

Hiraṇyakaśipu. Prahlāda, the son of Hiraṇyakaśipu, was a devotee of Viṣṇu. The father did not like the son's devotion to Viṣṇu. So he persecuted Prahlāda in various ways. Once he threw down Prahlāda from the top of a high building. At that time Bhūmi devī appeared there and received him in her arms. (Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa, Chapter 24).

5) *Bhūmidevī and Pṛthu*. Once the Emperor Pṛthu turned Bhūmidevī into a cow and milched all resources from her. (For details, see the word Pṛthu).

6) *Pārvatī's curse*. Once Pārvatī and Śiva indulged in their sexual act for many years. The earth began to shake to its foundations. The gods approached Śiva with a request to refrain and he agreed. Śiva's semen was discharged and fell on the earth. Pārvatī who was angry at this, cursed Bhūmidevī as follows:— "You Bhūmidevī ! You will assume many forms and become the wife of many. Since you have prevented me from giving birth to a son, no children will be born to you in future." (Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa, Bālakāṇḍa, 36th Sarga).

7) *Other details*.

(1) Narakāśura has another name, "Bhauma". (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Dākṣiṇātya Pāṭha, Chapter 38).

(2) Bhūmidevī prayed to Śrī Kṛṣṇa and obtained Vaiṣṇavāstra for her son Narakāśura. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 29, Verse 30).

(3) When Paraśurāma was carrying on the annihilation of Kṣatriyas, Bhūmidevī induced the sage Kaśyapa to entreat Paraśurāma to stop his massacre of Bhūpālas. (Protectors of Bhūmi = Kṣatriyas). (M.B. Śānti Parva, Chapter 79, Verse 44).

(4) Once she (Bhūmidevī) described to Śrī Kṛṣṇa, the greatness of Brahminhood. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 34, Verse 22).

(5) At another time she explained to Śrī Kṛṣṇa the nature of Gṛhasthāśramadharmā, (Duties of a householder). (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 97, Verse 5).

(6) On one occasion, when King Aṅga touched her, Bhūmidevī lost her own form and vanished. At that time, Kaśyapa prajāpati paralysed her. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 152, Verse 2).

(7) Paraśurāma gifted the whole earth to the sage Kaśyapa. From that time Bhūmidevī has been called "Kāśyapī" (daughter of Kaśyapa). (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 154, Verse 7).

**BHŪMI II.** Wife of Dhruva. This Bhūmi devī, the daughter of Śiśumāra had two sons named Kalpa and Vatsala, by Dhruva. (Bhāgavata, Caturtha Skandā).

**BHŪMI III.** Another Bhūmi, who was the wife of a king named Bhūmipati is mentioned in M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 117, Verse 14).

**BHŪMIÑJAYA.** A warrior who fought on the side of the Kauravas. He took his position in the centre of the "Garuḍa Vyūha" (Name of a phalanx) formed by Droṇa. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 20, Verse 13).

**BHŪMIPĀLA.** A Kṣatriya king of ancient India. He was born from a portion of an Asura called Krodhavaśa. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Verse 61).

**BHŪMIPARVA.** A subdivision of Bhīṣmaparva in Mahābhārata. Chapters 11 and 12 of Bhīṣma Parva are included in this.

**BHŪMIPATI.** A king of ancient India. There is a reference to this King in M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 117, Verse 14.

**BHŪMIŚAYA.** A king in ancient India. M.B. Śānti Parva, Chapter 166, verse 75 says that King Amūrtarayas gave a sword to Bhūmiśaya who gifted it to Bharata, the son of Duśyanta.

**BHŪPATI.** A viśvadeva. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 91, Verse 32).

**BHŪRI I.** A king of the Kuru dynasty. Somadatta, king of the Kuru dynasty had three sons, Bhūri, Bhūriśravas and Śala.<sup>1</sup> In M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 185, we read that they had attended the Svayamvara of Draupadī and in Sabhā Parva, Chapter 94 it is said that they had taken part in Yudhiṣṭhira's Rājasūya. In Droṇa Parva, Chapter 166, we read that this King Bhūri was slain by Sātyaki during the war between Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. After death, Bhūri obtained a place with the Viśvedevas. (M.B. Svargārohaṇa Parva, Chapter 5, Verse 16).

**BHŪRI II.** A son of the sage Śuka. Vyāsa's son, Śuka married Pivārī, the daughter of Piṭṛs. She had four sons by Śuka, who were named Kṛṣṇa, Gauraprabha, Bhūri and Devaśruta, and a daughter named Kīrti. (Devī Bhāgavata, Prathama Skandha).

**BHŪRIBALA. (BHŪMABALA).** One of the hundred sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. Mahābhārata Śalya Parva, Chapter 26, Verse 14 says that at the battle of Kurukṣetra he was slain by Bhīmasena.

**BHŪRIDYUMNA I.** A king in the assembly of Yama. He attained Heaven (Svargaloka) by virtue of his having performed godāna (gift of cow). (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 8, Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 76).

**BHŪRIDYUMNA II.** A Maharṣi. This sage once went to Hastināpura as a messenger of peace. On the way he met with Śrī Kṛṣṇa whom he reverently worshipped by doing "Pradakṣiṇā".

**BHŪRIDYUMNA III.** He was the only son of Viradyumna, a King. Bhūridyumna was lost somewhere in the forest. (M.B. Śānti Parva, Chapter 127, Verse 14)

**BHŪRIHAN.** A Rākṣasa. He was a king in ancient times. (M.B. Śānti Parva, Chapter 277, Verse 51).

**BHŪRIKĪRTI.** A king. He had two daughters, Campikā and Sumatī who were married by Lava and Kuśa respectively. (Ānanda Rāmāyaṇa, Vivāha Kāṇḍa).

**BHŪRĪŚRAVĀ (BHŪRĪŚRAVAS).**

(1) *General.* He was the son of Somada, a king of Kuruvamśa (Kuru dynasty).

(2) *Other details.* Bhūriśravas had two brothers named Bhūri and Śala. They were all present at the Svayamvara of Draupadī. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 185, Verse 14).

(3) He once described to Duryodhana, the heroic qualities of the Pāṇḍavas and advised him to maintain peaceful relations with them. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 199, Dākṣiṇātya Pāṭha).

(4) He took part in Yudhiṣṭhira's Rājasūya yajña with his father and brothers. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 34, Verse 8).

(5) In the war between Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas, he arrived with an "Akṣauhiṇī" (A division of the army) in order to give help to Duryodhana. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 19, Verse 16).

<sup>1</sup> In Agnipurāṇa, Chapter 278, we see another statement that Śantanu, king of the Lunar dynasty, had three sons, Devāpi, Bālhika and Somada and of them Bālhika had four sons, Somadatta, Bhūri, Bhūriśravas and Śala.