

Laghu - Bhāgavatāmṛta

Part-1

The Sweetness of Kṛṣṇa

Chapter-4

Manvantarāvatāras

Text-16

saptame vaivasvatiye vāmanah –
vaivasvatāntare vyaktaḥ purāivoktaḥ sa vāmanah |
bhaviṣyāḥ sapta kathyante te sāvarṇyantarādiṣu

Vāmana, the seventh, appearing during the Vaivasvata Manvantara (**saptame vaivasvatiye vāmanah**):

Vāmana, who appeared as the Manvantarāvatāra, was described previously.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| ① svāyambhūva | → yājñā | ⑥ Cakṣuṣa |
| ② svārocīṣa | → vibhu | → Ajīta. |
| ③ uttama | → śatyajit | ⑦ vaivasvata |
| ④ tamasa | → Hari | → Vāmana |
| ⑤ Rōhita | → Vāikuntla | |

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- Śrāddhadeva, the son of the sun (thus he is called Vaivasvata-manu, son of Vivasvan), became Manu.

- During his reign Vāmana appeared.

Text-17

aṣṭame sāvarnāniye sārvaabhaumaḥ –

Sārvaabhauma, the eighth, appearing during Sāvarnī Manvantara:

|| 8.13.17 ||

devaguhyāt sarasvatyām
sārvaabhauma iti prabhuḥ
sthānam purandarād dhṛtvā
balaye dāsyatīśvaraḥ

In the eighth Manvantara, the Lord will appear as Sārvaabhauma (īśvaraḥ sārvaabhauma iti prabhuḥ). His father will be Devaguhyā, and his mother will be Sarasvatī (devaguhyāt sarasvatyām). He will take the kingdom away from Purandara (sthānam purandarād dhṛtvā) and give it to Bali Mahārāja (balaye dāsyatī).

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- The seven future manvantarāvatāras will now be described, starting with the avatāra in Sāvarni Manvantara.
- The Manu was Sāvarni, born to Sūrya and Chāyā.
- During his reign, Sārvabhauma appeared.
- Devaguhya was his father and Sarasvatī was his mother.

Text-18

navame dakṣa-sāvarṇaniye ṛṣabhaḥ –

Ṛṣabha, the ninth, appearing during Dakṣa-sāvarṇi Manvantara:

- ① Svāyambhuva → Yajñ
- ② Svārociṣa → Vibhu
- ③ Uttama → Satyasava
- ④ Tama → Hosi
- ⑤ Rāivata → Vaitanata
- ⑥ Gk'usa → Adita

|| 8.13.20 ||

āyusmato 'mbudhārāyām
ṛṣabho bhagavat-kalā
bhavitā yena samrāddhām
tri-lokīm bhokṣyate 'dbhutaḥ

- ⑦ V-ivestate → Vēhan
- ⑧ Sāvarṇi → Sāvarevna
- ⑨ Dakṣa Sāvarṇi
→ Ṛṣabha

Ṛṣabhadeva, an expansion of the Lord (ṛṣabho bhagavat-kalā), will take birth from his father, Āyusmān, and his mother, Ambudhārā (āyusmato ambudhārāyām). He will enable the Indra named Adbhuta (yena adbhutaḥ bhavitā) to enjoy the prosperity of the three worlds (bhokṣyate tri-lokīm samrāddhām).

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- Dakṣa-sāvarnī, the son of Varuṇa, will become the Manu.
- During his reign, Rṣabha will be the manvantara-avatāra.
- Āyusmān will be his father and Ambudhārā will be his mother.
- Indra will enjoy the three worlds acquired by Rṣabha

Text-19

daśame brahma-sāvarṇanīye viṣvaksenaḥ –

Viṣvaksena, the tenth, appearing during the Brahma-sāvarṇi
Manvantara:

|| 8.13.23 ||

viṣvakseno viṣūcyām tu
śambhoḥ sakhyam kariṣyati
jātaḥ svāṁśena bhagavān
gr̥he viśvasṛjo vibhuḥ

In the home of Viśvasraṣṭā (viśvasṛjo gr̥he), the Lord will appear (bhagavān jātaḥ) from the womb of Viṣūcī (viṣūcyām) as the expansion known as Viṣvaksena (viṣvakseno svāṁśena). He will make friends with Śambhu (śambhoḥ sakhyam kariṣyati).

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- Brahma-sāvarṇi, the son of Upaśloka, will become the tenth Manu.
- During his reign Viṣvaksena will be the avatāra.
- Viśvajita will be his father and Viṣūcī will be his mother.
- He will make friends with the Indra named Śambhu.

Text-20

ekādaśe dharma-sāvarṇanīye dharmasetuḥ –

Dharmasetu, the eleventh, appearing during the Dharma-sāvarṇi
Manvantara:

|| 8.13.26 ||

āryakasya sutas tatra
dharmasetur iti smṛtaḥ
vaidhṛtāyām harer aṁśas
tri-lokīm dhārayiṣyati

The son of Āryaka known as Dharmasetu (āryakasya sutas tatra
dharmasetur iti smṛtaḥ), a portion of the Lord (harer aṁśah), will
appear from the womb of Vaidhṛtā, the wife of Āryaka
(vaidhṛtāyām), and will protect the three worlds (tri-lokīm
dhārayiṣyati).

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- During the reign of Dharma-sāvarni Manu, Dharmasetu will become the avatāra.
- Āryaka will be his father and Vaidhṛtā will be his mother.
- He will preserve the three worlds.

Text-21

dvādaśe rudra-sāvarṇaniye sudhāmā –

Sudhāmā, the twelfth, appearing during Rudra-sāvarṇi
Manvantara:

7 → Vānava
8 → Sāvadhī → Sāvabhāva
9 → Darśa-s → Rṣabha
10 → B-s → Vṣvaksu
11 → Dhruva-savahi → Dhruva
12 → Rudra → Rudra

|| 8.13.29 ||

svadhāmākhyo harer aṁśah
sādhayiṣyati tan-manoh
antaram satyasahasah
sunṛtāyāḥ suto vibhuḥ

From the mother named Sunṛtā and the father named Satyasahā (satyasahasah sunṛtāyāḥ) will appear Svadhāmā (svadhāmākhyo suto vibhuḥ sādhayiṣyati), a portion of the Lord (harer aṁśah), during this Manvantara (tan-manoh antaram).

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- During the reign of Rudra-sāvarṇi, Sudhāmā will become the manvantara-avatāra.
- His father will be Satyasahā and his mother will be Sunṛtā.
- He will protect that period

Text-22

trayodaśe deva-sāvarṇaniye yogeśvaraḥ –

Yogeśvara, the thirteenth, appearing during Deva-sāvarṇi
Manvantara:

|| 8.13.32 ||

devahotrasya tanaya
upahartā divaspateḥ
yogeśvaro harer aṁśo
bṛhatyām sambhaviṣyati

8) Śeṣhi
9) Dakṣa
10) Brahma
11) Dharma
12) Rṣya
13) Deva

The son of Devahotra (devahotrasya tanaya) known as Yogeśvara (yogeśvaro) will appear as a portion of the Lord (harer aṁśo sambhaviṣyati) from the womb of Brhatī (bṛhatyām). He will perform activities for the welfare of Divaspati (upahartā divaspateḥ).

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- During the reign of Deva-sāvarni, Yogeśvara will be the avatāra.
- His father will be Devahotra and his mother will be Br̥hatī.
- He will perform actions for Indra (upahartā divaspateḥ).

Text-23

caturdaśe indra-sāvarṇaniye bṛhadbhānuḥ –

Bṛhadbhanu, the fourteenth, appearing during Indra-sāvarṇi
Manvantara:

|| 8.13.35 ||

satrāyaṇasya tanayo
bṛhadbhānus tadā hariḥ
vitānāyām maharaja
kriyā-tantūn vitāyitā

O King Parīkṣit (maharaja)! In the fourteenth Manvantara the Supreme Lord (tadā hariḥ) will appear from the womb of Vitānā and a father named Satrāyaṇa (vitānāyām satrāyaṇasya tanayo) as Bṛhadbhānu (bṛhadbhanuh), and he will spread karma-yoga (kriyā-tantūn vitāyitā).

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- During the reing of Indra-sāvarṇi Manu, Bṛhadbhānu will be the avatāra.
- Satrāyaṇa will be his father and Vinatā will be his mother.
- He will propogate the teachings of karma, prescribed actions.

Text-24

yajña-vāmanayos tatra punar uktatayā dvayoh |
manvantarāvatārās tu saṅkhyāyām dvādaśoditāḥ

Twelve manvantara-avatāras have been described
(dvādaśa manvantara avatārāḥ tu uditāḥ). These
should be counted along with Yajña and Vāmana
(tatra yajña-vāmanayoh saṅkhyāyām), who were
already described, to make fourteen (dvayoh punar
uktatayā).

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- The twelve should be added to the previous two described.

- Thus ends the description of the Manvantara Avatāras

- ① Svāyambhūva → Vajra
- ② Svārocīṣa → Vṛkṣa
- ③ Uttana → Satyaśra
- ④ tālaka → Itari
- ⑤ Kāvata → Vaikunṭha
- ⑥ Gokūṣa → Ajita
- ⑦ Vairasveta → Vāhana

- ⑧ Śevahī → Śevadhama
- ⑨ D-Śevahī → R. Sabha
- ⑩ B-Śevahī → Viśvakṣa
- ⑪ Dharma-Śahī → Dharmaśū
- ⑫ Rudra Śevahī → Śudharmā
- ⑬ Deva Śevahī → Yogesvara-
- ⑭ Indra Śevahī → B. Laddhā