## Canto 3 Chapter Twenty Three

### Devahuti's Lamentation

## Theme-I

# Kardama is pleased with Devahuti's service (3.23.1-8)

Text-1

maitreya uvāca
pitrbhyām prasthite sādhvī
patim ingita-kovidā
nityam paryacarat prītyā
bhavānīva bhavam prabhum

Maitreya said: After her parents departed (pitṛbhyām prasthite), Devahūti (sādhvī), understanding the suggestions of her husband (patim ingita-kovidā), served him constantly with affection (nityam prītyā paryacarat), just as Parvatī served Śiva (bhavam prabhum bhavāni iva).

#### Text 2

viśrambheṇātma-śaucena gauraveṇa damena ca śuśrūṣayā sauhṛdena vācā madhurayā ca bhoḥ

O Vidura (bhoḥ)! She served with trust, purity (viśrambheṇa ātma-śaucena), respect, sense control (gauraveṇa damena ca), menial duties, friendship (śuśrūṣayā sauhṛdena) and sweet words (vācā madhurayā ca).

Text 3
visṛjya kāmam dambham ca
dveṣam lobham agham madam
apramattodyatā nityam
tejīyāmsam atoṣayat

Devoid of lust, cheating (visṛjya kāmam dambham ca), hatred, greed, sin and pride (dveṣam lobham agham madam), always working with attention and diligence (apramattā udyatā nityam), she pleased her powerful husband (tejīyāmsam atoṣayat).

#### **Text 4-5**

sa vai devarşi-varyas tām mānavīm samanuvratām daivād garīyasaḥ patyur āśāsānām mahāśiṣaḥ

kālena bhūyasā kṣāmām karśitām vrata-caryayā prema-gadgadayā vācā pīḍitaḥ kṛpayābravīt

Kardama, the best of sages (sa vai devarṣi-varyah), overcome with compassion (kṛpayā pīḍitaḥ), pained on seeing the condition of his wife (tāṁ mānavīṁ samanuvratām) who had become thin and weak (kṣāmāṁ karśitāṁ) over a long time (kālena bhūyasā) from following vows (vrata-caryayā) and who desired a son from her husband (patyur āśāsānāṁ mahāśiṣaḥ) who could change destiny (daivād garīyasaḥ), spoke to her in a choked voice (premagadgadayā vācā abravīt).

Kardama was stronger than destiny (daivat garīyasaḥ).

He could change destiny.

There is another meaning.

She had given up all desire, but after some time, by the impetus of the Lord (daivāt) she desired some objects of pleasure.

Pained on seeing her thin body, with compassion he spoke to her.

#### Text 6

kardama uvāca
tuṣṭo 'ham adya tava mānavi mānadāyāḥ
śuśrūṣayā paramayā parayā ca bhaktyā
yo dehinām ayam atīva suhṛt sa deho
nāvekṣitaḥ samucitaḥ kṣapitum mad-arthe

Kardama said: Daughter of Manu (mānavi)! I am pleased today with you (tuṣṭo aham tava adya), who give respect to me (mānadāyāḥ), for your excellent service (śuśrūṣayā paramayā) and utmost devotion (parayā ca bhaktyā). You have neglected (nāvekṣitaḥ) your body (sah dehah), which is dear to those possessing bodies (yah dehinām atīva suhṛt), preferring to make it thin (kṣapitum samucitaḥ) in order to serve me (mad-arthe).

#### Text 7

ye me sva-dharma-niratasya tapaḥ-samādhividyātma-yoga-vijitā bhagavat-prasādāḥ tān eva te mad-anusevanayāvaruddhān dṛṣṭiṁ prapaśya vitarāmy abhayān aśokān

Behold the objects of enjoyment (ye prapaśya), not subject to fear and lamentation (abhayān aśokān), given by the Lord (bhagavat-prasādāḥ), attained rightfully by your service to me (te madanusevanayā avaruddhān), which have been attained by me (ye me sva-dharma-niratasya vijitā) through concentration of advanced meditation and worship (tapaḥ-samādhi-vidyātma-yoga). I will give you the vision (dṛṣṭim vitarāmy).

There is nothing suitable to give you to repay the debt of your selfless service to me. That service is very rare.

See those things attained by concentration of advanced meditation and worship (samādhi-vidyā), which are rightly attained by you.

I give you divine vision by which you will directly see them now.

Or another meaning is "By my mercy see directly this sight, without shyness."

Let there be no obstacle to both enjoyment and liberation by those things given by the Lord through meditation on the Lord mixed with svadharma or austerities!

Thus Kardama promises fearlessness and no lamentation.

#### Text 8

anye punar bhagavato bhruva udvijṛmbhavibhramśitārtha-racanāḥ kim urukramasya siddhāsi bhuṅkṣva vibhavān nija-dharma-dohān divyān narair duradhigān nṛpa-vikriyābhiḥ

What is the use of attaining other enjoyments (kim anye punar artha-racanāḥ), which are destroyed by the movement of the Lord's brow (urukramasya bhagavato bhruva udvijṛmbha-vibhramśita)? You have become successful (siddhāsi). Enjoy these extraordinary objects (bhunkṣva vibhavān), attained by your service to me (nijadharma-dohān)—unattainable (duradhigān) by men who identify themselves as kings (divyān nṛpa-vikriyābhiḥ narair).

The objects of Svarga enjoyed by Indra's wife are filled with fear and lamentation. Are they all not insignificant?

These have been attained by your loyalty to your husband (nija-dharma-dohān).

They are hard to obtain for those who disfigure themselves with identity as king or queen.

### Theme-II

## Devahuti requests for a child (3.23.9-11)

#### Section II – Devahuti requests for a child (3.23.9-11)

#### Text 9

evam bruvāṇam abalākhila-yogamāyāvidyā-vicakṣaṇam avekṣya gatādhir āsīt sampraśraya-praṇaya-vihvalayā gireṣadvrīḍāvaloka-vilasad-dhasitānanāha

Hearing the words of her husband (evam bruvāṇam avekṣya), who was expert in all worship and yogic powers (akhila-yogamāyā-vidyā-vicakṣaṇam), Devahūti became relieved (abalā gata ādhih āsīt). With shining a smile (vilasad hasita ānana) and a slightly bashful glance on her face (īṣad-vrīḍāvaloka), she spoke (āha) words choked with humility and love (sampraśraya-praṇaya-vihvalayā girā).

He was expert in all worship and powers arising from yoga.

She considered in her mind, "My husband is giving me a wealth of enjoyment and liberation beyond my experience of the present world. This is not ordinary pleasure."

Thus she was agitated with humility (sampraśraya) and love.

In this state she approached her husband.

She spoke by means of her slightly bashful glance and a face shining with a smile.

She found it impossible to speak with her mouth in the next two verses because of the contrary taste in praying for material enjoyment from her husband, and because she was the crest jewel among all women.

Therefore to speak, she used a glance infused with an embarrassing smile as her mouth.

Her humility and love made her voice choke up.

Thus she clearly stated her intentions in the two following verses, but without using her mouth.

She remained silent.

#### Section II – Devahuti requests for a child (3.23.9-11)

#### Text 10

devahūtir uvāca

rāddham bata dvija-vṛṣaitad amogha-yogamāyādhipe tvayi vibho tad avaimi bhartaḥ yas te 'bhyadhāyi samayaḥ sakṛd aṅga-saṅgo bhūyād garīyasi guṇaḥ prasavaḥ satīnām

Devahuti said: O best of brāhmaṇas (dvija-vṛṣa)! O great one (vibho)! O husband (bhartaḥ)! I know (tad avaimi) that all this has been achieved by you (bata etad rāddham) since you are the master of infallible powers of yoga (tvayi amogha-yoga-māyādhipe). Let us unite once (sakṛd aṅga-saṅgo bhūyād), according to the verbal contact made (yas te abhyadhāyi samayaḥ). Bearing progeny through a great husband (garīyasi prasavaḥ) is a praiseworthy quality for a woman (satīnām guṇaḥ).

Devahūti speaks, but actually through her glances.

O best of brāhmaṇas! You have achieved this power. I know that.

But the contract spoke by you should be fulfilled once.

We should associate until one child is born, since the quality of chaste women is producing progeny through an excellent husband (garīyasi).

Women are criticized as barren if they do not have children.

Another version has guṇa-prasavaḥ: the qualities of the father will be born in the offspring through chaste women.

Let there be good offspring from you!

#### Section II – Devahuti requests for a child (3.23.9-11)

#### Text 11

tatreti-kṛtyam upaśikṣa yathopadeśam yenaiṣa me karśito 'tiriramsayātmā siddhyeta te kṛta-manobhava-dharṣitāyā dīnas tad īśa bhavanam sadṛśam vicakṣva

O master (īṣa)! Do (upaśikṣa) what is necessary (tatreti-kṛtyam) according to the scriptures for our union (yathopadeśam), by which my body (yena eṣa me ātmā), agitated by the desire for pleasure (atiriramsayā karśito), will capable of enjoyment (siddhyeta), since I am pained by desire stimulated by your presence (te kṛtamanobhava-dharṣitāyā). Please consider also a house suitable for that pleasure (sadṛśam bhavanam vicakṣva).

## Theme-III

Devahuti and Kardama enjoy Household life (3.23.12-48)

Text 12
maitreya uvāca
priyāyāḥ priyam anvicchan
kardamo yogam āsthitaḥ
vimānam kāma-gam kṣattas
tarhy evāviracīkarat

O Vidura (kṣattah)! Fulfilling the desire of his dear wife (priyāyāḥ priyam anvicchan), Kardama (kardamah) situated himself in yoga (yogam āsthitaḥ) and created at that moment (tarhy eva aviracīkarat) an airplane which moved freely in the air (vimānam kāma-gam).

Whatever Devahūti had indicated silently by her eyes, Kardama supplied while he also remained silent.

He did not give an answer.

The place was not imperfect in pleasure like the creations of devatās or humans.

Text 13
sarva-kāma-dugham divyam
sarva-ratna-samanvitam
sarvarddhy-upacayodarkam
maṇi-stambhair upaskṛtam

That heavenly vehicle (divyam), fulfilling all desires (sarva-kāma-dugham), increasing in wealth at all times (sarvarddhy-upacaya udarkam), was covered with jewels (sarva-ratna-samanvitam), and ornamented with jeweled pillars (maṇi-stambhair upaskṛtam).

Whatever Devahūti had indicated silently by her eyes, Kardama supplied while he also remained silent.

He did not give an answer.

The place was not imperfect in pleasure like the creations of devatās or humans.

Text 14-15

divyopakaraṇopetam sarva-kāla-sukhāvaham paṭṭikābhiḥ patākābhir vicitrābhir alaṅkṛtam

sragbhir vicitra-mālyābhir mañju-śiñjat-ṣaḍ-aṅghribhiḥ dukūla-kṣauma-kauśeyair nānā-vastrair virājitam

It was equipped with attractive paraphernalia (divya upakaraṇa upetaṁ) which gave constant pleasure (sarva-kāla-sukhāvaham) and was decorated (alaṅkṛtam) with colorful small and large flags (vicitrābhir paṭṭikābhiḥ patākābhir). It was radiant (virājitam) with various cloths (nānā-vastrair) made of silk, linen and dukūla (dukūla-kṣauma-kauśeyair) and garlands interwoven with other garland of various colors (sragbhir vicitra-mālyābhir) which attracted sweetly humming bees (mañju-śiñjat-ṣaḍ-aṅghribhiḥ).

Text 16
upary upari vinyastanilayeşu pṛthak pṛthak
kṣiptaiḥ kaśipubhiḥ kāntam
paryaṅka-vyajanāsanaiḥ

It appeared charming (kāntam) with separately arranged beds, couches (pṛthak pṛthak kṣiptaiḥ kaśipubhiḥ), fans and seats (paryaṅka-vyajanāsanaiḥ) in rooms arranged one above the other (upary upari vinyasta- nilayeṣu).

Text 17
tatra tatra vinikṣiptanānā-śilpopaśobhitam
mahā-marakata-sthalyā
juṣṭaṁ vidruma-vedibhiḥ

It was made beautiful with various sculptures (nānā-śilpa-upaśobhitam) placed here and there (tatra tatra vinikṣipta) and with emerald floors (juṣṭaṁ mahā-marakata-sthalyā) and coral platforms (vidruma-vedibhiḥ).

Text 18
dvāḥsu vidruma-dehalyā
bhātam vajra-kapāṭavat
śikhareṣv indranīleṣu
hema-kumbhair adhiśritam

The doorframes were coral (dvāḥsu vidruma-dehalyā) and the bolts were made of diamonds (bhātaṁ vajra-kapāṭavat). On sapphire towers (śikhareṣv indranīleṣu) there were situated gold kalaśas (hema-kumbhair adhiśritam).

Text 19
cakṣuṣmat padmarāgāgryair
vajra-bhittiṣu nirmitaiḥ
juṣṭaṁ vicitra-vaitānair

mahārhair hema-toranaih

It was equipped with gold festoons (juṣṭaṁ hematoraṇaiḥ), with various valuable canopies (mahārhair vicitra-vaitānair) made of choicest rubies (padmarāga agryair) which were like eyes (cakṣuṣmat), set in surfaces of diamonds (vajra-bhittiṣu nirmitaiḥ).

Text 20

hamsa-pārāvata-vrātais tatra tatra nikūjitam kṛtrimān manyamānaiḥ svān adhiruhyādhiruhya ca

The airplane reverberated with the sounds (tatra tatra nikūjitam) of flocks of swans and doves (hamsa-pārāvata-vrātaih) which flew towards (adhiruhya ādhiruhya ca) flocks of artificial birds situated there (kṛtrimān tatra tatra), thinking the artificial birds were real (svān manyamānaih).

Text 21

vihāra-sthāna-viśrāmasamveśa-prāṅgaṇājiraiḥ yathopajoṣaṁ racitair vismāpanam ivātmanaḥ

Designed pleasurably (yathā upajoṣaṁ racitaih) with amusement areas, bed rooms (vihāra-sthāna-viśrāma-saṁveśa), yards, and courtyards (prāṅgaṇa-ajiraiḥ), it seemed to cause astonishment even to Kardama (vismāpanam iva ātmanaḥ).

Text 22

īdṛg gṛhaṁ tat paśyantīṁ

nātiprītena cetasā

sarva-bhūtāśayābhijñaḥ

prāvocat kardamaḥ svayam

Devahūti was not too pleased (nātiprītena cetasā) on seeing that abode (īdṛg gṛhaṁ tat paśyantīṁ). Kardama (kardamaḥ), knowing the hearts of all beings (svayam sarva-bhūta-āśaya-abhijñaḥ), then spoke to her (prāvocat).

Text 23
nimajjyāsmin hrade bhīru
vimānam idam āruha
idam śukla-kṛtam tīrtham
āśiṣām yāpakam nṛṇām

O fearful wife (bhīru)! After bathing in this lake (asmin hrade nimajjya) created by Viṣṇu (idam śukla-kṛtam tīrtham), which grants all desires to men (āśiṣām yāpakam nṛṇām), ascend this airplane (idam vimānam āruha).

Text 24-25
sā tad bhartuḥ samādāya
vacaḥ kuvalayekṣaṇā
sarajam bibhratī vāso
veṇī-bhūtāmś ca mūrdhajān

aṅgaṁ ca mala-paṅkena sañchannaṁ śabala-stanam āviveśa sarasvatyāḥ saraḥ śiva-jalāśayam

Following the words of her husband (tad bhartuḥ vacaḥ samādāya), the lotus eyed Devahūti (sā kuvalayekṣaṇā), with matted locks of hair (veṇī-bhūtāṁś ca mūrdhajān) and wearing dirty clothing (bibhratī sarajaṁ vāso), whose breasts were discoloured (śabala-stanam), being covered with dirt (aṅgaṁ ca mala-paṅkena sañchannaṁ), entered (āviveśa) the lake of auspicious water (saraḥ śiva-jalāśayam) filled by the Sarasvatī River (sarasvatyāḥ).

Text 26
sāntaḥ sarasi veśma-sthāḥ
śatāni daśa kanyakāḥ
sarvāḥ kiśora-vayaso
dadarśotpala-gandhayaḥ

In the lake (antaḥ sarasi) she saw (sā dadarśa) a thousand young girls (śatāni daśa kanyakāḥ), all youthful (sarvāḥ kiśora-vayaso) and fragrant as lotuses (utpala-gandhayaḥ), residing in a house (veśma-sthāḥ).

Text 27
tām dṛṣṭvā sahasotthāya
procuḥ prāñjalayaḥ striyaḥ
vayam karma-karīs tubhyam
śādhi naḥ karavāma kim

Seeing her (tām dṛṣṭvā), the women quickly stood up (striyasahasā utthāya), and with folded hands said (procuḥ prānjalayaḥ), "We are your maidservants (vayam karma-karīs tubhyam). Please tell us (śādhi naḥ) what we can do for you (karavāma kim)."

Text 28-29

snānena tām mahārheṇa snāpayitvā manasvinīm dukūle nirmale nūtne dadur asyai ca mānadāḥ

bhūṣaṇāni parārdhyāni varīyāmsi dyumanti ca annam sarva-guṇopetam pānam caivāmṛtāsavam

After bathing the cheerful Devahūti (snāpayitvā manasvinīm) using valuable, fragrant oils (tām mahārheṇa snānena), the respectful girls (mānadāḥ) gave her (asyai daduh) fine, new clothing (nirmale nūtne dukūle), valuable, praiseworthy, sparkling ornaments (varīyāmsi dyumanti parārdhyāni bhūṣaṇāni), food with all good qualities (annam sarva-guṇopetam) and sweet drinks (pānam ca eva amṛtāsavam).

#### Text 30-31

athādarśe svam ātmānam sragviņam virajāmbaram virajam kṛta-svastyayanam kanyābhir bahu-mānitam

snātam kṛta-śiraḥ-snānam sarvābharaṇa-bhūṣitam niṣka-grīvam valayinam kūjat-kāñcana-nūpuram

In a mirror, she saw that (atha ādarśe) her body (svam ātmānam) was made auspicious (kṛta-svastyayanam) and clean (virajam), tended carefully by the girls (kanyābhir bahu-mānitam), adorned with a garland (sragviṇam) and clean cloth (virajāmbaram), bathed fully including the head (snātam kṛta-śiraḥ-snānam), and decorated with all ornaments (sarvābharaṇa-bhūṣitam), with a niṣka around her neck (niṣka-grīvam), armlets (valayinam), and jingling, gold anklets (kūjat-kāncana-nūpuram).

Text 32 śronyor adhyastayā kāncyā kāncanyā bahu-ratnayā hārena ca mahārhena rucakena ca bhūsitam

She was decorated (bhūṣitam) with a gold belt (kāñcanyā kāñcyā) with many jewels on her waist (śroṇyor bahuratnayā adhyastayā), by a precious necklace (mahārheṇa hāreṇa) and by auspicious substances (rucakena ca).

Text 33 sudatā subhruvā ślakṣṇa-snigdhāpāṅgena cakṣuṣā padma-kośa-spṛdhā nīlair alakaiś ca lasan-mukham

Her face shone (lasad-mukham) with beautiful teeth, beautiful brows (sudatā subhruvā), charming eyes (ślakṣṇa cakṣuṣā) with tender glances (snigdha apāṅgena), defeating lotus buds (padma-kośa-spṛdhā), and black locks of hair (nīlair alakaih).

Text 34
yadā sasmāra ṛṣabham
ṛṣīṇām dayitam patim
tatra cāste saha strībhir
yatrāste sa prajāpatiḥ

When she thought of her husband (yadā sasmāra dayitam patim), best among the sages (ṛṣīṇām ṛṣabham), she immediately arrived at the spot (tatra āste) where her husband was standing (yatra āste sah prajāpatiḥ) along with her servant maids (saha strībhir).

Text 35
bhartuḥ purastād ātmānam
strī-sahasra-vṛtam tadā
niśāmya tad-yoga-gatim
samśayam pratyapadyata

Seeing herself (niśāmya ātmānam) surrounded by thousands of maids (strī-sahasra-vṛtam) in the presence of her husband (bhartuḥ purastād), she was surprised (samśayam pratyapadyata) at his powers of yoga (tadyoga-gatim).

His power of yoga was that without even using her feet, she came from the water.

Seeing the power of his yoga, she was surprised, thinking "How amazing this is!"

#### Text 36-37

sa tām kṛta-mala-snānām vibhrājantīm apūrvavat ātmano bibhratīm rūpam samvīta-rucira-stanīm

vidyādharī-sahasreṇa sevyamānām suvāsasam jāta-bhāvo vimānam tad ārohayad amitra-han

O conqueror of lust (amitra-han)! Kardama (sah), struck with love for his wife (tām jāta-bhāvo), who was now cleansed (kṛta-mala-snānām), shining (vibhrājantīm), beautiful as she was previously (apūrvavat ātmano bibhratīm rūpam), with covered, charming breasts (samvīta-rucira-stanīm), fine robes (suvāsasam), served by thousands of young girls (vidyādharī-sahasreṇa sevyamānām), placed her in the airplane (tad vimānam ārohayad).

#### Text 38

tasminn alupta-mahimā priyayānurakto vidyādharībhir upacīrņa-vapur vimāne babhrāja utkaca-kumud-gaņavān apīcyas tārābhir āvṛta ivoḍu-patir nabhaḥ-sthaḥ

The sage of undiminished glory (alupta-mahimā), whose body was served by the girls (vidyādharībhir upacīrṇa-vapur) and who was attached to his wife (priyayānurakto), shone in the airplane (vimāne babhrāja) like the moon in the sky (nabhaḥ-sthaḥ uḍu-patir iva) surrounded by charming stars (apīcya tārābhir āvṛta) while possessing many blossoming lotuses in the form of their eyes (utkaca-kumud-gaṇavān).

#### Text 39

tenāṣṭa-lokapa-vihāra-kulācalendradroṇīṣv anaṅga-sakha-māruta-saubhagāsu siddhair nuto dyudhuni-pāta-śiva-svanāsu reme ciraṁ dhanadaval-lalanā-varūthī

Using that airplane (tena), praised by the Siddhas (siddhair nutah), Kardama, surrounded by damsels like Kuvera (dhanadavat lalanāvarūthī), enjoyed for a long time (reme ciram) in the valleys (droṇīṣu) of Meru Mountain, the pleasure ground of the deities of the eight directions (aṣṭa-lokapa-vihāra-kulācalendra), with its pleasant breezes (māruta-saubhagāsu), the companions of Cupid (ananga-sakha), and which reverberated with the sound of auspicious water walls of the Gangā (dyudhuni-pāta-śiva-svanāsu).

Text 40
vaiśrambhake surasane
nandane puṣpabhadrake
mānase caitrarathye ca
sa reme rāmayā rataḥ

Pleased with his wife (rāmayā rataḥ), he enjoyed (sah reme) in Vaiśrambhaka, Surasana (vaiśrambhake surasane), Nandana, Puṣpabhadraka (nandane puṣpabhadrake), Mānasa Sarovara and Caitrarathya (mānase caitrarathye ca)

Text 41
bhrājiṣṇunā vimānena
kāma-gena mahīyasā
vaimānikān atyaśeta
caral lokān yathānilaḥ

He surpassed the devatās with their airplanes (vaimānikān atyaśeta) as he traveled like the air to other planets (caral lokān yathānilaḥ) on his giant (mahīyasā), glowing vehicle (bhrājiṣṇunā vimānena) propelled by his desire (kāma-gena).

Text 42
kim durāpādanam teṣām
pumsām uddāma-cetasām
yair āśritas tīrtha-padaś
caraņo vyasanātyayaḥ

What is difficult to achieve (kim durāpādanam) for those with full absorbed minds (teṣām uddāma-cetasām pumsām), who take shelter of the feet of the Supreme Lord (yair āśritas tīrtha-padaś caraṇah), which destroy all misfortune (vyasanātyayaḥ)?

Text 43
prekṣayitvā bhuvo golam
patnyai yāvān sva-samsthayā
bahv-āścaryam mahā-yogī
svāśramāya nyavartata

After showing his wife (patnyai prekṣayitvā) the greatly amazing territory of the earth (bahv-āścaryaṁ bhuvo golaṁ) with its structure (yāvān sva-saṁsthayā), the great yogī (mahā-yogī) returned to his hermitage (svāśramāya nyavartata).

Text 44
vibhajya navadhātmānam
mānavīm suratotsukām
rāmām niramayan reme
varṣa-pūgān muhūrtavat

Dividing himself in nine parts (ātmānaṁ navadhā vibhajya) and delighting (niramayan) his wife, daughter of Manu (rāmāṁ mānavīṁ), who desired amorous pleasure (surata utsukām), he enjoyed for many years (reme varṣa-pūgān), which passed like a moment (muhūrtavat).

Text 45
tasmin vimāna utkṛṣṭām
śayyām rati-karīm śritā
na cābudhyata tam kālam
patyāpīcyena saṅgatā

Situated on an excellent bed (utkṛṣṭāṁ śayyāṁ śritā) which stimulated desire in that airplane (tasmin vimāna rati-karīṁ), in the association of her handsome husband (apīcyena patyā saṅgatā), she did not notice that time had passed (na ca abudhyata taṁ kālaṁ).

Text 46
evam yogānubhāvena
dam-patyo ramamāṇayoḥ
śatam vyatīyuḥ śaradaḥ
kāma-lālasayor manāk

As the couple enjoyed (evam dam-patyoh ramamāṇayoḥ), eager with desire (kāma-lālasayoh), by the power of yoga (yogānubhāvena), a hundred autumns passed (śatam śaradaḥ vyatīyuḥ) in a few moments (manāk).

Text 47
tasyām ādhatta retas tām
bhāvayann ātmanātma-vit
nodhā vidhāya rūpam svam
sarva-sankalpa-vid vibhuḥ

The powerful Kardama (vibhuḥ), knower of all desires (sarva-saṅkalpa-vid), knower of the soul by his intelligence (ātmanā ātma-vit), thinking of his wife (tāṁ bhāvayann), divided his form into nine (nodhā vidhāya rūpaṁ svaṁ), and deposited his semen in her (tasyām retah ādhatta).

By thinking of a woman at the time of impregnation, a female child will be produced.

Kardama knew that his wife desired daughters.

He was a knower of the soul by his intelligence.

Thus he was detached.

Because his desire was less, his semen was less, and thus female children were produced.

Pumān pumso 'dhike śukre strī bhaved adhike striyā: a male is born when the man is stronger, and a female is born when the female is stronger.

Nodhā means nine times.

He was the knower of all desires.

He knew that his wife had a desire for many children.

He was powerful (vibhuḥ), capable of fulfilling her desires.

Text 48
ataḥ sā suṣuve sadyo
devahūtiḥ striyaḥ prajāḥ
sarvās tāś cāru-sarvāṅgyo
lohitotpala-gandhayaḥ

At one time (ataḥ sadyah), she gave birth (sā devahūtiḥ suṣuve) to female children (striyaḥ prajāḥ), all with beautiful limbs (sarvās tāś cāru-sarvāṅgyo) and with the fragrance of red lotuses (lohita utpala-gandhayaḥ).

### Theme-IV

# Devahuti pleads with Kardama (3.23.49-57)

Text 49-50
patim sā pravrajiṣyantam
tadālakṣyośatī bahiḥ
smayamānā viklavena
hṛdayena vidūyatā

likhanty adho-mukhī bhūmim padā nakha-maṇi-śriyā uvāca lalitām vācam nirudhyāśru-kalām śanaiḥ

Seeing her husband (tadā ālakṣya patim) leaving the home (pravrajiṣyantam), the beautiful Devahuti (sā uśatī) smiled outwardly (bahiḥ smayamānā), but with a heart disturbed and pained (viklavena vidūyatā hṛdayena), she looked down (adho-mukhī), writing on the earth (bhūmim likhanty) with her jewel-like toe nails (padā nakha-maṇi-śriyā), and, suppressing her tears (nirudhya aśru-kalām), slowly spoke (śanaiḥ uvāca) charming words (lalitām vācam).

She smiled since that was natural on seeing her husband, but actually her heart was filled with worry and agitation.

Text 51
devahūtir uvāca
sarvam tad bhagavān mahyam
upovāha pratiśrutam
athāpi me prapannāyā
abhayam dātum arhasi

Devahūti said: O master (bhagavān)! You have accomplished (sarvam upovāha) what you promised to me (tad mahyam pratiśrutam). But you should also give fearlessness to me (athāpi me abhayam dātum arhasi), who am surrendered to you (prapannāyā).

Text 52
brahman duhitṛbhis tubhyam
vimṛgyāḥ patayaḥ samāḥ
kaścit syān me viśokāya
tvayi pravrajite vanam

O brāhmaṇa (brahman)! Your daughters (tubhyam duhitṛbhih) will find qualified husbands for themselves (vimṛgyāḥ patayaḥ samāḥ). But who will solace me (kaścit syāt me viśokāya) when you depart to the forest (tvayi pravrajite vanam)?

I am not worried about their marriage.

I should have a qualified son from you for removing my lamentation.

Be merciful and stay a few more days with me.

Text 53
etāvatālam kālena
vyatikrāntena me prabho
indriyārtha-prasangena
parityakta-parātmanaḥ

O master (prabho)! So much time (etāvatā kālena) has passed uselessly (me alam vyatikrāntena) in sense pleasure (indriyārtha-prasangena), without thoughts of the Supreme Lord (parityakta-parātmanaḥ).

"By your clever words, do you want more material pleasure from me?"

In shyness she replies.

I have wasted so much time in sense pleasure, since I have rejected the Supreme Lord.

This means that time has been wasted.

Text 54
indriyārtheşu sajjantyā
prasaṅgas tvayi me kṛtaḥ
ajānantyā paraṁ bhāvaṁ
tathāpy astv abhayāya me

I have associated with you (prasangas tvayi me kṛtaḥ), while being attached to enjoyment (indriyārtheṣu sajjantyā) and not knowing your superior condition as a devotee with great detachment (ajānantyā param bhāvam). Still, you should give me fearlessness (tathāpy astu abhayāya me).

People are delivered by even a moment's association with you, a great devotee.

There are two reasons why I did not get deliverance even after many years of association with you.

I was attached to sense pleasure and I did not know your supreme position-- you have great detachment and are a great devotee of the Lord.

Since you are inclined to give up all possessiveness in an instant, give mercy to me, an offender.

Text 55
saṅgo yaḥ saṁsṛter hetur
asatsu vihito 'dhiyā
sa eva sādhuṣu kṛto
niḥsaṅgatvāya kalpate

Association with materialists (asatsu saṅgah) done in ignorance (yaḥ adhiyā vihitah) is a cause of bondage (saṁsṛter hetur) and association with devotees done in ignorance (sa eva sādhuṣu kṛto) leads to liberation (niḥsaṅgatvāya kalpate).

Text 56
neha yat karma dharmāya
na virāgāya kalpate
na tīrtha-pada-sevāyai
jīvann api mṛto hi saḥ

A person whose actions do not lead to dharma (neha yat karma dharmāya), to detachment (na virāgāya kalpate) and to service of the Lord's feet (na tīrtha-pada-sevāyai), though living, is actually dead (jīvann api mṛto hi saḥ).

"What are you requesting? You have such wealth. Enjoy those objects!"

He whose actions are not for the purpose of dharma, detachment and service, concerned only with body and senses, is already dead.

Text 57
sāham bhagavato nūnam
vañcitā māyayā dṛḍham
yat tvām vimuktidam prāpya
na mumukṣeya bandhanāt

I have been cheated (aham nūnam dṛḍham vañcitā) by the illusory energy of the Lord (bhagavato māyayā) because, having attained you, who give liberation (yat tvām vimuktidam prāpya), I did not desire liberation from bondage (na mumukṣeya bandhanāt).

I am an example of such a dead person.

I am the living person who is dead (sāham).

I did not desire liberation (na mumukseya).

She speaks with tears in her eyes and choked voice.