

CHAPTER TWENTYEIGHT

Families of Sages¹

Sūta said :

1. Khyāti bore to Bhṛgu the holy lords Dhātṛ and Vidhātṛ living throughout the Manvantara. They were masters of happiness and misery and grant auspicious and inauspicious results to living beings.

2. Their eldest sister, the chaste goddess Śrī, the purifier of worlds, attained the auspicious lord Nārāyaṇa as her husband, and gave birth to two sons: Bala (Strength) and Utsāha (Energy).

3. Those heaven-walkers who pilot the aerial chariots of Devas and meritorious beings, were born to her as mental sons.

4-5. She had two daughters Āyati and Niyati who are remembered as the wives of Vidhātṛ and Dhātṛ. They had two sons Pāṇḍu and Mṛkaṇḍu. They were firm in religious vows, eternal and the very storehouses of the Vedic learning. Mārkaṇḍeya was born of Mṛkaṇḍu from Manasvinī.

6. Vedaśiras was his son born of Mūrdhanyā. The sons born to Vedaśiras in Pīvarī established the family line. They were known as Mārkaṇḍeyas. They were seers and masters of the Vedas.

7. Pāṇḍu begot of Puṇḍarikā a son, Dyutimān. Two sons were born to him, viz. Dyutimanta and Śṛjavān. Their sons and grandsons had alliances with the descendants of Bhṛgu. Listen to the progeny of Marīci when the Svāyambhuva Manvantara had passed.

8. Marīci's wife gave birth to a son Pūrṇamāsa. Know that these daughters too were born, viz. Kuṣṭi, Pṛṣṭi, Tviṣā and the beautiful Apaciti.

9. Pūrṇamāsā begot of Sarasvatī two sons Virajas and the righteous Parvasa.

1. This chapter corresponds to Bd. P. I. 2.11 even textually. It deals with the progeny of the famous seven sages such as Bhṛgu, Aṅgiras, Atri, Pulaha and others. It mentions their important descendants. The text states their (descendants') position in the Svāyambhuva Manvantara.