

The great war started and Barbarika fighting on the side of the Pāṇḍavas started using his weapon Vibhūti. He sent it against all excepting the Pāṇḍavas, Kṛpā-cārya and Aśvatthāmā. He did not leave even Kṛṣṇa alone and the weapon fell on the feet of Kṛṣṇa also. Enraged at this Kṛṣṇa used his Sudarśana Cakra and cut off his head; at once Devī appeared and brought him to life. After the great battle on the advice of Kṛṣṇa Barbarika went and lived in Guptakṣetra.

BARHAṆĀŚVA. A king born of the dynasty of emperor Prthu. Descending in order: Prthu-Viśvarandhi-Candra-Yuvanāśva-Śāvanta - Bṛhadāśva - Dhundhumāra (alias Valayāśva) - Dṛdhāśva - Haryaśva - Nikumbha and to Nikumbha was born Barhaṇāśva and from him Kṛśāśva-Prasenajit-Yuvanāśva - Māndhātā. (Saptama Skandha, Devī Bhāgavata).

BARHIS. A devagandharva clan. These were born to Kaśyapa prajāpati of his wife Prthā. (Chapter 65, Ādi Parva, M.B.).

BARHIṢAD(S). A class of Manes. It is mentioned in Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 20 that some classes of manes such as Agniśvāttas, Barhiṣads, Anagnis, and Sāgnis are said to have derived from Brahmā. Brahmā created two different sets of Pitṛs, Agniśvāttas and Barhiṣads. (Chapter 10, Aniśam I, Viṣṇu Purāṇa).

These Barhiṣads who are members of the Yamasabhā (council of the God of Death) perform the māntric rites for the dead. The name brings into its fold the world of the seven sacred sages also. (Chapter 208, Śānti Parva, M.B.). It was through these Barhiṣads that Brahmā taught Sātvatadharma to a brahmin who became well-known later as Jyeṣṭha. (Chapter 34, Śloka 45, Śānti Parva, M.B.).

Manusmṛti states that the Barhiṣads are the sons of the Maharṣi Atri and the Pitṛs of all the Daityas, Dānavas, Yakṣas, Gandharvas, Urugas, Rākṣasas, Suvarṇas and Kiṁnaras.

Daityadānavayakṣānāṁ
Gandharvoragarākṣasām
Suvarṇakinnarānāmca
Smṛtā Barhiṣado'trijāḥ

(Manusmṛti, Śloka 196, Chapter 3).

BARHIṢMATĪ. Wife of Priyavrata, son of Svāyambhuva Manu and brother of Uttānapāda. She was the daughter of Viśvakarmaprajāpati. Priyavrata married another daughter of his named Surūpā. Surūpā delivered ten sons and a daughter. They were: Agnidhra, Idhmajihva, Yajñabāhu, Mahāvira, Rukmaśukra, Gṛta-prṣṭha, Savana, Madhātithi, Vitihoṭra, Kavi and a daughter Ūrjjasvatī. Priyavrata got of his wife Barhiṣmatī three sons, Uttama, Tamasa and Raivata. These sons became in due course the Manvantarādhipatis. (Aṣṭama Skandha, Devī Bhāgavata).

BĀRHASPATYA. The Nitiśāstra of Brahmā. Bṛhaspati condensed and codified the laws of Ethics by Brahmā. This was compiled by Bṛhaspati. This book contains three thousand chapters. Mention is made about this Book in Mahābhārata, Śānti Parva, Chapter 59, Stanza 84.

BĀṢKALA I. A king of the asuras.

1) *Birth.* Two sons, Hiranyākṣa and Hiranyakāṣipu and a daughter Simhikā, were born to Kaśyapa prajāpati of his wife Diti. Simhikā became the wife of Vipracitti. Four sons, Anuhrāda, Hrāda, Prahlāda and Saṁhlāda, were born to Hiranyakāṣipu. Hrāda was the son

of Hrada. Three sons Āyuṣmān, Śibi and Bāṣkala were born to Saṁhrāda.

2) *Later history.* Bāṣkala became one of the ministers of the famous and mighty hero Mahiṣāsura. Cikṣura was the minister of law and order. Tāmra was the Finance Minister. Asiloma was the Prime Minister and Bidāla the minister of foreign affairs. Udarkka was the general of the army; Bāṣkala, Trinetra and Kālabandhaka were members of the administrative council. Śukrācārya was the minister of education. Bāṣkala played an important part in the battle between Mahiṣāsura and Indra. When soldiers were killed by thousands, Mahiṣāsura sent lastly, Bāṣkala and Durmukha. Bāṣkala engaged himself in a combat with Devī who fought on the side of the Devas. Bāṣkala became angry and aiming at the breast of Devī he gave a severe blow with his club. But Devī evaded him with her club and gave him a severe thrust with her trident at his breast and Bāṣkala fell dead. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 19; Devī Bhāgavata, Skandha 5).

BĀṢKALA II. One of the disciples of Vyāsa. (See the word Guruparamparā).

BAṬU (VAṬU). A brahmin who reads the Gītā daily. Because in life he held fast to duty he was carried to heaven after death. The dead body was eaten away by birds and the bony skeleton remained. When rains started the empty skull was filled with water and a sinner passing that way touched the skull and the sinner got salvation. (Padma Purāṇa, Uttara Khaṇḍa).

BAUDHĀYANA. A teacher-priest who acted according to Kalpa Sūtras (rituals of sacrifices).

BHADRĀ I. A king of Cedi who fought on the Pāṇḍava side. Karṇa killed him. (Karṇa Parva, Chapter 56, Verse 48).

BHADRA II. One of the four elephants which, from Pātāla, support the world. (See Aṣṭadiggajas).

BHADRA III. Son of Sraddhā, daughter born to Svāyambhuva Manu by his wife Śatarūpā. Sraddhā had the following sons: Śubha, Prasāda, Maitriputra, Abhaya, Dayātmaja, Śāntija, Bhadra, Muda, Tuṣṭija Smaya, Puṣṭija and Yoga. (Bhāgavata, Caturtha Skandha)

BHADRA IV. A yakṣa, one of the ministers of Kubera. He had to be born as a lion on account of the curse of sage Gautama.

BHADRA V. People of the kingdom of Bhadrageṇa are generally called Bhadras. It is stated in the Sabhā Parva that the Kṣatriya princes of Bhadrageṇa presented lots of money in connection with the Rājasūya yajña of Yudhiṣṭhira.

BHADRA VI. A maharṣi, son of Pramati, and father of Upamanyu.

BHADRA VII. A son born to Śrī Kṛṣṇa of Kālindī. (Bhāgavata, Daśama Skandha).

BHADRĀ I. See Bhadrakālī.

BHADRĀ II. The beautiful daughter of King Kakṣivān. She was married to King Vyūṣitāśva of the Pūru dynasty. When Bhadrā, in unbearable grief lamented the death of her husband his soul appeared on the skies and blessed her. Accordingly she got pregnant by the corpse of her husband and delivered six sons. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 120, Verse 38).

BHADRĀ III. One of the wives of Kubera. Kuntī once related the story of Bhadrā to Pāñcālī and exhorted her to live like Bhadrā. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 198, Verse 6).