

## birth of kumara the clay sanskrit library

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Explore the captivating birth story of Kumara, a central figure in Hindu mythology, as presented within the esteemed Clay Sanskrit Library. This description delves into the mythical origins of this revered deity, often known as Kartikeya or Skanda, offering insights into an ancient Sanskrit narrative of creation and divine power.

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### The Birth of Kum\_ra

A bi-lingual Sanskrit/English classic rarely available.

### Historical Dictionary of Ancient India

India's history and culture is ancient and dynamic, spanning back to the beginning of human civilization. Beginning with a mysterious culture along the Indus River and in farming communities in the southern lands of India, the history of India is punctuated by constant integration with migrating peoples and with the diverse cultures that surround the country. Placed in the center of Asia, history in India is a crossroads of cultures from China to Europe, as well as the most significant Asian connection with the cultures of Africa. The Historical Dictionary of Ancient India provides information ranging from the earliest Paleolithic cultures in the Indian subcontinent to 1000 CE. The ancient history of this country is related in this book through a chronology, an introductory essay, a bibliography, and hundreds of cross-referenced dictionary entries on rulers, bureaucrats, ancient societies, religion, gods, and philosophical ideas.

### The Lady of the Jewel Necklace & The Lady who Shows her Love

King Harsha, who reigned over the kingdom of Kanauj from 606 to 647 CE, composed two Sanskrit plays about the mythical figures of King Udayana, his queen, Vāsava-datta, and two of his co-wives. The plays abound in mistaken identities, both political and erotic. The characters masquerade as one another and, occasionally, as themselves, and each play refers simultaneously to itself and to the other. Co-published by New York University Press and the JJC Foundation For more on this title and other titles in the Clay Sanskrit series, please visit <http://www.claysanskritlibrary.org>

### How Urvashi was Won

One of the three surviving plays by Kali dasa (fifth century), universally acknowledged as the supreme poet in classical Sanskrit, How Urvashi Was Won, like the other two, is a masterpiece of lyricism, subtle characterization, and the working through of a bold theme. How Urvashi Was Won is the story of King Puru ravas and his love for an immortal, the dancer Urvashi, who normally lives in the heaven of the gods but who has come down to earth in order to realize her passion for the alltoo- mortal king. The tragic love of this asymmetrical couple was described already in the ancient "Rig Veda" and later often expanded. Kali dasa has reworked the narrative so as to depict a goddess in the process of becoming

fully, and dangerously, human—since only human beings (at their best) are, in Kali dasa's vision, truly capable of the depths and intricacies of loving. This great work of love, loss, and eventual restoration speaks to the human condition generally in highly nuanced verses, accessible to any modern reader.

#### Bhatti's Poem: The Death of Ravana

To the dry bones of grammar Bhatti gave juicy flesh in his poem, telling the Indian story in Sanskrit. This book is both a poetic retelling of Rama's adventures, and a compendium of grammatical and rhetorical examples for students.

#### The Clay Sanskrit Library

In one of the most famous passages in Maha-bhārata, Dur-yódhana, the heroic but flawed king of the Káuravas, meets his end when he is dishonorably defeated in battle by his arch-enemy, Bhima. Framing a fascinating account of the sacred sites along the river Sarásvati, the duel poignantly portrays the downfall of a once great hero in the face of a new order governed by Krishna, in which the warrior code is brushed aside in order to ensure the predestined triumph of the Pándavas. Co-published by New York University Press and the JJC Foundation For more on this title and other titles in the Clay Sanskrit series, please visit <http://www.claysanskritlibrary.org>

#### Mahabharata Book Nine (Volume 2)

Naráyana's best-seller gives its reader much more than "Friendly Advice." In one handy collection—closely related to the world-famous Pañcatantra or Five Discourses on Worldly Wisdom —numerous animal fables are interwoven with human stories, all designed to instruct wayward princes. Tales of canny procuresses compete with those of cunning crows and tigers. An intrusive ass is simply thrashed by his master, but the meddlesome monkey ends up with his testicles crushed. One prince manages to enjoy himself with a merchant's wife with her husband's consent, while another is kicked out of paradise by a painted image. This volume also contains the compact version of King Víkrama's Adventures, thirty-two popular tales about a generous emperor, told by thirty-two statuettes adorning his lion-throne. Co-published by New York University Press and the JJC Foundation For more on this title and other titles in the Clay Sanskrit series, please visit <http://www.claysanskritlibrary.org>

#### Friendly Advice by N\_r\_ya\_a and King Vikrama's Adventures

The play Shakuntala was one of the first examples of Indian literature to be read in translation in Europe. Shakuntala's story is a leitmotiv that recurs in many works of Indian literature and culminates in the master Kali-dasa's drama for the stage. The virtuous heroine is forgotten by her betrothed, the king Dushyanta, only to be refound thanks to a distinguishing signet ring discovered by a fisherman in the belly of one of his catch. The final act distills the essence of human forgiveness, in Shakuntala's gracious release of her husband from his guilt.

#### The Recognition of Shakœntala

In zwei Bänden werden hiermit die in unselbständiger Form erschienenen Schriften Walter Slajes zur kaschmirischen Kultur- und Geistesgeschichte bis zum Jahr 2019 versammelt. Thematisch behandeln die Beiträge Fragen zur Handschriften- und Realienkunde, Syntax, Literatur sowie zur politischen und Religionsgeschichte und Philosophie. Einen besonderen Schwerpunkt bilden dabei zum einen Slajes grundlegende Arbeiten zum Moksopaya und zur Folgeliteratur, zum anderen seine maßgeblichen Studien zur einheimischen kaschmirischen Historiographie, den Rajataranginis. Der 2. Band enthält die Nachdrucke von 15 Aufsätzen aus den Jahren 2007-2019. Beigegeben sind außerdem verschiedene Indizes zu Band 1 und Band 2 (Wortverzeichnis; Texte; Stellenverzeichnis; Namen- und Sachverzeichnis).

#### The Heavenly Exploits

Kumarasambhavam celebrates the love story of Siva and Parvati, whose passionate union results in the birth of their son, the young god Kumara. Beginning with a luminous description of the birth of Parvati, the poem proceeds in perfectly pitched sensuous detail through her courtship with Siva until the night of their wedding. It plays out their tale on the immense scale of supreme divinity, wherein the gods are viewed both as lovers and as cosmic principles. Composed in eight scintillating cantos,

Kumarasambhavam continues to enchant readers centuries after it was first written. Hank Heifetz's sparkling translation brings to life the heady eroticism and sumptuous imagery of the original.

#### Kleine Schriften zur kaschmirischen Kultur- und Geistesgeschichte. Band 2

Amaru's sophisticated seventh-century CE "Hundred Poems" are as much about the social aspects of courting, betrayal, feminine indignance and masculine self-pity as about sensuality. Bhartrihari's anthology "Love, Politics, Disenchantment" is the oldest of the three, from the fourth century. Interwoven throughout his three hundred idiosyncratic stanzas is a constant sense of skepticism about sensuality and love, economic and social power, and rejection of society and culture. In the eleventh century, Bilhana composed his intense "Fifty Stanzas of a Thief," a thief's rhythmic remembrance, in the moments before his execution, of robbing a princess's affections, and the clandestine pleasures of their love in both separation and enjoyment. The flavor of all these poems is the universalized aesthetic experience of love.

#### Kumarasambhavam

Nanda has it all: youth, money, good looks and a kittenish wife who fulfills his sexual and emotional needs. He also has the Buddha, a dispassionate man of immense insight and self-containment, for an older brother. When Nanda is made a reluctant recruit to the Buddha's order of monks, he is forced to confront his all-too-human enslavement to his erotic and romantic desires. Dating from the second century CE, Ashva-ghosha's Handsome Nanda portrays its hero's spiritual makeover with compassion, psychological profundity, and great poetic skill. Co-published by New York University Press and the JJC Foundation For more on this title and other titles in the Clay Sanskrit series, please visit <http://www.claysanskritlibrary.org>

#### Caurapa-c\_\_ik\_

This second half of Bhishma describes the events from the beginning of the fifth day till the end of the tenth of the great battle between the Káuravas and the Pándavas. Despite grandfather Bhishma's appeal to conclude peace with the Pándavas, Duryódhana continues the bloody battle. The key strategist is general Bhishma, commander of the Káurava forces. Even though he is compelled to fight on the side of the Káuravas, Bhishma's sympathies are with the Pándavas. After the ninth day of war, when Bhishma has wreaked havoc with their troops, the Pándavas realise that they will be unable to win as long as invincible Bhishma is alive. Bhishma willingly reveals to them how he can be destroyed. Strictly observing the warrior code, he will never fight with Shikhándin, because he was originally born a woman. Bhishma advises the Pándava brothers that Árjuna should strike him from behind Shikhándin's back, and they follow the grandfather's advice.

#### American Book Publishing Record

When Go-várdhana composed his "Seven Hundred Elegant Verses" in Sanskrit in the twelfth century CE, the title suggested that this was a response to the 700 verses in the more demotic Prakrit language traditionally attributed to King Hala, composed almost a thousand years earlier. Both sets of poems were composed in the arya metre. Besides being the name of a metre, in Sanskrit arya means a noble or elegant lady, and Go-várdhana wished to reflect and appeal to a sophisticated culture. These poems each consist of a single stanza, almost as condensed and allusive as a Japanese haiku. They cover the gamut of human life and emotion, though the favorite topic is love in all its aspects. Co-published by New York University Press and the JJC Foundation For more on this title and other titles in the Clay Sanskrit series, please visit <http://www.claysanskritlibrary.org>

#### Kalidasa Translations of Shakuntala, and Other Works

Jayadeva's Gitagovínda is a lyrical account of the illicit springtime love affair of Krishna and Radha, a god and goddess manifesting on earth as a cowherd and milkmaid for the sake of relishing the sweet miseries and rapturous delights of erotic love. The narrative framing their bucolic songs was composed under royal patronage in northeastern India in the twelfth century. It was to be performed for connoisseurs of poetry and the erotic arts, for aesthetes and voluptuaries who, while sensually engaged, were at the same time devoted to Krishna as Lord of the Universe. The text at once celebrates the vicissitudes of carnal love and the transports of religious devotion, merging and reconciling those realms of emotion and experience. Erotic and religious sensibilities serve, and are served by, the

pleasures of poetry. In the centuries following its composition, the courtly text became a vastly popular inspirational hymnal. Jayadeva's songs continue to be sung throughout India in fervent devotional adoration of Krishna.

### Handsome Nanda

The Book of Liberation is perhaps the most enigmatic philosophical text from ancient India. Presented as the teachings of Bhishma as he lies dying on the battlefield, after the epic war between the Pándavas and Káuravas, it was composed by unknown authors in the last centuries BCE, during the early period of world-renunciation, when peripatetic sages meditated under trees and practiced austerities in forest groves, and wandering sophists debated in the towns and cities. There has been no time like it before or since: such freedom of thought and expression is unparalleled in the history of the world. The freedom enjoyed by these ancient thinkers was not an end in itself. Above all this animated work is the record of philosophers seeking liberation (moksha) from a world they believed unsatisfactory. The speculation herein is but a means to an end, for its authors believed they could attain freedom from the world by knowing philosophical truths.

### Mahabharata Book Six (Volume 2)

Two tragic plays that break the rules: both show the hero dying on stage, a scenario forbidden in Sanskrit dramaturgy. King Harsha's play, composed in the seventh century, re-examines the Buddhist tale of a magician prince who makes the ultimate sacrifice to save a hostage snake (naga). The Shattered Thighs, attributed to Bhasa, the illustrious predecessor to ancient Kali-dasa, transforms a crucial episode of the Maha-bhárata war. As he dies from a foul blow to the legs delivered in his duel with Bhima, Duryódhana's character is inverted, depicted as a noble and gracious exemplar amidst the wreckage of the fearsome battle scene.

### Seven Hundred Elegant Verses

The Rise of Wisdom Moon was composed during the mid-eleventh century by Krishna mishra, an otherwise unknown poet in the service of the Chandella dynasty, whose cultural and religious capital was Khajuraho. The early popularity of Krishna mishra's work led to its frequent translation into the vernaculars of both North and South India, and even Persian as well. Famed as providing the enduring model of the allegorical play for all subsequent Sanskrit literature, The Rise of Wisdom Moon offers a satirical account of the conquest of the holy city of Benares by Nescience, of the war of liberation waged by the forces of Intuition, and of the freedom of the Inner Man that then follows the rise of Wisdom. But at the outset, when Nescience still has the upper hand, with minions like Lord Lust, such developments seem unlikely.

### Gita Govinda

Volume Two of "Drona" begins in the aftermath of tragedy. As evening falls, Arjuna journeys wearily back to camp and is greeted by the ashen faces of his brothers. Before they speak, he guesses the worst. And the worst is right: his son Abhimanyu is dead. Arjuna is inconsolable. Insensible with rage, he vows to take revenge on the boy's killers. He swears that if they are not dead before another day passes, he will set himself alight. The world seems to shudder at his words.

### Mahabharata Book Twelve (Volume 3)

Jain monk and poet, Jina-ratna tells the stories of a group of souls as they pass through a series of embodiments on their way to final liberation from the continual cycle of death and rebirth. The Epitome of Queen Lilavati abounds in memorable incidents and characters, such as Dhana, the rich merchant who attempts to justify cheating in trade; Padma-ratha, who, while invisible, attempts to seduce the ladies of the royal household; and Vasundhara, the bogus holy man who is caught in a compromising position with a female dog. The purpose of these stories, which are related to Queen Lilavati and her husband, King Simha, by the teacher-monk Samara-sena, is to promote the ethic of Jainism, which holds that strict adherence to a non-violent way of life is the key to liberation from the troubles of the world. In the end, Queen Lilavati, King Simha and the other leading characters attain perfect knowledge and liberation.

### How the Nagas Were Pleased by Harsha & The Shattered Thighs by Bhasa

"The Book of Karna" relates the events of the two dramatic days after the defeat of the great warriors and generals Bhishma and Drona, in which Karna, great hero and the eldest Pándava, leads the Káurava army into combat. This first volume of "Karna" depicts mighty battles in gory detail, sets the scene for Karna's tragic death, and includes a remarkable verbal duel between Karna and his reluctant charioteer Shalya, the king of the Madras, as they hurl abuse at each other before entering the fray. Co-published by New York University Press and the JJC Foundation For more on this title and other titles in the Clay Sanskrit series, please visit <http://www.claysanskritlibrary.org>

### The Rise of Wisdom Moon

This political drama is set just after Alexander's invasion of India (c. 325 BCE) when the first Emperor Chandra-gupta seized the throne and founded the Maurya dynasty. The exemplary Rakshasa is the loyal exiled chief minister of the deposed dynasty. But his opponent, far from being the villain of the piece, is a kind of superhero - the inhumanly competent ascetic Kautilya, to whom is ascribed India's famous handbook for rulers, a precursor to Machiavelli's. Kautilya struggles not to destroy Rakshasa but to win him over to be his successor as Chandra-gupta's chief minister, so that Kautilya himself can retire from politics. The final, benedictory stanza of the play may refer to Emperor Chandra-gupta II (reigned c. 376-415 BC). Other than this clue to the time during which the author lived, all we know about him is that he came from a princely family, and would have had political experience.

### Mahabharata Book Seven (Volume 2)

When Skanda's father Toby dies, estranged from Skanda's mother and from the India he once loved, it falls to Skanda to return his body to his birthplace. This is a journey that takes him halfway around the world and deep within three generations of his family, whose fractures, frailties and toxic legacies he has always sought to elude. Both an intimate portrait of a marriage and its aftershocks, and a panoramic vision of India's half-century - in which a rapacious new energy supplants an ineffectual elite - 'The way things were' is an epic novel about the pressures of history upon the present moment. It is also a meditation on the stories we tell and the stories we forget; their tenderness and violence in forging bonds and in breaking them apart. Set in modern Delhi and at flashpoints from the past four decades, fusing private and political, classical and contemporary to thrilling effect, this book confirms Aatish Taseer as one of the most arresting voices of his generation.

### The Epitome of Queen Lilavati

Dandin's work as a novelist, poet and pioneering theorist of literary style has secured for him an important place in classical Sanskrit literature. He lived in Kanchi, near present-day Chennai, in the period c. AD 650-750, during the Pallava rule. The Dasa Kumara Charitam is a prose romance recounting the exploits of Prince Rajavahana and his nine companions. Its colourful tales of adventure are notable for their ironic humour, amoral outlook and uninhibited descriptions of contemporary life and manners. A remarkable feature of the stories is the geographical sweep of their action, ranging from present-day Punjab to Kerala, Gujarat to Assam and all the way to the islands of the Indian Ocean. Also remarkable is the rich variety of characters and situations. Dandin vivifies each personage, major and minor, and provides lively accounts of assassinations, executions, dance festivals and royal assemblies, describes at length the training of a courtesan, and even the tools for burgling a house. Even though Tales of the Ten Princes can be enjoyed for its absorbing stories alone, it is also a wonderfully detailed sociological account of an important age in ancient India.

### Maha-Bharata

This book presents a fresh perspective on the works of canonical figures of Sanskrit literature. In the process, it raises interesting questions: Is V Im+ki's S+ta a feminist archetype? Is infidelity a virtue of C rudatta of the play, M[ichchhakatika? Is Mudr r kcase of the seventh century an existential play? It answers such queries convincingly in a thoughtful and informative prose. Narrating the Indian doctrine of Rasa, the book explores whether evocation of rasa is a subjective phenomenon or, as a famous neurologist averred, universal. Juxtaposing the heroism of Achilles and Rama, the book tempts the reader to evaluate their poetic influence in building an ideal human society. Drawing parallels between the nobility of Cordelia of Shakespeare and Zakuntala of K lid sa, it highlights the power of love, be it filial or otherwise. It is through such refreshing explorations in an engaging style that this book introduces Sanskrit literature to the modern reader.

## R\_k\_asa's Ring

Archaeoprimatology intertwines archaeology and primatology to understand the ancient liminal relationships between humans and nonhuman primates. During the last decade, novel studies have boosted this discipline. This edited volume is the first compendium of archaeoprimatological studies ever produced. Written by a culturally diverse group of scholars, with multiple theoretical views and methodological perspectives, it includes new zooarchaeological examinations and material culture evaluations, as well as innovative uses of oral and written sources. Themes discussed comprise the survey of past primates as pets, symbolic mediators, prey, iconographic references, or living commodities. The book covers different regions of the world, from the Americas to Asia, along with studies from Africa and Europe. Temporally, the chapters explore the human-nonhuman primate interface from deep in time to more recent historical times, covering both extinct and extant primate taxa. This anthology of archaeoprimatological studies will be of interest to archaeologists, primatologists, anthropologists, art historians, paleontologists, conservationists, zoologists, historical ecologists, philologists, and ethnobiologists.

## The Way Things Were.

Sanskrit Self Learner

## Tales of The Ten Princes

Bana holds an unrivalled position in the galaxy of India's literary stars. He is a unique artist in the domain of Embellished Sanskrit prose. Bana's Harsacarita is a historical romance which presents actual events of his sovereign--Harsavardhana of Thanesar and Kanauj who ruled over northern India in the first half of the seventh century A.D. The present work is an English translation of Harsacarita by two eminent scholars E.B. Cowell and F.W. Thomas. It is a faithful rendering of the original Sanskrit text into English language. It preserves the characteristic features of the author's style. All the puns in the words and veiled allusions in the sentences are explained in the notes, not in the body of translation, out of consideration to the English reader. A short introduction, two appendices and an index of proper names etc. are also very useful.

## Voices of Sanskrit Poets

One of the fundamental theosophic beliefs is that there exists a collection of true knowledge that is the foundation of all world religions. In pursuit of this truth and the perfection of mankind, humans are constantly reborn, evolving toward their highest state. In this book, originally published in 1925, Charles Leadbeater discusses the existence of Masters, or men who have reached the highest state of human consciousness, and how they can be identified. He further explains to the reader how they may make their own way on the path toward perfection. Anyone interested in religious studies will be interested in this classic example of theosophical philosophy. English clergyman turned spiritualist CHARLES WEBSTER LEADBEATER (1854-1934) was ordained as an Anglican priest, but later joined the prominent Theosophical Society and traveled to India to study alternative spiritual and occult practices, eventually settling into his life as a clairvoyant and author. His other works include Man Visible and Invisible and The Science of the Sacrament.

## Catalogue of Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit Books: H-Q

"There is hardly any book equal to Ways of Thinking of Eastern Peoples in terms of its thorough and systematic presentation of the intricate thought patterns of Asian peoples. The book not only is an essential reference for the student of Asian culture, but also for students of philosophy, religion, anthropology, and art, as it is an excellent source for aiding the student in gaining a deeper understanding of each facet of Oriental thought." --Isshi Yamada, Northwestern University "The clearest discussion and analysis of these complex subjects that I have found. My advanced undergraduate students find this work to be 'stimulating', 'challenging' and comprehensible.' The organization of the text enhances the usefulness of this volume, but it is the high quality of the scholarship that makes Ways of Thinking a most valuable addition to Asian studies and to the academic training of upper division students." --Ann B. Radwan, University of North Florida "I find Ways of thinking a most provocative source for exploring with my students certain basic themes in Eastern religion and culture. Used carefully, it is a most stimulating and effective source for tapping Eastern 'ways' at a fundamental level of inquiry." --Wilbur M. Fridell, University of California, Santa Barbara

## The Hindu Pantheon

The Essays Collected In This Volume Make Valuable Contributions To The History And Chronology Of Indian, And Especially Of Tamil Literature. First Published In 1911. A Classic.

## World Archaeoprimateology

Sanskrit Swyam Shikshak