy worshippers that desired wealth, which is worth having, as a righteous transaction, like the motion of a car by its exle, i. e., most certainly!
- 16 The Almighty God ever enables the souls, doing good deeds and raising the voice of prayer often and often, to get wealth. He has given us a chariot of gold forenjoyment.

 ASHOWANA: Subjects.
- 17 O God of the heaven and earth, who removes all diseases, come to bless this holy work with actuating food together with many kinds of light! By Thy grace, may our houses be blessed with many cattle and much gold!
- 18 O God of the heaven and earth, the dispenser of health, Thy chariot (the world or mind) in which joining is equal, is immortal! So it goes in the sky. In the exoteric sense, ashwanow may mean electricity and magnetism.
- Thou hast established one circle of Thy power on the indestructible earth, and the other encompasses the heaven. The circles refer to the groups of stars, which are the pleasant places of residence. One portion of them is self-luminous, and the other opaque. Both of these heavenly bodies consist of stars and planets. On account of their motion they are compared with wheels. The earth and other planets are dark as is indicated by the word aghnya; those which are luminous, as the sun, electricity, &c., by the word diva. The luminous bodies are found in the heaven, the dark spheres go around them. Both of them declare the greatness of God.

HYMN ON DAWN.

20 O Goddess of dawn, spiritual knowledge, delightful

to describe, beautiful and immortal, which mortal is able to enjoy Thee? Who can make his or her life successful in living its teachings? O Goddess of Light, illuming the world with its various kinds of rays, developer of the mind, whom dost Thou go to, who gets Thee?

- 21 O Wonderful Goddess, in whom there is no anger, merciful and all-pervading, we do not know Thy limit at all! These attributes can be predicated of God. Hence, Usha may mean God.
- 22 O Daughter of Heaven, the regulator of luminous regions, come with power and food! Give us wealth for ever! GOSPEL III.

The 1st Gospel by St Madhu Chhanda occupies the first 3 Anuvakas or religious discourses, the 2nd by St Medha-tithi the 4th and 5th, and the 3rd by St Shuna Shepa the 6th.

The object of assorting the Vedic hymns into these Gospels, called the Upakhyanums by Sanscrit commentators, is to present the reader with the Vedic Upanishats, so to say, in other words, with religious discourses, containing sublime spiritual ideas, which exalt the mind to enjoy the heavenly light, received therefrom. They are intended to replace the mythological litanies in vogue at present in wors' ip, which is not rendered to God, but to demi-gods or heroes, supposed by ignorance to be the incirnations of the Supreme Being, a doctrine, which is not found in the V das. To wers ip a man, howwer good or brave, is blas, heny. It is one Devil's rebellion against the authority of the uler of the Universe. They will be found to be free from all thank of sector in ism and worldliness, which corcupt the human mind, and so, it is hoped, fit for being used in affording rest to the mind after morning meditation or Sandbys.

The Gospel by St. Shuna Shepa runs through 7 hymns from the 27th to the 30th, containing 101 verses, the metre of 14 of which is Trishtup, i. e., 44 syllables in a couplet of 4

feet, each of 11 syllables; of 74, Gayatri of 3 feet of 8 syllables each; of 7, Pankti of 40 syllables; and of 6, Anushtup of 4 feet, each of 8 syllables. Thus the number of syllables in the Gospel is 616+1776+280+192 or 2864 in toto.

It is hard to determine the date of St. Shuna Shepa, who was the son of St. Ajigarta, unknown to fame. But it appears to be posterior to that of St. Medhatithi, vide page 412. The great learning of Indian sages often discarded any reference to personality, probably from the fear of attaching importance to it over the subject matter, which was all in all with them. The later intellectual development in all countries, mostly occidental, gives great importance to personality, which is elevated to authority, and throws the truth of facts into the background, thus establishing manism everywhere. Tho' their self-abnegation is past all praise, yet it was fated otherwise: man now loves biography more than a bare narration of natural facts. However, it is here more important to know what he teaches than Whose son washe, and When did he live?

This translation methodically eliminates the common allegation, that the religion of the Vedas is polytheism or henotheisus. The preamble of two previous gospels has shown that the various nouns occurring therein are not the names of so many deities; but they denote the various attributes of the one and the same Deity. The present gospel of seven hymns mentions Agni, Savita, Prajapati, Mitra, Varuna, Bhaga, Vishwey Devah, Indra, Yajna, Soma, Ashwanow, and Usha as the deities of its verses. But they are not separate deities, rather they signify only one God. Thus Agni means Adorable; Savita, the creator; Prajapati, the Lord of noses; Mitra, the friend; Varuna, the best; Baga, the benefictor; India almignty; Yagaa, worshipful; Some the producer or father, and As ware, the Father-last to or the Perveder of the heaven and earth

It has been already observed that Ashwina tho' dual in

no. is one deity; for, he is represented with two hands in the Yajurveda, chapter 11. verse 9—Ashwinor bahubhyam. The word also denotes day and night, the heaven and earth. Some commentators have rendered it by the husband and wife. We have uniformly translated it into the Father-Mother as a name of God. In giving Sanscrit equivalents, singulars are used for duals in passages where one deity is meant, but two names are used thereof.

Vishwey Devah means all the learned souls. It occurs in verse 45, where they are said to worship God. They are not to be worshipped in place of God. Usha means the dawn or twilight in commou language. Mythology describes Usha as a goddess, driving the chariot of the sun. Here Usha is mentioned as the daughter of heaven—Diva duhita, which no doubt spiritual knowledge is, as it embodies the ideas, which fly from the brain of God. But some epithets imply that it is also a name of God. Thus there is no polytheism or plurality of gods to be worsheped in the Vedas.

The Gospel by St Shuna Shepa, given in the foregoing seven hymns, is like the preceding two gospels, a Vedis Upanishat or spiritual discourse, intended to teach sublime religion so as to bring about the SALVATION of the human mind, wherein her powers are perfected and she is admitted to the presence of God, the Soul of the Universe. Its scheme is thus unfolded: Communion between God and man being the life and soul of religion, it describes its practical details and the invaluable advantages accruing therefrom.

- Figures in the body denote verses.
- 24 Philosophy has proved beyond the shadow of doubt that the Divine Being and the human mind are both spiritual by their nature. The relation between them is consequently spiritual, the matter not intervening between them. 1 To utilise this relation for our good, the sage advises us to hold communion by means of the contemplation of the Great Name

of God 2 after the manner of learned people; for, Name is naturally associated with a great many attributes, which are comprehended by learning alone. 3 Contemplation is conducted by recalling to mind the powers of God, as our eternal protector and giver of what is best for us. 4 It is natural that meditation becomes a prayer for success in communion, which is the best wealth for us. 5 For, it brings God's protection, the sense of which enables a man to undertake great works with courage and success. 6 Meditation impresses the mind with the immensity of God's power, which the visible material universe, vast as it is, can not measure. 7 Meditation derives light from heaven, which increases knowledge, free from oblivion. 8 It brings home the great fact. that God enlightens the mind, that He alone is above man and is his ruler, and that He alone effectually protects him from enemies. 9 The conditions to be fulfilled for success in communion, are to avoid what is not good, to be away from sin; 10 to believe in the inviolability of God's laws; 11 to resign one's self to God; to read the Veda, which reminds one of God, and whose scheme of life, when adopted, prolongs it to 100 years; 12 to keep the company of wise men, which opens the mind to knowledge; 13 to continue the pursuit of knowledge, to perform good works; to adopt the vegetarian system of diet; 14 to be humble, to repent; and 15 to pray for God's grace to keep off temptations.

25 Not only periodical prayers, cultivation of knowledge, and continuance of health are the only necessary outfits for salvation; but the whole tenor of life should be godly also. 1 Godly life is indicated by the fear of God, asking His forgiveness for not observing His law as one ought to; 2 by avoidance to break the law wilfully; 3 by joy and the serenity of temper; 4 by intense love for God; 5 by the recognition of God's care for all creatures alike, and the appreciation of His rule, that is, contentment; 6 by the vow of veracity and

observance of other ethical rules. 7 For, religious hypocrisy will not do, as God knows and sees all that is in the world, either up above, 8 or down below at any time, 9 or in any other region whatever; 10 for, He holds rule everywhere. 11 A candidate for salvation consults his conscience in whatever he does, 12 and follows its voice. 13 Thus he is protected by God in his righteous life; 14 for, God is above all the world; 15 He gives health to man. 16 The aim of godly life is to see or realise God; 17 to receive messages directly from God. 18 The man who lives such a life, comes to know the mind also. 19 But this power comes by the prayer to God; 20 man's efforts alone are not sufficient. 21 He should always pray that God's will be done.

26 Salvation requires that environments should FAVOURABLE. 1 Hence one should pray that godly ideas be produced in the people around him and knowledge and good works come in vogue. 2 They should also be made familiar with the teachings of the Vedas. 3 Friendship should be promoted among all as well as the reciprocity of kindliness bordering upon relationship. 4 All members of a communityscholars, friends, judges, guardians and others, should be godly. 5 Vedic verses inculcating good to all should be chanted in prayer. 6 Difference in the mode of worship should be treated with tolerance, as all, if sincere, worship the same one God of the universe. 7 Being the children of the same Division lateration, larger in love and be kind to one another. 8 When you leads I would, the interests of all are protected, 9 and al live to peace and prosperity, 10 leading virtuous life often free from disease.

27 Salvation requires ELEANTHE PY as one of its chief essentials. I Humility and righteousness should be observed in all works, 2 and towards all persons, since they are all made by God. 3 Evil persons are to be reformed. 4 The spread of the Vedas leads to philanthropy, as they impart

pure spiritual knowledge, divested of all sectarianism. 5 The acquirement of spiritual knowledge is a gift of God. 6 It makes a saint of a man. 7 He becomes best fitted for hard struggles in the world and for control on affairs. 8 Being God-fearing, none becomes his enemy. 9 He is the best teacher and leader of people. 10 He always does what is good to all. 11 Right sense and right power 12 form the burthen of the Vedic prayer, 13 pregnant with respect for all.

- 28 1 RIGHT DOMESTIC LIFE is another requisite for salvation; for the home is a nursery of right ideas about God, and a proper place for training in religion and religious life. 2 The home of religious people should serve as a place for experiment and observation to make the knowledge of the inmates perfect. 3 There duties towards all persons are learnt. 4 All members of the household do the work with their own hands, 5 which perfects their knowledge of things. 6 Love of agriculture is instilled into the heart of all. 7 Aptitude for different kinds of work classifies workers into the well-known four orders of people in Aryan civilisation, namely, 8 priests, warriors, merchants, and servants. 9 Agriculture being the chief source of supplies, it is to be followed to suffice their and others' wants.
 - for the practice of religious life, is compatible with the profession of agriculture, which comprises 1 the keeping of cattle, horses and so forth, that establish the respectability of persons. 2 An agriculturist whose wealth is spread abroad on land, necessarily becomes a religious man for constantly looking on God for help. 3 He is not to be idle and luxurious. 4 His great enemies are robbers, 5 whom God alone can restrain. 6 He prays for the averting of bad seasons. 7 His language is always polite from his seriousness. He who possesses land, is a real master, and not a slave. Hence, the Vedas teach that every househelder to be virtuous should possess land for his support.

1 At garnering, agriculturists with the priest at their head should offer the produce of a cereal harvest to the God Almighty, whose gift it is, and store the excess in granaries. 2 The fruit harvest should be collected when it is ripe. 3 As the produce of agriculture is offered to Gcd, His blessing protects it for the use of His children. believes that God is pleased with man's offering the product of his labour in the field. 5 Faith also regards God's power to be real and reliable, 6 and hopes as success in religion to talk with Lord God face to face. 7 It is staunch faith in God that gives strength in hard struggles. 8 Faith in God continues to exist in spite of heartless ridicule at its weakness, as prayer sometimes receives an indubitable response, 9 To maintain the purity of religion, its teaching should be entrusted to learned persons and parents. 10 It is guarded by saints and devotees. Thus the co-operation of the lay and holy men tends to their mutual good. 11 Their joining together in religious works induces the flow of God's grace. 12 The joy produced from association in religion encourages men in doing God's will with firmness, 13 which promotes their prosperity 14 with the regularity a machime. 15 It is the prosperous neople who make progress in religious and secular knowledge, science and 16 For, the earth opens its treasure to them. 17 As prosperity depends on domestic animals, the master should pray for their health and for riches with which to suupport 18 The Vedas believe in God's power in healing and in the sacredness of all sentient beings' rights 19 on the earth below and the heaven above. 20 The beauty of human life is crowned with the possestion of spiritual knowledge, without which a man is but a beast. Happy is the person who is blessed with it 21 Spiritual knowledge believes in the universality of God's love, 22 The Rigveda calls it the Daughter of God, for whose favour all should pray to make their life a complete success on earth and an assurance of salvation in heaven.

31 ऋषिः हिरण्यस्तूषः। देवता अग्निः। छन्दः ८, १६, १८ त्रिष्टुप् रोषाः जगति Seer: Hiranya Stupe, Subject: Agni, metre: 8, 16, 18 Tribhtup, Rest Jagati

157—त्वमग्ने प्रशमा अंगिरा ऋषिर्देवो देवानामभवः शिवः सला । तव बते कवयो विद्यनापसो ऽजायन्त मस्तो भाजदृष्टयः ॥ १ ॥

O God अग्न, Thou त्वं art अभवः first प्रथमः, the essence of the world आंगिरा, omniscient ऋषिः, the God देवः of gods देवानां, beneficent शिवः, our frend सखा! Learned ऋषयः and energetic विभानापसः mortals महतः become अजातन्त clairvoyant भाजदृष्यः in Thy तवं service व्रते।

Note.—Those who are earnestly engaged in frequenting the company of the good, and performing their natural duties, become friends with God, who lights up knowledge in their mind, so that they turn to be truly useful to the society at large.

158—त्वमग्ने प्रथमो अंकिरस्तमः कविर्देवानां परिमुषिस ब्रतम् । विश्वविश्वसमै अवनाय मेथिरो द्विमाता शयुः कतिथा चिदायवे ॥२॥

O God अग्ने, Thou तं, the first प्रथम: cause, the essence of all अगिरस्तम:, the perfect knower कवि:, omnipresent विश्वः, the awakener मेचिरः, giver of rest रायुः, and maker of duality दिमाता, gracest परिभूषसि or blessest the work कतं of gods or learned people देवानां in many ways कतिथा for the good of all विश्वसमे the world भुवनाय and also चित्र man आयबे!

Note.—God keeps all the worlds in their systems, and learned people keep the masses within the bounds of morality by teaching the Vedas. They are learned people who advance the knowledge of the world, created by God. None can create the world from its causes except the omnipresent God, and none can know His laws except learned people.

159—त्वमग्ने प्रथमो मातिरिक्वन आविर्भव सुक्रत्या विवस्वते । अरेजेतां रोदसी होतृवूर्ये ऽसन्नोः भारम् अयजो महो वसा ॥ ३ ॥

O God अग्ने, Thou त्वं being first प्रथम:, be भव manifest आवि: by Thy almight सुक्रत्या for (giving us the knowledge of) the celestial मातरिश्वने sun विवस्तते! The heaven and earth रोदसी move अरेजेतां in Thee, accepted as Thou art of all workers होत्व्यें। O Asylum वसो, Thou destroyest असम्बोः and bearest अजयः our great महः burden भारं!

Note.—The essence of fire being turned into the sun by the air, dispels darkness, upholds the earth and emits light. It is the cause of all activity and motion.

160—त्वम् अग्ने मनवे षाम् अवाश्यः पुरुर्त्वसे सुकृते सुकृत्तरः । इवात्रेण यत् पित्रोर्धेच्यसे पर्या त्वा पूर्वम् अनयन्नापरं पुनः ॥४॥

O God अग्ने, Thou त्वं revealest अवाशयः heaven ui to a learned man मनवे, and dost good सुरुष्तः to a learned प्रत्यसे and virtuous सुरुष्ते person. They, whom यन Thou absolvest सुरुष्ते from (obligation to) parents पित्रोः by means of wealth or knowledge इवात्रण, ever afterwards पुनः have borne अन्यय् Thee त्वां, the first पूर्व and last अपरं of all, in their life.

Note.—The obtainment of God, who has made the sun, moon and other worlds, and by whom learned people have been taught, is effected by sound knowledge and sincere action in useful work.

161—त्वम् अग्ने वृषभः पुष्टिवर्द्धन-उद्यतसुचे भवसि श्रवास्यः । य आहुति परि वेदा वषद्कृतिमेकायुरश्रे विश्व आविवासित ॥५॥

O God अपने, Thou त्वं art भवसि the giver of bliss वृषभः, promoter of health पृष्टिवर्दनः and worth hearing अवाय्यः to a devotee उद्यतसुचे, who यः knows वेद divine वषद्कृति invocation आहुति well परि and अप्रे being devoted प्कायुः serves आविवास्ति the people विद्याः!

Note.—Persons should first know God, the first cause, and acquire knowledge of the world together with various arts, and then turn this knowledge to the comfort of the people at large.

162—त्वम् अग्ने वृजिनवर्त्तनि तुरं सक्मन् पिपिषं विदये विचर्षणे । यः सुरसाता परितकम्ये धने दभ्रेभिरिचत् समृता हंसि भूयसः ॥६॥

O God अगने, the creator सक्मन्, seer विचर्षणे of things, Thou तं, who यः killest हंसि many enemies भ्रयसः even चित्र with small means दभ्रभिः in a righteous समृता battle श्रासाता and in the midst of pleasant परितक्ये wealth धने, protectest पिपर्वि a person नरं of active path यजिनवर्त्तान in a battle विद्ये !

Note.—It is a rule with God that He turns them on to a right path who want to practise a wicked religion, gives wealth to them who long for righteous battles, and gives victory to them who are on the right, though possessed of little means.

163—त्वं तमग्ने अमृतत्व उत्तमे मर्त्त दधासि श्रवसे दिवे दिवे । यस्तातृषाण उभयाय जन्मने मयः क्रुणोषि प्रय आ च सूरये ॥ ७॥

O God अग्ने, Thou त्वं acceptest द्यासि that तं mortal मर्चे in the best उत्तमे immortality अस्तत्वे who यः longs ताव्याणः for Thee, worth hearing अवसे, every day दिवे दिवे, and makest आकृणोणि provision for that wise person स्रये of prosperity प्रयः and च felicity मयः for both उभयाय lives जन्मने here and hereafter!

Note.—Their support is God who obtain immortality. He provides for them every good

164—त्वं नो अग्ने सनये धनानां यशसं कारुं कृणुहि स्तवानः । ऋध्याम कर्मापसा नवेन देवैर्षावापृथिवी पावतं नः ॥ ८॥

O God अग्ने, do Thou त्वं, being adored स्तवानः, make क्युद्दि our नः son कार्ड glorious यश्चमं for dividing सनये wealth धनानां! May we promote ऋध्याम our work कमें with new नवेन courage अपसा! Let the heaven and earth धावा पृथिवी together with learned people देवे: protect प्रावतं us न:!

Note.—It is on the just distribution of wealth that the prosperity of a people depends, and this is lone when external causes are favorable and learned people try their best in general protection.

165—त्वं नो अग्ने पित्रोरु ाय आ देत्रो देवेष्वनवद्य जागृतिः । तनुकुद् वोधि प्रमिति ा कारवे त्वं कल्याण वसु विश्वमोपिषे ॥९॥

O unblamable अन्य God अपने, Thou त्वं, the ever wakeful जागृतिः god देवः of god, देवेषु, sowest ओपिषे us नः in the genital organ उपस्थे of the parents पित्रोः! O Bliss कल्याण, do Thou त्वं, the maker कृत् of bodies तन् and च the great Intellect पंगितः, teach बोचि the righteous worker कारवे how to acquire all विश्वं the wealth वसु or knowledge of all things!

Note.—God may be asked to give you birth in the family of learned people, so that being taught the different branches of knowledge, you may be happy. The phrase pitroh upasthey also means pervading in the heaven and earth.

166—त्वम् अग्ने प्रमतिस् त्वं पितासि नस् त्वं वयस्कृतः तव जामयो वयम् । सन् त्वा रायः श्वतिनः सं सहस्रिणः सुवीरं यन्ति व्रतपामदाभ्य ॥१०

O God अंग्ने, Thou त्वं art आस the absolute Intellect प्रमितः, Thou त्वं art our नः father पिता, Thou त्वं art the maker of life वयस्कृत, we वयं are Thy तव children जामयः! O Gracious God अदास्य, the possessors of hundreds दातिनः and thousands सहस्तिणः of kinds of wealth रायः go संयन्ति to or seek Thee त्वां, the Supreme Hero सुवीरं, and protector of works क्रतपां!

Note.—Howsoever great a man may be, he is dependent on God's cower.

167—त्वामभे प्रथममायुमायवे देवा अक्रुण्वन् नहुषस्य विश्पतिम् ।

इड्यामकृण्वन् मनुषस्य शासनीं पितुर्यत् पुत्रो ममकस्य जायते ॥ ११

O God अग्ने, learned people देवा: have revealed अकृण्यन् Thee त्वां, the first life आयुं and protector विद्यति, for the information आयवे of man नहुषस्य, and have made अकृण्यन् the (Vedic) speech इड्यां to be the law शासनीं of man मनुषस्य, so that यत a worthy son पुत्र: may be born जायते of a worthy ममकस्य father पितु:!

Note.—No protector of man can rule well, no father of children can teach true lessons without the knowledge of the Vedas.

168-त्वं नो अग्ने तव देव पायुभिर्मघोनो रक्ष तन्वश्च वन्छ।

त्राता तोयकस्य तनये गवामस्यनिमेषं रक्षमाणस्तव त्रते ॥ १२ ॥

O God अग्ने, all-wise हेच and adorable वंश. do Thou त्वं ever निमेषं protect रक्ष our नः great persons मधोनः and श्व bodies तन्वः with Thy तब protective powers पायुभिः! Being the preserver रक्षमाणः of this अस्य world, Thou art the protector शता of the child तोकस्य and of animals गवां, living under Thy ाव law अते to enjoy life तनये!

Note.—God alone protects great persons as well as helpless children and animals.

169—त्वस् अग्ने यज्यवे पायुरन्तरो ऽनिषंगायं चतुरक्ष इध्यसे ।

यो रातहव्यो ऽतृकाय धायसे कीरे।रिचन् मंत्रं मनसा बनोषि तम्॥१३

O God अग्ने, Thou त्वं, the internal अन्तरः self, guardian पायुः, protector of four quarters चतुरक्षः, art revealed इध्यसे for the unworldly अनिषंगायं devotee यज्यवे, who यः is the giver of food रातहृज्यः for an upright person अवनाय, upholdest

धायसे the Vedic verses मत्रं of a Vedic scholar कीरे: and चित् acceptest वनोषि him तं by the mind मनसा !

Note.—As students receive knowledge from a teacher by the mind. so does God accept a man by the mind.

170—त्वम् अग्ने उरु शंसाय वाघते स्पाई यद्रेक्णः परमं वनोषि तत् । आश्रस्य चित् प्रमतिरुच्यसे पिता प्र पाकं शास्सि प्र दिशो विद्रष्टरः १४

O God अग्ने, Thou त्यं givest बनोषि a very उर praiseworthy रासाय and learned person बाधते that तत् longed for स्पार्हे wealth रेकणं which यत् is best परमं! Thou art called उच्यते the great म intellect मति:, evil-preventer विदुशः, father पिता of government आध्रस्य and चित् regulatest शास्सि the development प्रपाक of the quarters प्रदिशः or whole world.

Note —God gives wealth, protection, and knowledge to all people as a father gives to his children.

171—त्वम् अग्ने प्रयतदाक्षणं नरं वर्मेष स्यूतं परि पासि विश्वतः ।

स्वादु क्षमा यो वसतौ स्योनकृज् जीवयाजं यजते सोपमा दिवः ॥१५

O God अरने, Thou त्वं protectest पासि a very munificent प्रयतदक्षिणं man नरं a इव a well-made स्यूतं armour बर्मा from all विश्वतः sides परि! He स is like उपमा the sun दिवः wuo यः is the giver of delicious food स्वादुश्चमा, spreader of ease स्योनकृत् in society वसतो and does यजते service याजं to sentient beings जीव!

Note.—That person is like the sun who tries for the comfort of all living beings. He is an armour or shield to the rest of beings.

172-इमाम् अग्ने शर्राणं मीमुबो न इममध्वानं यमगाम दुरात् ।

आपिः पिता प्रमतिः सोम्यानां भृभिरस्यृषिकृन् मर्त्यानाम् ॥ १६ ॥

O God अग्ने, do Thou त्वं forgive मीमृष this इमां transgression शराणं of ours नः, which यं we have done अगाम long दूरात, in this इमं path अध्वानं on earth! Thou art आसि the affectionate आपि: father पिता, the great Intellect प्रमातिः of the good-hearted सोम्यानां and the mover मृमि: and the sage ऋषि maker ऋत of mortals मत्योनां।

Note.—When people earnestly desire to obtain a righteous path, God produces a desire in their heart for the company of the good. Though they

may be afar, the good sages meet them and the they become righteous and learned on obtaining knowledge from them.

178-मनुष्वद् अग्ने अङ्गिरस्वद् अङ्गिरो यह न जात् सदने पूर्वयच् हुचे । अच्छ याह्या वहा दैव्यं जन्मासादय दक्षिः यश्चि च त्रियम् ॥१७॥

O Holy शुचे, Supernal अंगिरः God अग्ने, come to आयाहि, send आवह, establish आसाद्य and च honor यक्षि a divine देव्वं and good प्रियं person जनं well अच्छ in society सद्ने and in heaven विदिष, like a thinking man मनुष्यवत् like a learned person अंगिरस्वत, and like a patriarch ययातिवत् as of old पूर्ववत्!

Note.—When God is served by means of knowledge, love and works, He leads person, to righteousness.

174 प्रतेनाग्ने व्रक्षणा वार्षधस्य शक्ती वा यत् ते चक्तमा विदा वा । स्त प्रणेष्यभि वस्यो अस्मान् सं नः स्ज समत्या वाजवत्या ॥१८॥

O God अग्ने, be Thou known बाइधन्त by this एतेन Veda बसजा or जा by Thy ते power शक्ता or जा by knowledge विदा, which बत् we have practised जरुमा, and उत do Thou lead अभिमनेषि us बस्मान् to wealth वस्यः! Endow संस्ता (lit. create) us नः with energetic बाजबत्या sound सु reason मत्या!

Note.—Those who practise religion according to the Veda, become endowed with good understanding. They honor and are honored by people.

Prose order and explanation in Sanscrit.-

- 31 १ हे अग्ने, त्वं प्रथमः भाषः मंगिराः भंगानां रसः भातमा ऋषिः सर्वेवित देवानां देवः शिवः मंगलकारी सखा सहायकारी अभवः असि (लङ् लिट् लुङ् लिङ् लट् लोट् प्रार्थनायाम लड्वत प्रयुज्यन्ते)। तव ब्रते भक्षायां कवयः मेधाविनः विमनापसः विमनानि ब्रानानि व्यासि कर्माणि येषां ते ब्रानिनः अनुष्ठितारः भ्राजदृष्यः प्रकाशमाना दृष्टिः येषां ते विशालबुद्यः महतः मनुष्याः अजायन्त अभवन् चलन्ति। विश्रांसः दृश्वरस्य नियमेषु सदा वस्तेन्ते।
- २ हे अग्ने, त्वं देवानां प्रथमः अगिरस्तमः उत्कृष्टातमा कविः सर्वकः विभुः सर्वव्यापकः मेघिरः मेघावान् (मेघृ संगमे इरन् प्रत्ययः) संगमयिता हिमाता हयोः लोकयोः निर्माता शयुः यः प्रलये सर्वान् शाययति प्रलय-कत्ती सन् विश्वसमे भुवनाय समस्थलोकाय आयवे मनुष्याय व्रतं न्यायं नियमं कतिचा बहुप्रकारैः चित् एव परिभूषसि सर्वतः अलंकरोषि। सर्वस्य सुस्नाय एव सदा वर्तसे।

- ३ हे मातिरिश्वने (माता नाम अन्तिरिश्वं तत्र श्वसिति प्राणिति स मातिरिश्वा वायुः कन् प्रत्ययः क इत्) आकाशयितिन् अग्ने, त्वं प्रथमः आद्यः सन् सुक्रत्या शोभन-कर्मेच्छ्या (सुशुभं क्रतुं कर्म आत्मनः इच्छिति क्यच् क्च् इतौ टाप् ट्प् इतौ सुक्रतुया उपपदस्य इविः तृतीयायाः छुक् डादेशः) विवस्यते यज्ञमानाय (विवासिति परिचरिति मतुष्) आविः मकटः भव । त्वत्तः रोदसी द्यावापृथिव्यौ खरेजेताम् अकंपेताम् । होत्वूर्ये यश्चे (होत्रा ब्रियते स यद्यः क्ष् प्रत्ययः वृ वरणे) भारं भरणं पोषणम् असच्नोः अवहः (सध हिंसायां अत्र वहने श्रु छक्कः)। हे वसो वासहेतो महः महत्यम् अयजः समगमयः देहि ।
- ध हे अग्ने, त्वं मनवे मनुष्याय मन्यते जानाति सं तस्मे धां सूर्यम् अवाशयः अविकाशयत सुकृते सुकर्मणे पुरूरवसे पुरवः रवाः शब्दाः यस्य तस्मै विदुषे मनुष्याय त्वं सुकृत्तरः शुभकर्ता असिः, यत् यदा स्वात्रण क्षिप्रमथनेन पित्रोः अरण्योः परिमुच्यसे आविभवासि, सदा त्वा पूर्वं पुनः अपरं पर्यानयन् याजिनः अस्थापयन् । व्रणवदेही अरण्योः जपः मथनं, मूर्धेनि प्रणवस्य तीव्र-योगेन जपात् प्रकाशो भवति पश्चात् आनं संभवति ।
- प्र हे अग्ने, त्वं वृषमः कामानां वर्षिता (यो वर्षित सुखानि सः)
 पुष्टि वर्धनः पुष्टि धनादिकं वर्धयति स घृद्धि-कर्ता उद्यतम् चे उद्यता
 उत्कृष्टतया गृहीता खुक् यज्ञ-पात्रं येन तस्मै यज्ञकर्त्रे अवाय्यः ओतुं योग्यः
 मंत्रे: अवणीयः भवित्व । हे अग्ने, यः वष्ट् कृति स्वाहा द्वान्द्यकाम्
 आषुति परि सर्वतः वेद जानासि एकायुः सर्व-प्रजानां एकमात्र जीवनं
 सत्यगुणस्वभावम् आयुः यस्य सत्य-स्वरूपः सन् याजिने विद्याः प्रजाः
 आविवाससि सर्वतः श्रकाश्यसि तस्मै प्रजाः सन्तानं ददासि ।
- ६ द्दे सक्मन सचनीय संवेतुं योग्य विचर्षणे विशिष्ट-ज्ञानयुक्त अग्ने रिश्वर, तं वृज्ञिन-वर्तिनं वृज्ञिनस्य अधर्मस्य वर्तिनः मार्गः यस्य तं अधर्मिनं नरं विद्ये संग्रामे हंसि मारयसि यः स ग्रूरसाता श्रूराणां योदणां सातिः संभजनं मेळनं यस्यां श्रूरसातौ युद्धे परितक्मे (तक इसने) परि सर्वतः तक्मः हर्षः यस्मिन् सुखमदे धने चित् अपि युद्धे च द्मेसिः भद्येः साधनैः सह भूयसः वहून् समृता सम्यक् ऋते सत्य थेषां तान् सत्यन्नतान् (शेः स्थाने डादेशः) पिपर्षि पाळयसि । र्श्वरः प्रापिष्टं नरं विनाशयति, धर्मोत्मानं च अल्प-सार्धन-सहितं संकरे पाळयति ।
- हे अग्ने, त्वं तं मर्त्तम् उत्तमे उत्कृष्टे असतत्वे मोक्षे द्धासि
 धारयासि, यः दिवे २ प्रतिदिनं श्रवसे श्रोतुं योग्याय ते ततृषाणः अति-

पुष्णायुकः भवति (लिट् कान्च क इत्) तस्यै च सूर्वे नेवाविने इमदाव दाभ्यां जन्मने सांवतायुवे परायुवे च मयः सुसं प्रयः अवदानं आ मन्तात् कृणोषि करोवि । इंदवर तं सर्वदा सुविनं करोति ।

- द हे अग्ने, स्तवानः स्तूयमान सन् त्वं नः भनानां सनये हानाव बदासं यद्योक्षुकं कारुं कर्मकर्तारं पुत्रं कृणुहि क्रुरु देहि येन नवेन नृतनेन पुत्रेण सह अपसा कर्मणा कर्म द्येष्मतं ऋष्याम वर्धयामहे, देवैः दिव्यगुणः सह द्यावापृथिवी नः प्रावतम् प्रकर्षण रक्षतम्। द्यावा-पृथिभी देश्वरस्य सामर्थस्य द्वी भागी स्तः तयोः द्वारा तत्र व्यापकः परमेश्वरः स्तूयते सः अप्मान् रक्षतु ।
- ९ है अनवण न विणते वधं निधं अस्मिन् सः निदांष अग्ने त्वं नः पित्रोः षावापृथिव्योः (सर्वान् पालयतः अतः भूमिषावा पितरौ संक्रितो स्तः) उपस्थे समीपे तत्र व्यापकः सन् देवेषु देवः सर्वेश्वरः जागृविः जागक्तः (जागृ किन्) तन् कृत तन् षु विस्तृत-लोकेषु विद्यां करोति सः विद्य-कृत प्रमतिः महद्वु दियुक्तः सन कारवे कर्मकत्रे पोधि वुष्यस्व नित्यं नागर्षि अनुगृहं कुरु; हे कल्याण मंगल-स्वरूप त्वं विश्वं वसु धनं कारवे कर्मकत्रे आ समन्तास अपिषे उत्पाद्यसि । वप् व्यूक्तने लिट्)।
- 10 हे अग्ने त्वं प्रमितः महान् बुहिमान्, त्वं नः पिता, त्वं वयस्कृत् आयुष्पप्रदः असि वयं तव जामयः पुत्राः बन्धवः, हे अदाभ्य अहिंसनीय, सुवीरं व्रतयां कर्मणः पालकं त्वा त्वां शितनः शतसंख्याकाः सहिषणः सहिषणः सहिषणः सहिषणः संख्याकाः रायः धनानि संयन्ति सम्यक् प्राप्नुवन्ति । त्वं धनानां व्रतानां मतीनां ववसां मनुष्वाणां च पालको ऽसि । (जमित गतौ इण् जामयः अपत्यानि)
- ११ हे अग्ने, देवाः विद्यांसः त्वां प्रथमं सर्वोपिर आयुं जीवनं न्यायकचाँ विद्यानवन्तं अक्तष्यन् अज्ञानन् मन्यन्ते, नदुषस्य मनुषस्य आयवे विद्यानाय विश्वपतिष् अक्तण्यन्, इडां वेद-वाणीं च मनुषस्य शासनी राज्यकत्रीम् अक्तण्यन् यत् यथा ममकस्य झानयतः मादशस्य पितुः पुत्रः पावनशीवः जायते उत्पचते । नह वन्यने नहाते वभ्यते कम-पाकेन स मनुष्य पद भवति उष्ट्या प्रत्ययः । ममक अस्मत्-शन्दः स्थाने आदेशः । शासनी शिष्यते अनया सा नीतिः वेदवाणी वा ।
- ११ के वन्य नमस्करणीय अग्ने देव तव पायुमिः पालनेः (पा यु मार्ययः) मः मधीनः धानिनः (मधं धनं मतुर् मधवन् रास्) तन्वः च तन्ः अवदेशाय रक्षा, स्वं नः तोकस्य गर्बा च बाता रक्षकः तनये वर्धनाय

(तजु विस्तारे) मसि, तव व्रते सत्यन्यायक्षे अनिमेषं सदा रक्षमाणः महम् अस्मि ।

- १३ हे अग्ने त्वं यज्यवे (यजि पूजने सु प्रत्ययः) प्रजाश पाहः रक्षकः (पा रक्षणे सुक् आगमः उण् प्रत्ययः पा य उ), अनिषंगाय सि विश्वते निषंगः (पञ्ज संगे) पक्षपातः यस्य तसी न्यायस्काव अन्तरः समीपवर्त्ती सन् चतुरक्षः चत्वारि अशीपि नेत्राणि दिशः श्रम्य सर्वेदक् इध्यसे व्पयसे ज्वालावत् सर्वत्र वर्त्तसे। यः अवृकाय अचीराम (वृक्षः नाम चौरः वृज् कक् प्रत्ययः) धायसे पोषकाय (धा आतो पुक् असुन् प्रत्ययः धा य अस्) कर्त्रे रात-हृज्यः रातं दश्तं दृष्यं भोजनं चेत्र सः अन्धः तं चित् च कीरेः स्तोतुः (कृ संशब्दे इ प्रत्ययः) मंच त्रीचं प्रनास अन्तः करण-द्वारा वनेपि सद्यसे तस्य बहायं करोपि (ध्यु सेष्पे उः प्रत्ययः)।
- १४ हे अग्ने उठशंसाय उर्वी वह्वी शंसा कीर्तिः बस्य ठस्से मिसदाय वाचते ऋत्विजे यजमानाय यत् स्पांहे बांछितं (स्पृह इच्छायां अण् प्रत्ययः) परमम् उत्तमं तत् वनोषि ददासि तेन तस्य सहावं करोषि । आध्रस्य चित् च राज्यस्य (आधा रक् प्रत्ययः अथवा ध्रे तृष्तौ) धारणीयस्य संसारस्य प्रमातः द्धिमान् षिता पालकः उच्यसे, पाकं हानं शिशुं प्रशास्ति शिक्ति, प्रदिशः भाषाद विदृष्टरः दृरि ताद सारयसि ।
- १५ हे अग्ने, त्य प्रयतदक्षिणं प्यता दसा दक्षिणा धेन तं दातारं नरं स्यूनं सूचीभिः निष्पादत वर्म कवचम इब विश्वतः सर्वतः परिपासि रक्षसि । स्वादु उत्तमं अव्म अन्न यस्मिन् ताइरां यशं यः करोति आ उत्तमयाणा स्योन-कृत स्योनं सुख करोति स सुकारदः वसती पृष्टे किष्याजं जीवानां हिताय यजते यस्मिन् तं यशं जीवपूजां यजते करोति स यजमानः दिवः सूर्यस्य उपमा सूर्यवत सुसकारी भवति ।
- १६ हे अग्ने, इसां नः शर्राण हिंसां मतलोपस्पां मीमृषः समस्य (सक्), इसम् अध्वानं मार्गे वं दूरात् अगाम त्यस्थेषां परित्यक्तवन्तः तम् अपि समस्य। स्योग्यानां देवानां मत्यांमां मञ्जूष्यामां त्यस् आपिः प्रापनीय : प्रमतिः महाझानी पिता पाळकः सुविः सामसः कर्म-निर्वादकः ऋषिकृत् झानप्रदः असि ।
- १७ हे असे शुचे शुद्ध अंगिरस्वत् शायवत् अंगिरः धारकः वदाविः वत् मह्ययन्तः पुरुषाः कर्माणि भाष्तुवन्ति तदत् (यतो प्रह्यः) पूर्ववर् सदने यदे अच्छ आसाहि आगच्छ, दैव्वं कुश्चलं आवहः वहिषि अप्वारिक्षे, स्वर्गे अनं मञुष्यं सादय संपादय उपवेशवे, नियम् अभिष्टं च प्रक्षि देहि।

१८ हे अग्ने, एतेन ब्रह्मणा वेद मंत्रेण वाबुधस्व आविः भव, यत् ते त्वद्धे शक्तो शक्त्या वा विदा श्रानेन वा चक्रम ऊचिम उक्तवस्तः, उत च अस्मान् वस्यः धनं श्रेयः अभिप्नेषि प्रापय, वाजवत्या सुमत्या बलवत्या बुध्या नः अस्मान् संसज निष्पादय।

Meanings of Sanscrit.-

- the Inner Self—essence of all bodies, all-knowing, God of gods, doer of good, and giver of help! (The Lang: near Past, Lit: remote Past Tense, Lung: Aorist, Ling: Potential Mood, Lat: Present Tense, Lote: Imperative Mood are used in prayer like the Present Tense.) Wise men, men of science and action, men of brilliant genius, obey Thy commandments. Truly learned men always abide by the laws of God.
- 2 O Adorable God, Thou art the First of all gods, Best Spirit, Omniscient, Omnipresent, all-composer, all-wise, Maker of the heaven and earth, Destroyer of things in a cataclysm, wherein all objects go to sleep, Thou dost justice to all creatures in various ways! Thou dost ever do good to all!
- 3 O Adorable God, Thou art in heaven, and the First of all! Be revealed to Thy worshipper out of Thy grace—desire to do good to all! The heaven and earth are afraid of Thee! Send sustenance to the people engaged in Thy worship! O Cause of life, give us greatness!
- 4 O Adorable God, Thou hast lighted the sun for man! Thou dost good to a learned man of righteous deeds! When Thou art revealed from the rapid revolving of the two churning rods, i. e., the brain and the mind acting on it, Thy worshippers keep Thee foremost in and think of Thee after all undertakings! The two churning rods are the body and the Name of God—Om, its repetition or mutterring is churning, rapid and forcible churning is intensely attentive thinking, it produces light or trance in the mind, after which happens a true pérception of things,—here God's presence.

- desires, giver of ease, promoter the lath and wealth of the man who sacrifices sincerely, a set heard of in the Vedic verses! O Adorable God, The who entirely knowest the people's religious works, art the sele life of all creatures! Thy nature is Truth, existence because the best to all the creatures! Thou give a cildren to Thy worshipper!
- 6 O God, adorable, knowing all particularly, Thou killest the person doing iniquities in battles! Thou ever supportest righteous persons with small means in combating with wrong doers! God destroys a sinner and saves a virtuous wan even of small means from succumbing to hardship.
- 7 O Adorable God, Thou lodgest him—the virtuous, in heaven or immortality! Thou givest joy and food in life here and hereafter to that wise man, who daily loves to hear of Thee! God always protects hin.
- 8 O God, being invoked, Thou gracious to give us an active son famous for charity wealth, so that we may promote a longed-for righteous ork! Let the heaven and earth protect us! The heaven a earth are the two parts of God's power; by their means God being invoked, protects us.
- 9 O Holy Adorable God, pervading the heaven and earth, which are, as it were, our corporeal father and mother Thou art the God of gods, ever wakeful, maker of bodies, maker of worlds, and being the absolute intellect, awakenest the doer of religious works, dost favour to him! O Lord of benevolence, Thou hast produced the wealth of the world for the doer of righteous works!
- 10. O Adorable God, Thou being all-wise, universal intellect, art our Father, giver of life, we are Thy children! O Merciful God, a hundred, nay a thousand kinds of wealth are surely accessible to Thee, the brave protector of virtue! Thou art the protector of wealth, religious vows, reason, life, and men!

- Judge, and acknowledge Thee to be the Ruler of creatures for the knowledge of man, and make the speech of the Vedas the ruling policy of man, so that a wise father may get a dutiful son! (Nahus: from nah: to bind, he who is bound by the consequences of his actions, can be man only. It is not King Nahus here. Ma is substituted for mamuk and asmat. Shasni policy from shis to rule, Vedic speech).
- 12 O Adorable God, protect our and our children's bodies, rich as we are by Thy grace! (maghana means riches matup affix of possession, Accusative Plural.) Thou art the protector of our children and cattle for their increase (tanu: to extend)! One is ever protected in Thy rule, or in practising the vow of veracity and justice.
- 13 O God, for a worshipper Thou art a protector; for an impartial judge Thou being in the heart, art all-seeing, present everywhere, and luminous like fire, so to say! Thou helpest him, who is a giver of food to an honest man, a maintainer of family and a religious worker; and even helpest in the versification of a poet with thinking! (Yajvey from yaj: to worship, yu affix. Payu from pa: to protect, yuk: an addition, un affix. Shanj: partiality. Chatur-aksha: chatur, four, aksha: an eye, or quarter, hence all-seeing. Brak: a thief. Kri: to praise. Van: to serve).
- vorshipper or religious man of great fame! Thou helpest him with it. Thou art called the wisest Father and Protector of the kingdom of the world! Thou teachest a child, i. e., givest it sense! Thou helpest great men to overcome their trouble!
- 15 O God, Thou protectest the man from all sides like a holeless armour, who gives alms, who holds a sacrifice or worship in which delicious food is distributed, who gives comfort, and who keeps an institution at his house for the welfare of animals! That man becomes useful like the sun,

- 16 O God, forgive this transgression of ours, in which a vow is broken! Forgive this way (of our living) in which we have given up Thy worship! Thou art the destination. source of wisdom, protector, impeller and giver of knowledge of angels (learned men) and (ordinary) men!
- 17 O Holy God, come with graces to our sacrifice like the sentient being, like the cousequences of actions overtaking their doers, i. e., surely! Send us prosperity! Give heaven to man! Give him what he wants!
- 18 O God, be revealed with this hymn which we have said for Thy favour with our best and all our knowledge; get us wealth and bliss; and endow us with powerful and right intellect!

32 ऋषिः हिरण्यस्त्पः। देवता इन्द्रः। छन्दः त्रिष्टुप्। स्वरः धेवतः Seen: Hiranyastup, Subject: Indra, Metre: Trishtup, Note: Dhaiyata.

The verses and English translation of this hymn are given in the Introduction, pages 10-14.

Prose order and explanation in Sanscrit,-

32 १ अहम् इन्द्रस्य जगत्कर्तु प्रथमानि प्रख्यातानि आदानि धीर्याणि कर्माणि जुप्योचम् (लुङ्क) क्षिपं संक्षेपतः व्रवीमि, यानि वर्ज़ी सर्वशिक्तमान् इन्द्रः विद्युद्युक्तः चकार (लिट्क्) तानि इमानि सन्ति—(1) आहं मेघम अहन् (लङ्क) हतवान् हन्ति, (2) अनु पद्मात् अपः जलानि ततर्द (लिट्क्) हिंसि वान् निःसारयति, (3) पर्वतानां मेघानां गिरीणां वा प्रवक्षणाः प्वहन्ति याः ताः नद्यः (वक्ष रोषे युच् प्रत्ययः वक्ष् अण दाप् आ) अभिनत् (लङ्क भिद् इनम्) अविदारवत् प्रवाहयत्।

टीपना — एतद् विक्षायते भूमिः सूर्यात् प्रथ्मभवनाद् अनंतरं पूचकाले तस्या उपिर समुद्रो न अभूत्। प्रथिवी मेघाकारे वाष्ये परिवेष्टा आसीत्। क्ष्यः परमेश्वर स् तं वाष्य-रूपं मेघं वारं वारं वज्रेण हत्वा नदीन् अर्णवांश्च अवासृजत्।

२ (4) पर्वते गिरौ शिश्रियाणं (श्रिञ् संवायां लिट् कान्स) आश्रितं स्थितम् अहि मेघम् अहत् इतवान्, (5) त्वष्ठा इन्द्रः (त्वष् तनुकरणे तृ पृत्ययः) विदारकः असै अहि पृति स्वयं (सर् गर्जने) गर्जनतं बज्जम् अश्नि ततक्ष चिछेद (तक्ष छेदने लङ्) पृक्षिपत्। बाधाः

(बाइयन्ते ताः) बासान् प्रति घेत्तः गावः इव (6) स्यन्दमानाः स्रवन्तः आपः नधः समुद्रम् अंजः सम्यङ् अब जग्मुः (गम् छिट्) नीचैः असरम् अघोऽगच्छन्।

- ३ (७) बृषायमाणः वृषः १ वरत् अद्भुत्पदार्थानां वर्षा चिकार्षेन् भघवा (मघं घनं) ऐश्वर्यवान् इन्द्र सोमं स्थते उत्पयते यत् तत् जीवन-साधनम् अत्रं वनस्पतिम् उत्पाद् नुम् अवृणीत स्वीकरोति स्म (वृष्ट् वर्रणे छङ्); (८) त्रिकहुकेषु तिस् द्ध कछासु त्रयः उत्पत्ति-स्थिति-प्रव्याः कद्भवः कछाः (कद्र प्रथ्ययः) अध्या ज्योतिः गौः आयुः त्रयः गागाः सत्करणीयाः ईश्वरदत्ताः पदार्थाः तत्र ज्योतिः प्रकाशः विद्याः, गौ भूमिः गतिः आयुः जीवनं प्राणः पतेषु सुतस्य अन्नस्य प्रतिष्ठाम् अपिवत् अरक्षत् अथवा अमृतद्वं स्थान्तिः वानः पुनः (९) सायकं (स् अक) उत्पादकं वज्ञं किरणसभूहं सामध्यम् आद्त्त जग्राह् उत्पादकां शक्ति व्यवाछयतः (१०) अहीनां मेधानः प्रथमजां प्रथमोत्पन्तम् पनं मेधम् अहन् हत्वान् पात्यामातः।
- 8 हे इन्द्र यत यदा अर्हा ं मेघानां प्रथमजां सृष्टि-समयोत्पन्नं मेघम् अहन् हतवान् असि, आत् ्रानन्तरम् उत आपि च 11) मायिनां स्यांच्छादनादि-कतृणां मेघानां ायाः अन्धकारान् प्रामिनाः प्रकर्वन गाशितवान् असि, (मीझ हिल्लाः इना), आत् तदनन्तरं (12) स्वं भानुं द्याम् अन्तरिक्षम् उषासं पद्य जनयन् उत्पादयन् तादीत्ना तदानीं किल बलु (13) शत्रुं प्रतिकृतः रिणं (शद् गतौ शः शु प्रत्ययः सः प्रतिकृतं गच्छिति तं) बैरिणं न विदेसे (विद्-लामे) लब्धवान् असि।
- ं दन्द्रः महता वधेन हत्त्वास्त्रेण वज्रेण वृत्रतरम् अतिशयेन आवरकं (वृत् वर्त्तने रक्) वृत्रं त्यं व्यंसं अवयवरहितं (विगताः भसाः स्कंधादयः यस्य तं) विवृक्णा छेदकेन कुलिशेन कुठारेण स्कंधांसि बाहुमूलानि इव अहन् हतवान् संयं विधिन्नम् अकरोत् । ततः अहिः मेषः पृथिव्याः उपपृक् उपरि शयते जलीभूत्वा पतित । वृक्णा वृह्यू छेदने क वृश् त वृक्ण तृतीययाः आ आदेशः)।
- ६ दुर्भवः द्र्पयुक्तः वृत्रः मेघः अबोदा कायरः इव तुविवाधं बहुनां इंतारम् ऋजीषं शत्रूणां जेतारं महावीरं प्रभूतशीयीपेतम् इन्द्रं हि जलु आजुद्दे प्रगल्भेन आहृतवान् भनाद्रम् अकरोत् अस्य इन्द्रस्य बधानां शत्रुहमनानां समृति संगमं निरोधं न अतारीत् अशक्नोत् हननेन पतितः इन्द्रशत्रुः वृत्रः मेघः रजानाः नदीः संपिपिषे (पिष् लिट्) जलेन तासां तटान् बमंज ।

- ७ अपात पादरहितः अहस्तः हस्तरहितः षृत्रः इन्द्रं सूर्यम् अपृतन्यत् पृतनां युद्म पेच्छत्, तदा इन्द्रः अस्य वृतस्य मेघस्य सानौ स्कन्धे अधि उपिर वज्नम् आज्ञघान प्रक्षिसवान्। विधः बंध्यः छिन्तमुष्कः पुरुषः वृष्णः सन्तानं उत्पादियतुं समर्थस्य पुरुषस्य प्रतिमानं समानत्वं सुभूषन् प्राप्तुं इच्छन् इव पुरुत्रा बहुविधं व्यस्तः पातितः (अस् क्षेपणे) वृत्रः मेघः जलक्षः भूमौ अदायत् तडागादिं प्रियित्वा अवर्त्ततः।
- पतितं मेघं जलीभृतं भिन्नं छिन्ततरं नदं सिरित् न इव मने छिन्तरं मदं सिरित् न इव मने छिन्तरं मने छिन्तरं नदं सिरित् न इव मने छिन्तरं मनो छरा भने छिन्तरं अतियन्ति आतिकस्य कूलं भित्वा च गच्छिन्ति। याः चित् आपः जलिन महिना स्वमहत्वेन वृत्रः मेघः पर्यतिष्ठत् परिवृत्य धृत्वा आकाशं स्थितवान् आसीत् तास। म अपाम् अहिः मेघक्षपं जलं पत्सुतः शीः (पत्सु पादेषु तः प्रत्ययः शीः) पाद् अस्य अधः शेते अर्थात् पतितं वभृव। पुरा वृत्रे जीवित सित् तेन निरुद्धाः मेघिस्थताः आपः भूमौ वृष्टाः न भवन्ति तदानीं नृषां मनः न प्रसन्नं भवित परन्तुं यदा वृत्रे मृते इन्द्रवज्रेण भूमौ पातिते सित् वृत्रे निरुद्धाः आपः जलानि वृत्रशरीरम् उल्लंख्य प्रवहन्ति तदा वृष्टि-लामेन मनुष्याः तुष्यन्ति।
- ९ वृत्रपुत्रा वृत्रः पुत्रः यस्याः सा वृत्रस्य माता भूमिः नीचावयाः नीचौ-निम्नौ-वयसौ वाहू यस्याः शिथिला अभवत् (वृष्टेः पश्चात् भूमिः समस्थला भवति) तदा इन्द्रः अस्याः भूमे. अव अद्योभागे वधं हनन-साधनं वज्ञं जभार (हृ प्रहोः भः) प्रहृतवान् चिक्षेप । तदानीं स्ः माता उत्तरा उपरि स्थिता पुत्रः वृत्रः जलरूपः मेद्यः अधरः निम्नभागे आसीत् एवं दानुः वृत्रमाता भूमिः शये सुष्वाप न यथा सहवत्सा वत्सेन सहिता धेनुः गौः शयनं करोति (दा खण्डने नुः)
- १० वृत्रस्य निण्यं निर्नामधेयं (मेधस्य जले पतिते सित स नष्टो भवित न केनापि क्षायते) दारीरं यत् अतिष्ठन्तीनां स्थिति-रिहतानाम् अनिवेदानानां न विद्यते उपवेदानं सूधानं यस्यां तासां काष्टानां दिशां मध्ये निहितं स्थि।म आकादो वर्त्तमानं तद् उद्खंष्य आपः वृष्टेः जलानिं विचरन्ति प्रवहन्ति तदा इन्द्र-दानुः वृत्रः दीर्घ तमः गाढनिद्रात्मकं मरणम् इतं आ सर्वतः अद्ययत् अविलीयत वर्षायाः पद्चात् आकादो निर्मलो मेधद्यन्यो भवित ।
- १९ दासपत्नीः दासयति उपक्षयति नाशयति स दासः (दसु उपक्षये अए प्रत्ययः) वृत्रः मेघः दासस्य पत्न्यः अहिगोपाः अहिः मेघः

गोपः रक्षकः यासां ताः आपः जलानि निरुद्धाः मेघे वाष्पभृताः अतिष्ठन् इव यथा पणिना विण्ग-जनेन गावः परावः निरुध्यन्ते । यद् अपां बिलं मवहणद्वारम् अपहितम् आसीत् तत् जघन्वान् (लिट्ट् हन् क्वसु) हन्ता इन्द्रः अपववार अपवृतम् अकरोत् उद्धाटयामास ।

- १२ हे शूरवीर इन्द्र, त्वम अइव्यः अश्वेषु वेगगुणादिषु साधुः वेगवान् वारः वरीतुम् अर्हः बरणीयः (वृ अप् घञ् वा) सके चज् । सृ कक्) एकः अदितीयः देवः अभवः असि (लङ्क लड्थें) यत् किंचित् त्वा त्वां प्रत्यहन् प्रतिकूलत्वेन अवृत्तत (लङ्क तत् त्वम् अज्ञयः जितवान् असि, गाः पृथिवीः सोमं वनस्पतिं च अज्ञयः तयोः स्वामी असि, अपरं च सर्तवे सर्तुं वहतुं सह सिन्धून् जलाशयान् अवामृजः व्यद्धाः (लङ्क) ऐते सप्त—समुद्रः, नदी, कूपः, तडागः, मेघः वृक्षरसः, प्राणिना शरीरस्य धातवः । ये सप्तिसन्धुशब्देन याः गंगा, यमुना, सरस्वतीः शतदुः वितस्ता, चन्द्राभागा, अश्चमती आदि नणः सन्ति ताः गृह्णन्ति ते सृष्टिविषयं संकुचितं व्यर्थं कुर्वन्ति अतः तेषामर्थः न समीचीनः योग्यः।
- १३ अस्मै इन्दाय न वित्युत न तन्यतुः गर्जन यां मिहं सेचनं वृष्टि ह्रादुनि आशनं च बृत्रः अकिरत् (कृ विक्षेपे) तत् सर्वे न सिषेध प्राप्तोत् । यत् यदा इन्द्रः सूर्यः च आहिः मेघः च युयुधाते तदा उत अपरं च अपरीभ्यः अन्येभ्यः मघवा धनवान् इन्द्रः विजिग्ये जितवान् आसीत् न कोऽपि इन्द्रेण सह योद्धुं समर्थो भवति । (जिग्ये लिट् सन् जि उत्तरस्य जस्य गः)
- १८ हे इन्द्र, यत् यदा त्वं रजांसि लोकान् अतरः व्याप्नोः तदा जच्जुषः इन्तुः तं भीः अहेः हृदि अग्व्छत् अभवत् यत् यस्मात् स भीतः इयेनः न इव नव च नवातिं च एकोनशतसंख्याकाः स्वन्ती नदीः अगच्छत् तासु अपतत् तदा त्वं कं यातारं नदीषु जलस्य गर्मायतारम् अपद्यः अर्थात् त्वम् एव वृष्टेः नेता असि न अन्यः।
- १५ वज्ञबाहुः वज्ञः विद्युत शस्त्रं बाही हस्ते पस्य स सर्वशकिमान् इन्द्रः यातः जंगमस्य अवसितस्य स्थावरस्य शमस्य शान्तस्वमावस्य पशोः शृगिणः च राजा सः उ एव चर्षणीनां मनुष्यानां राजा क्षयति
 निवसति विधते शासित वा, तथा सः अरान् चक्रकोलितान् नेमिः
 परिधिः न इव ताः पूर्वोक्ताः प्रजाः परि सर्वतः बभूव उपरि वर्षते । इन्द्रः
 सर्वस्य जगतो राजा अस्ति ।

32nd Hymn on Indra, see page 488

Meanings of Sanscrit.—

32 1 I briefly describe the universal primeval deeds of the Almighty Creator of the world, which He, the holder of the thunderbolt, did of old. They are these: (1) He struck the cloud, (2, and so caused rain to fall. (3) He carved mountain torrents.

Note—It is believed that after the separation of the earth from the sun there was no sea on it at first. The earth was enveloped in gas in the form of clouds. God repeatedly struck them till they ran into rivers and seas.

- 2 He struck 4) the cloud persistently lingering on hills, (5) hurling the thundering bolt on it, when (6) rain falling from clouds, rivers ran towards the sea like cows to the calves returning from pasture at evening.
- 3 Wishing to send down the shower of wonderful things, (7) the Almighty Lord chose to create vegetation, the means of living, which is produced for food. He (8, protected the importance of food in the three-fold creation,—production, preservation, and destruction; or, light or knowledge, cattle or land, motion or life,—that is, established immortality. Then He (9) moved His productive power in the form of the pencil of rays, and (10) precipitated rain from clouds, first formed on land.
- 4 O God Almighty, when Thou struckest down the clouds first formed at creation, Thou entirely (11' destroyedst the darkness of clouds, obscuring the sun, (12) producing the firm ment, sun and light. Then Thou (13) allowedst no counteracting or obstructing cause to Thy creation.

- 5 The Lord Almighty cut the very dark cloud in pieces with His great sharp striking bolt as if with a keen-edged axe, cleaving the shoulders he cloud then lay on the surface of the earth in the form of water.
- 6 The cloud like a proud craven defied the Destroyer of all things, vanquisher of enemies, and greatest hero; but it could not oppose His power to curb enemies. Being prostrated, the enemy of the sun (God) the cloud, (the screener of the sun,) broke the banks of rivers with inundation
- 7 The cloud without hands and feet wished to fight with the sun (God), when God struck the bolt on the shoulder of the cloud. The cloud then being very much pierced lay prostrate like a eunuch, imitating a man in producing children, so to say, i. e., it spread as water on land.
- 8 Water lying on the ground and banks being broken down, rivers flowed on, pleasing to look at. The cloud which looked great from containing rain, lay, as it were, at the feet of rills. Water being held in clouds, does not fall on the ground in the existence of clouds. Then men's mind is not pleased. But when clouds holding water are struck down with the thunderbolt, water runs on the ground, and delights men with rain fall.
- 9 The land, the mother of clouds, becomes low and loose, being levelled after rain. Then God strickes a bolt on its low portion, when it looks higher and water lower, presenting the appearance of a cow, sleeping with the calf beside it.

Note.—After rainfall water lies on the surface of land, which therefore looks lower and water higher. But a thunder-bolt makes caverns, water runs into them and then the land comes up and water retires to a lower level. The land is so called the mother of clouds, as it sends up fumes, which rising up form clouds.

- 10 The rain water runs on the surface of the ground, and no name of the cloud remains, being destroyed in space. That obscurer of the sun goes to long sleep or death, making the sky quite clear.
- 11 The rains like the wives of the cloud, which destroys and conceals them in the form of vapor, were pent up by it as animals by a cattle-dealer. Then their vent hidden before was opened by God, wishing to vanquish the cloud—darkness.
 - 12 O valorous God, commanding motion, adorable,

Thou art only one with no equal in wielding the bolt! Thou overcomest him who goes against Thee! Thou conquerest the world! Thou controllest the vegetable kingdom! Thou hast created the flowing rivers!

Note—Here sapta sindhus is taken by others to be seven seas. Some enumerate them as rivers, wells, lakes, clouds, plant juice, sea, animal tissues. Some take them to mean seven rivers, as the Ganges, Jamna, Saraswati, (utlej) Shatadru, (Vitasta) Viasa, (Chandrabhaga) Chenab, Anshumati (Juelum). But this interpretation narrows the description of creation. Hence it is improper.

- 13 Neither electricity, lightning, thunder, rain, nor thunder bolt could stop the Almighty Lord, when He and Satan (the cloud) fought. The Almighty overcame him and all others. None can fight with God.
- 14 O God, since Thou pervadest all quarters, Thy fear struck the heart of the Devil Ahi). Being afraid of Thee as a pigeon from a hawk, the cloud fell down and filled 99 rivers. Whom but Thee knowest Thou the sender of water to rivers? It is Thou that fillest rivers with water.
- 15 Indra, the Lord Almighty, whose hand holds the thunderbolt as His scepter, is the Ruler of movable and immovable creatures, of meek and of horned animals. He is also the living Ruler of men, controlling over all as the fellows of a wheel does its spokes.

Mythology interprets this hymn as a war between Indra, the king of gods, and Vritra Demon. It is also a beautiful description of the phenomenon of rain, wherein electricity moves clouds, which produce thunder, and the sun's rays melt them into rain. Hence it looks like a battle between the sun (Indra) and the cloud (Ahi), the former hurling the shafts of rays and the latter producing thunder and ligh ning, and afterwards raining to flood rivers.

Exoterically, the hymn describes the meteriological phenomenon of rain to impress the mind with God's power seen in working natural miracles. Exoterically, it describes how God purges the human mind off sins. In this sense the cloud means sin or Satan. It rises up again and again in the heart. But the grace of God strikes it down, when the mind becomes pure and fit for the vision of God.

अयं देवाय जन्मने	1	आ
अधारयम्नः वहयो	8	अ
अणं नपातमवसे	20	अ
अग्ने पत्नीरिहावह	23	अ
भाग्नाअग्न इहावसे	24	अ
अभिनेदिवीरवसा ्	25	अ
आपूषन् चित्र	4 8	अ
भम्बयो यन्त्य	51	अ
अमूर्या उपस्र्य	52	अ
अपोदेवी रुपद्वये	53	इ
अप्सवन्तरसृत	54	2
अप्सु मे सोमो	55	3
आपः पृणीत	56	1
भाषो अद्यान्वच	58	\$
अग्नेर्वयं प्रथमस्य	61	ਦ
अभित्वा देव सवित्	1162	
अबुध्ने राजा वरु ^{हे}	† 66	3
अमी य ऋक्षा	69	'│.
अवते हेह्यो	78	١,
अतो विश्वान्य	85	١,
आ हि प्मा सूनवे	98	3
आनोवहीं रिशादर	\mathfrak{n}^{99}) 5
अथा न उभयेषा		4 ։ Տ
अध्यंन त्वा वार		٦,
थाना भज परमेष्व		0
आयजीवाजसा	12	- 1
अधिखष्टं चम्बेर्भर	12	7
आव इन्द्रं किवि	13	6
अयमुते समतास	13	0
आघा गमद् यदि	[]4 . 1 <i>1</i>	ا <u>ک</u>
अनु प्रत्नस्योकसं	(14 	ا کا ا
अस्माकं विश्विणी	47 14 14	8
आध त्वावान्	12	

		_
मा द्दुवः शतक्रतवा	149	Ę
	151	9
	176	ε
	179	13
	180	13
	181	`
	184	7
अशब्यो वारो	186	1
अहेर्याता रं	188	1
क्षे इहेन्द्राग्नी उपह्नये	9	1
इहन्द्राज्ञा उपलप् इहेन्द्राज्ञीमुपह्रये	26	
इदं विष्णु विक्रम	31	
इन्द्रवायू मनोजुवा		
इन्द्रज्येष्ठामहृद्गण	t: 4 3	
इद्मापः प्रवहत	57	
इमं मे वरुण श्रुर्ध	93	
इममूषुत्वमस्माकं	-109	1
इममग्ने शर्राण	172	
इन्द्रस नु	175	,
इन्द्रो यातो	189)
उत त्वं चमसे	ϵ	3
उत्त त्य चनस उप्रासन्ता हवाम		
उभा देवा दिवि		
उता समहामिन्दु	भि:5	0
उहं हि राजा वर	च्याः 6	7
उदुत्तमं वरुण	7	4
उत यो मानुषेष्व	T 8	9
उदुत्तमं सुमुग्धि	9	5
उतस्मते वनस्पर	i 12	4
अ धीस्तिष्ठान	14	0
ऋतेन यावृता	4	0
देतेनाग्ने ब्रह्मण	[1 <i>i</i>	4
destine see	•	

 \mathbf{n} स्य नृनं कथमस्य 60कदा क्षत्राप्रियं हस्त उषा क**ध** 154 जयतामिवतन्य<u>त</u>ुः **जराबोधत**ब्रि 115 तक्षन् नासत्याम्या ते नो रत्नानि ता यंज्ञेषु प्रशसत तामित्रस्य यशस्तय $11\,$ तामहान्तासदस्यती $18\,$ तेन सत्येन जामृतं $\,14\,$ तयोरिद्घृतत्ययो त्रीणि पदाविचक्रमे $32\,$ तद् विष्णो परं पदं 34 तद्विप्रासोबिपन्य तीब्राः सोमासः 36 तत् त्वा यामि 70 तदिन्नकं तद् 71 तदित् समानम् 80 त्वं विश्वस्यमेघिरे 94तानो अण्वनस्पती।26 तन् त्वावयंविश्व 144 146 तथातदस्तु त्वं त्येभिरानहि 156 त्वमग्ने प्रथमो अं 157त्वमग्ने प्र॰ अंगिरः 158 त्वमग्ने प्रथमो मा 159 त्वमाने मनवे 160 त्वमग्ने चृषभः 161 162 त्वमग्ने वृजिन 163 त्वमग्ने अस्तत्व 164 ्रित्वं नो अग्ने

	7.	
त्वं नो अग्ने पित्रोः 165	मानौ मघाय इन्तवे 76	वयं हिते अमन् 155
त्वमग्ने प्रमातिः 166	मनुष्वद् अग्ने 173	वृषायमानो 177
त्वमग्ने प्रथममा 167	य इन्द्राय बचो 2	
त्वं नो अग्ने तव 168	यवाना पितरः 4	शतं ते राज 68
त्वमग्ने यज्यवे 169	या सरधा रथी 16	शुनः शेपोद्य 72
त्वमग्ने उरुशंसाय 170	यावां कशामध 17	शिभिन् बाजानां 129
त्वमग्ने प्रयद्क्षिणं 171	यतो देवा अवन्तुनो 30	रातं वा यःशुचीनां ¹³⁶
क्ष दर्श चु विश्वदृश्तं 92	1	शक्वद् इन्द्रः पो 150
दासपत्नी अहिः 185	यिचिश्रितेविशो 75	*
* नहिवामस्ति 18		संबो मघसो 5
नहितक्षत्रंन 65	1	सखाय आनिषीदत 22
		स्योना पृथिवि भव 29
निषसाद घृत ं 84 न यं दिप्सन्ति 88		समाग्ने वर्चसा 59
. • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	i	स नो विद्वाहा 86
	1	सं तु वोच।वहै 91
		स्वग्नयो द्विवार्ये 103
4		स घा नः सूनुः ¹⁰⁷
•		स नो दूराच्चा 08
	_	सं वाजं विद्यं 114
नदंन मिन्नं 182 		स नो महां अनि
नीचावया 188	रेम्बर्भिः स्ट्रमाट 147	स रेवां इव विशा 117
नास्मै चिद्युन 187	्री विभक्तारं हवावहे 21	स सन्तुत्य अरात 131
प्रातर्युजाविवोधवाः 1) .	सिमन्द्र गर्धमं 132
पूषा राजानम् 49)	सर्व परिक्रोशं 134
पराहि मे विमन्यवः 78		संयन्भदाय 137
परा ये यन्ति 90)	स्तोत्रं राधानांपते 139
पूर्व्य होतरस्य 100	विमृदीकायते 77	समान योजनो 152
भियो नो अस्तु 102	3 } .	1
पताति कुण्डिणा 138	वेदमानः धतवतो 82	हिरण्यपाणिमृतये 19
* भग भक्तस्य ते 64		1
*	विश्ववृद्धाचिहरण्यवः	
मही द्यीः पृथिवी 2	,	
मित्रं बयं हवामहे 🖔	1	i
मरुत्वन्तं ह्वामहे 49	2 विभक्तांसि चित्र 111	l

ERRATA

			ERR.	ATA			
Page	Line	Eor	Read	Page	Line	For	${f Read}$
387	18		follows	420	14	approch	approa c h
	3 89	pa g e 391	390	421	3	presen	present
390		ife life,	sacrifice or	., 15	bene	eficences	beneficence
			ious works,	422	5	पृथमस्य	प्रथम स ्य
		res	pect of	423	2 8	tar	star
		leari	ed p [,] cple,	9,	2 9	fhe	the
			ity or free		31	Gob's	God's
			ation.	431	°20	Nind	Minds
390	30	सोमर्गतये	सोमपीतये	433	13	an	can
392	.15	Adore	2 Adore	439	30		Bacrifice बर्हिः
,,	,,	rightious	righteous	442	11		$\operatorname{praised}$
"	30	no	to,	i ,,	24	seintilla	scintilla
393	2 6	सुखाब	22-सखाय	443	19	\mathbf{c} ould	cloud
395	15	यारयन्	धारयनू	444	4	highe	higher
398	27	honied	honeyed	448	14	wondrful	wonderful
3 99	2	They	Thy	,,	17	geneous	generous
,,	15	tearned	learned	457	30	(ffix	affix
	36		s luminous	458	22	stor	store ·
40 0	. 5	tee	the	401	18	disean	disease
	18	thre	three	469	2 6		however
"	32	Не	The	470			s henotheism
4 01	13	fo	for	471	18 w		worshipped
	24	nage	naga	473	5		consults
" 402	2 0	of:	of	475	21		e machine
415	20	hnman	human	,,	2 9	possestic	on possession

INDEX OF HYMNS.

$\mathbf{H}\mathbf{y}\mathbf{m}\mathbf{n}$	Page	Hymn	Page			
20th Hymn on Indra Sanscrit Commentar Its English Translati 21st Hymn on Indra Sanscrit Commentar Its English Transl 22nd Hymn on Ash	a 386 y on it388 on 389 y on it391 ation 392 wana 392 ta 393 i 394 mu 395 y on it396 ion 398 ndra, aruna 401 ary mn 406 mn, mn 407 408 409 apati 421 y on it426 ion 428	25th Hymn on Var Sanscrit Commenta Its English Transla 26th Hymn on Agr Sanscrit Commenta Its English Transla 27th Hymn on Agr Sanscrit Commenta Its English Transla 28th Hymn on Ind Sanscrit Commenta Its English Transla 29th Hymn on Ind Sanscrit Commenta Its English Transla 30th Hymn on Ind Its Second Translat Sanscrit Commenta Its English Transla 31st Hymn on Agr Sanscrit Commenta Its English Transla 32nd Hymn on Ind Sanscrit Commenta Its English Transla 32nd Hymn on Ind Sanscrit Commenta Its English Transla 32nd Hymn on Ind Sanscrit Commenta Its English Transla 32nd Hymn on Ind Sanscrit Commenta Its English Transla 32nd Hymn on Ind Sanscrit Commenta Its English Transla	una 430 ry on it434 tion 437 ri 439 ry on it441 ation 442 ry on it445 ry on it445 rtion 447 ra 449 ry on it451 tion 453 ra 455 ry on it456 tion 457 ra 458 ion 462 ry on it463 ttion 466 ry 481 ttion 485 lra 488 ry 488			
. → XXX; CONTENTS.						
9.11	_	_	D			
Subject Animals after death Ashwana and Soma Angels are the Depa Angelic qualities All persons worship verse 101 Bonds of Varuna: Polymerse 101 Congregation Cows & horses as we Daughter of Heaven Deities mentioned	God 440 asha 424 419 alth 456 a(rays)462	Subject Doctrine of commu Electricity & gases Faith in God Forgiveness for t gression Gospel II by St Med God as a comet God as our leader God's love, verse 3 God as Saviour verse God as Physician su	ver.46 402 415 rans 480 dhatithi415 445 416 3 420 se 40, 401			

Subject	Page	Subject Pag	ţ o
Good rulers fear God	v.79 431	Offering of harvest	458
God's omniscience & o	mni-	Power of good people	417
presence		Power of God verse 65	423
God's omnipontence v.	88 433	Prayer for cattle v. 128	455
God is the king of the	he	Prayer for repentent v	
heaven and earth v.	94 434	Rain water, verses 51,58	_
God the life of the wor	rld	Respect of elders v. 118	
verse 108	. 443	Salvation, How to attain	417
Good family	450	Seven phases of life	418
God the fortress of th		Seven duties verses 7&8	387
virtuous,v erse 148		Seven regions verse 30,	395
God of gods		Study of God's works	
God is ever wakeful v.		Saved souls-Maruts	
God's primeval world		Sr. Medhatithi's date	412
described by mythol		Seven kinds of work	387
as a war between Ind		To do good to the whole	
(God) & Vritra (Sata		world as sine qua non	
hymn 32nd	488	for salvation	419
Indian Emperors 36		Three worlds verse 72	4 30
Indragui (God)		The worshipper of God	
Indra-Vayu (God) Keep away from sin		rules well, verse 112	444
Knowledge of God for		Truth as wealth verse 13	3 459
verse 115		The earth as a golden ca	
Learned people revea		verse 150	461
God, verse 167 .	479	The earth goes in the sky	
Learned see God ver. 5		God as phycian v. 152	
Merciful God verse 113		The heaven and earth	
Men break God's laws	-	move in God, verse 159	394
verse 75	430	The earth addressed	
Medicinal properties of		Three steps of Vishnu	
water verse 55	404	Vital airs 10	
No temples of God in		Vegetarian Diet verse 12	0 401 -461
the Veda		Worship God & God alon	e401
Names of Deities explain		Worship of God's Name	42 8
No. of syllables in Medi		verse 61	
tithi's Gospel ,.	. 413	Wise men	387
Nasatya (God	. 386 4 2 0	Wise men	39_5
Object of human life			0
	_ ** **********************************	· `	
	गुरु दि		
_	्रमन्द	H Clare	
Ţ	पिष्रहण	5800	
दंय	निन्द महित	HITT 274 1.,	
	6.	।। नहारिकानमञ्जूष	