

HINDOO MYTHOLOGY

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649314799

Hindoo mythology by Anonymous

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

ANONYMOUS

**HINDOO
MYTHOLOGY**

HINDOO MYTHOLOGY

POPULARLY TREATED:

*BEING AN EPITOMIZED DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIOUS HEATHEN
DEITIES ILLUSTRATED ON THE SILVER SWAMI TEA SERVICE,*

PRESENTED AS A MEMENTO OF HIS VISIT TO INDIA

TO

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., G.C.S.I.

BY

His Highness the Garkwar of Baroda.

MADRAS:

PRINTED BY GANTZ BROTHERS,
ADELPHI PRESS, 7 & 8, MOUNT ROAD.

1875.

INDEX.



	<i>Pages.</i>		<i>Pages.</i>
Aroomoogasawmy	11	Garuda	35
Arumugan	11	Goothundapanee	35
Anoomaur	33	Gajenthram moortchum	38
Arjoosum	37	Hanuman	33
Arjuna	37	Indra	14
Bhairava	16	Kali... ..	3
Bala rama Avatharum	25	Kartikeya	9
Buddha	31	Krishna	28
Balakrishnan	36	Kalki	32
Bramah	41	Mahadeva	5
Brahma	41	Mauriummen	12
Cawly	3	Magadasoora Summarum	14
Caricalammay	17	Muthooraveereen	15
Coorma Avatharum	21	Mahaviahncoo	18
Callicka	39	Mutchavatharum	20
Carlinga Mirthunum	36	Matsya	20
Durga... ..	3	Munmathun	39
Easveren	11	Munmatha	39
Eaevery	11	Moogunden	40
Ganesa	6	Narasimma	23
Ganapathi	6	Pollear	6
Gooroomoorthum	13	Pullaniandy	10
Geroden	35	Puckah Sooren	17

INDEX.

	<i>Pages.</i>		<i>Pages.</i>
Parasura Rama	25	Veerabuthreer	2
Powtha Avatharum	31	Veerabuthroersawmy	2
Parthasarthy... ..	38	Vira Bahdra	2
Peroomal	40	Venayagur	8
Ramer	27	Vulliummen	13
Rama	27	Viahtnoo	18
Runganathur... ..	37	Varaga avatharum	22
Ramanuja	37	Vamuna	24
Siva... ..	1	Vamina avatharum	24
Siven	1	Vencatachellapathy	33
Soobramaniah	9	Venny Kristnan	35
Soobramanian	9	Varutharaja Sawmy	40
Soobramaniya	9	Vicoonthavasee	40
Sabapathy	13	Varutheer	40
Sungarum	15	Vanoogopaul	40
Sooran	17	Veeraragava peroomal	40
Thaivanny	12	Vencatasaperoomal	40
Thutahanmoorthy	14	Woodyavur	33
Thavanthiren	14	Woopamaniar	40
Therookoorippoothondur	16	Yesothy	36
Thoolasinga Peroomal... ..	40	Yasade	36

INTRODUCTION.

In the preparation of the following pages, it has been considered desirable to class the various subjects under the particular heads of which they form a part ;—namely, Siva the destroyer, Vishtnoo the preserver, and Brahma the creator. The difficulty in comprehending the various deities, contingent upon the many existing inconsistencies, not only of their respective titles, but also of the orthography of the names, has in a measure been met, by the insertion, under the same headings, of the different names appertaining to each *Sevati*, together with the different modes of spelling the names. Should the perusal of these few pages excite a desire for further knowledge regarding the multifarious deities comprised in the Hindoo Pantheon, a study of " Moore's Hindoo Mythology," and the " Vishnu Puranas, translated by H. H. Wilson, Esq.," from whence many of the following particulars have been gathered, is calculated to afford much information relative to the subjects so briefly treated herein.

F. W. E.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in the context of public administration and financial management. The text notes that without reliable data, it is difficult to assess performance, identify trends, and make informed decisions.


2. The second part of the document focuses on the challenges associated with data collection and analysis. It highlights that while digital tools have improved the efficiency of data gathering, they also introduce new risks, such as data security and privacy concerns. The author argues that organizations must invest in robust cybersecurity measures and ensure that data handling practices comply with relevant regulations and standards.

3. The third part of the document explores the role of data in strategic planning and decision-making. It suggests that data-driven insights can help organizations anticipate market changes, optimize resource allocation, and identify new opportunities for growth. However, it also cautions against over-reliance on data, noting that qualitative factors and human judgment remain crucial in the decision-making process.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of data literacy and training. It argues that for data to be effectively used, all employees must have a basic understanding of data analysis and interpretation. This requires ongoing education and training programs that focus on both technical skills and critical thinking abilities.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by emphasizing the need for a data-driven culture. It suggests that organizations should encourage a mindset where data is used to inform decisions at all levels. This involves fostering a culture of transparency, where data is shared openly and used to drive continuous improvement and innovation.

SIVA or SIVEN.

 Siva generally ranks as the highest deity although sometimes credited with a less exalted rank in the Hindoo Pantheon. He personifies destruction or reproduction, has neither beginning nor end, and is without outward form ; but is the distinguished possessor of four hands and arms, and has a centre eye placed in a perpendicular position in the forehead. He is usually represented riding on a bull, the emblem of divine justice, but occasionally appears in a standing posture, holding in one hand an antelope, and in the others are placed variously a trident, a boar's tusk, a rosary, a human skull, &c. A tiger's skin is wrapped around his loins, and the hide of an elephant furnishes him with a cloak. He is decorated with serpents, and garlands of skulls, bones, and the eyes of fishes. This deity is supposed to have once appeared as a mendicant in the Taruka forest. The wives of certain devotees resident there, fell in love with him and lost their virtue. Their lords greatly incensed, exerting their supernatural powers for the de-

struction of Siva, dug a pit from which issued a tiger which he slew and wrapped the skin round his loins; a deer followed, which he picked up and retained in his left hand; next a red hot iron bar, which he also seized and used as a weapon; then serpents, which he caught and hung about his person. He is likewise believed to have accomplished the destruction of an Asura who had obtained from Brahma a grant of victory over all gods, except Siva. He appeared in the form of an elephant, and forthwith proceeded to employ his strength, pursuing several Munis into a Siva temple, when the god rushed upon him; and after killing him, he stripped off his hide and threw it over his shoulders.

—:0:—

VEERABUTHREER, VEERABUTHREERSAWMY
or
VIRA BAHDRĀ.

Veerabuthreer.—Considerable variation exists in the accounts relative to the birth of this divinity. Some say that he sprung fully armed from Siva's central