



NAKSHATRA UTTARA ASHADA :THE UNIVERSAL STAR



The Creator, in the beginning, created humans together with sacrifice, and said, "By this you shall multiply. Let this be your cow of plenty and give you the milk of your desires. With sacrifice you will nourish the gods, and the gods will nourish you. Thus you will obtain the Highest Good." (Bhagavad Gita 3:10-11

The warrior, the wrestler, the painter, the artist, the magician, the well-dressed man, the happy and successful men are influenced by this star.

ॐ भद्रं कर्णेभिः शृणुयाम देवा भद्रं पश्येमान्नभिर्यजत्राः ।
स्थिरैरङ्गैस्तुष्टुवाꣳसस्तनूभिर्व्यशेम देवहितं यदायुः ॥
स्वस्ति न इन्द्रो वृद्धश्रवाः स्वस्ति नः पूषा विश्ववेदाः ।
स्वस्ति नस्तार्क्ष्यो अरिष्टनेमिः स्वस्ति नो बृहस्पतिर्दधातु ॥
ॐ शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः ॥

Aum! O gods, with our ears may we hear that which is auspicious; Adorable Ones, with our eyes may we see that which is auspicious ; while praising the gods with steady limbs, may we enjoy the life that is allotted by the gods. May Indra of ancient fame be auspicious to us; may Pusan and the Visva-Devas be propitious to us; may Tarkasya, of unhampered movement, be well disposed towards us; may Brihaspati ensure our welfare.

Aum! Peace! Peace! Peace!

(Shanti for Upanishads of Atharva Ved.)

NAKSHATRA UTTARA ASHADA (LATTER VICTORY) /(THE UNDEFEATED) THE UNIVERSAL STAR

- *Western star name:* ζ and σ Sagittarii (Delta Sagittari)
- *Lord:* Surya (Sun)
- *Indian zodiac:* 26°40' Dhanus - 10° Makara ;
- *Western zodiac* 22°40' Capricorn - 6° Aquarius
- **Deity :** The Ten Vishva Devas, universal gods
- **Symbols:**Elephant's tusk, the planks of a bed
- **Animal symbol:** Male mongoose
- **Apradhrisya shakti:** the power to grant an unchallengeable victory



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The Visvedevas (**Sanskrit**: विश्वेदेवाः) (*viśve-devāḥ* "all-gods") are the various **Vedic gods** taken together as a whole. In the **Rigveda** a number of hymns are addressed to them, including (according to Griffith) 1.89, 3.54-56, 4.55, 5.41-51, 6.49-52, 7.34-37, 39, 40, 42, 43, 8.27-30, 58, 83 10.31, 35, 36, 56, 57, 61-66, 92, 93, 100, 101, 109, 114, 126, 128, 137, 141, 157, 165, 181

According to the Vishnu Purana, they were the sons of Vishvā, a daughter of Daksha, enumerated as follows: 1. Vasu 2. Satya 3. Kratu 4. Daksha, 5. Kala 6. Kama 7. Dhrti 8. Kuru 9. Pururavas 10. Madravas, with two others added by some, 11. Rocaka or Locana, 12. Dhvani Dhuri.

The deity who preserves this world and makes for its welfare is called 'ganadevata' or Vishwadevatas. There are ten ganadevatas Basu, Satya, Kratu, Daksha, Kala, Kama, Dhriti, Kuru, Pururaba, Madraba. All their attributes are in this star. The warrior, the wrestler, the painter, the artist, the magician, the well-dressed man, the happy and successful men are influenced by this star.

Bhishma of the Mahabharata was one of the 8 Basus; so under this star one possesses self-control, restraint, endurance and firm character. There are special rituals for the worship of ganadevatas, which are more or less of specialised nature. The juice of Soma plant plays a part in 'yagna' and worships.

The Moon of Later Victory - "The Latter Unconquered" - "The Latter Invincible"

Location = zeta & sigma Sagittarii (Ascella & Pelagus) –The Circle of Stars
:Valerie Roubeck



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"The Universal Gods desired, "May we win a victory that can never be lost."

One who makes the appropriate offering to the Universal Gods, to Ashadha, gains a victory that can never be lost. Uttarashadha is a competitive Nakshatra that causes us to seek great achievements, but in alliance with others, in great partnerships, organizations and associations. One succeeds by virtue of one's broad connections."

- David Frawley, Fruits of Worshipping Each Nakshatra

Barabara Pijan Lama:

The intercalary nakshatra Abhijit, which is used only when needed to balance the calendar, is located directly after 21-Uttaraashadha & before 22-Shravana.

uttara:

- upper, higher, superior
- northern (because the northern part of India is high) ; of a mountain; the northern quarter , the north
- left (as opposed to *dakshina* "southern" or "right") because in praying the face is turned to the east, the north would be on the left hand
- later , following , followed by, subsequent , latter , concluding , posterior, future time; a following speech , answer , reply
- subsequent result , future consequence, in future years
- superior , chief , excellent , dominant , predominant , more powerful
- better , more excellent; superiority , excellence , competency; chiefly characterized by virtue
- of a king of the Nagas



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- each of the Nakshatra that contain the word "uttara"
- upper surface or cover
- opposed to; answer , contradiction, reply; (in law) a defense, rejoinder , a defensive measure; gaining a cause (in law)
- attended with danger , having danger as the result
- result , the chief or prevalent result or characteristic , what remains or is left , conclusion , remainder , excess , over and above
- remainder , difference (in arithmetic)
- at the conclusion , at the end

aSADha:

- *not to be overcome , invincible*
- born under the Nakshatra Ashadha
- a staff made of Palasha wood (carried by the student during the performance of certain vows)
- a brick (used for the sacrificial altar)
- two lunar mansions (distinguished as pinvA and utara "the former" and "the latter", and reckoned either as the eighteenth and nineteenth or as the twentieth and twenty-first

vaizva

- relating to or presided over by the [Visve Deva](#)
- name of the Nakshatra Uttaraashadha
- the 8th cycle of 5 years in the 60 years; cycle of Jupiter

vizveza

- lord of the universe (name of Brahma , Vishnu or Shiva); the Supreme Spirit



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- the Nakshatra Uttarashadha (presided over by the Vishve Devah)

vizvezvara

- a form of Shiva (esp. worshipped in Benares)
- the Nakshatra Uttarashadha

vaizvadeva

- relating or sacred to all the gods or to the Vishve Deva
- a partic. Graha or Soma-vessel; partic. sacrificial bricks
- the Nakshatra Uttarashadha
- the offering made to all the gods and to Fire at the Vaishvadeva ceremony; the fire at the ceremony

Cologne Digital Sanskrit Dictionary

Uttaraashadhaa is the second part of the Nakshatra Sagittarius (Poorvaashadhaa and Uttaraashadhaa). Poorvaashadhaa has the idea of spreading over but Uttaraashadhaa has the idea of penetration, intention. It has in it the idea to settle down, to be absorbed into, to come in conjunction or to appear.

Ganadevataa rules over all the living things and does them good (Mangala). Gaana means division or class — classification. Ganadevataa is, therefore, the lord or ‘class’. In individuals it is the senses, and therefore, has idea of control over the senses.

Ganadevataa is known by 10 different names — Basu, Satya, Kratu, Daksha, Kabi, Kaama, Dhrti, Kuroo, Purorava and Madraba. Each of them denotes certain special attribute of Ganadevataa. The entire ideas denoted by the ten comprise to a universal social figure.



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Uttara Ashadha brings us to the summit of our power, support and recognition, not so much through our personal efforts but with the appropriate alliances and support of all the Gods. Uttara Ashadha born can be driven like a workaholic, extremely persistent when excited, but if they loose interest they become lazy, introspective, and not finish what they started.

A strongly placed moon in the natal chart of some Uttara Ashadha born can give them a fair complexion. The people born under this nakshatra do not trust others easily and it is only after spending considerable times with them that others can get an entry into the inner circle of their friends.

The males born in this nakshatra are good mediators in any dispute. A good Mercury placed in their natal chart can make them a good consultant or advisor in any field. They are usually preachers, respected, noble, basting, of wavering mind and often short tempered

Ascendant in Uttara Ashada: Sincere and kind nature, honest, sharp intellect, reads intensely, fond of fun, wanderer with many mates, good public servant and counselor, becomes famous later in life.

The Moon in Uttara Ashada: Virtuous, intelligent, charitable, well-liked, many friends, charming, grateful, leadership, military prowess, success after 35, trouble with early marriage.

.The moon in Uttara Ashadha indicates a person who enduring, invincible, patient, righteous and responsible. They have great integrity and are sincere, committed to ideals, ambitious and good leaders. They usually have success later in life and have great stamina and constancy, but they can also be rigid and unbending



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The Sun in Uttara Ashada: Humanitarian, spiritual nature, desire to change societal values, research oriented, learned, philosophical nature, deep thinker, well-known but controversial, strong speech, fighter for a cause.

Career interests: Pioneers, researchers, scientists, military work, hunters, boxers, fighters for a cause, government jobs, social work.

Health issues: Stomach problems, waist, thighs and hips, eczema, skin dryness, arthritis, bone problems.

Shadowy side: Constantly active, if they are not fully engaged in a project then apathy can result; stubborn and self-centred; loneliness or melancholy, need to learn the quality of patience in confronting adversity; difficulties in early marriage or sexual incompatibility.